

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 1.

Truss Manufacture.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt the Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above address.

Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within ten years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Improved Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where others have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved, Dr. Hull's, Read's Spiral, Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) heg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, families, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with critical essays, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Allen, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

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Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.
ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superlative new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO on Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

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HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

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THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging solid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are extremely useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

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"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Daniell's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

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Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

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FIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and Fifty CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

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GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE RETURN.

How often amidst the busy scenes of life the peaceful and happy moments of our youth flash across the mind, with all the vividness of the present! By what hidden chain of associations is it brought about, that when the thoughts are taken up and wholly occupied by the matter of fact business of our own ripper years, these delightful visions of the past will often visit us, accompanied by a train of fond imaginings and tender recollections.

There are certain periods in the life of every man on which his memory loves to dwell. Perhaps length of time, like distance of place, by softening the asperities of the view may lighten its loveliness. The little annoyances and discomforts common to every situation and every period, and which so greatly swell the amount of human misery, are forgotten—the happiness alone is remembered.

It was with these feelings that George Elliot resolved to visit the scenes of his youth. Long a wanderer from his native home, he had traversed the burning plains of India and the frozen regions of the north. Wealth, the object of his toils, he had at length acquired; and in such abundance as more than to satisfy his desires—and now, with his locks once black as the raven, discolored and parched by exposure; his complexion sallow by the sun of the tropics, with no vestige of the life and vigor which once flashed in every glance of his eye, and swelled in every muscle of his form,—behold the wanderer returns to his New England village.

It was a summer sunset, such as in August, after the meridian heat so calmly, so holily, closes a day in the country; and never did these setting rays illumine so beautiful a landscape. The village with its tasteful mansions, and neat but humble cottages—its rising spires and busy mill, the mountain directly in the back ground, crested with a lake, on whose blue waters was discernable a light boat swiftly skimming over the waves; the farm yards with their lowing herds—together formed a picture of rural quiet and refined elegance, perhaps only to be met with in our Eastern States.

Travelling without ostentation to which his wealth might have entitled him, George Elliot alighted from the dusty stage, and entered the principal hotel. It was long since he had heard any tidings from his family, and now as every object brought fresh to his memory the scenes of his youth, and a crowd of happy recollections pressed upon his mind, he almost feared to make inquiries after those so endeared to him. There was the same old church with its slender spire and plain time worn entrance within whose walls he had so often listened to the venerable pastor. The neat and unpretending academy, where his mind had first received the elements of classic lore—the play ground, once the scene of his wild gambols—and afar off, among the trees, the chimney of a house of the better order, but falling gradually to decay—that was once his home. I thought he brushed a tear from his furrowed cheek.

It is a strange feeling, that which comes across us when after a lengthened absence, first revisiting the scenes of our childhood—when fears and anxieties crowd on the mind! it seems almost impossible that we can find all as we could wish—we pause at the threshold of the beloved home—we fear to enter, lest death or disease may have visited those forms which are all to us,—we cannot inquire of strangers it seems like profanation.

George Elliot left the hotel and walked rapidly towards his well remembered dwelling. To reach it he was obliged to pass through the principal streets of the village, and every object on his way reminded him of days gone by. But where were the familiar faces he was wont to recognise, where the companions of his youth, the instructors of his boyhood? All seemed strange, and the wanderer felt alone—at last he reached the parsonage, once the dwelling of the venerable pastor, his well remembered friend. He certainly could no longer be living—for twenty years before the wanderer had left him an aged man. But he had a child, an only daughter about ten years old. She might survive; and curiosity prompted him to enter. He was received at the door by a fine looking man, apparently between thirty and forty, who requested him to enter with kindness and hospitality. After a few attempts at general conversation, which Mr. Elliot felt too much agitated to sustain, he proceeded to

inquire after the former pastor, and learned that ten years before he had taken his last leave of earth. He was succeeded by the present clergyman, who had married the old man's daughter.

'Is there not,' said the wanderer, striving to conceal his agitation, 'a family of the name of Elliot in your neighborhood?'

'Oh, yes, sir,' replied the clergyman, 'they live in that old mansion among the trees, indeed I am myself one of that family—I am a son of old John Elliot who lives in that house.'

'And is he then still living?' eagerly inquired the stranger.

The wanderer looked steadily and wistfully in the pastor's face. 'William, my brother, have you forgotten me?'

'Brother—are you my brother? Can you be George? And in spite of a change of twenty years, the brothers recognised each other and tenderly embraced.

'Who, would ever have thought of meeting the lively lad of fifteen, I left twenty years ago, a reverend pastor and head of a family?' said George, smiling affectionately, after the first joy of their recognition.

'Alas! brother, that is a better change than your worn form and sunken cheeks would show that you have met with.'

'Yes, William, I have seen and suffered much; but tell me of my parents, my sisters, are they all living and well.'

'Yes—Heaven has spared them all. Our parents are in as good health as can be expected at their advanced age. Julia has been married these twelve years, and Mary, who you left an infant, is the beauty of the village. She is engaged to a young lawyer, and is to be married within a week. But shall we not go over to our old home? It will gladden our mother's heart to see you.'

The brothers walked in happy silence for their early home. A load was removed from the wanderer's heart by the intelligence he had learned of his relatives; and with a thankful and happy spirit he gained the threshold. They gazed through the open door into the old fashioned parlor, and George Elliot's heart beat with pleasure and affection, as he saw a venerable old pair, his father and mother, sitting at their evening meal, and with them a young and beautiful woman, whom family likeness plainly showed to be his youngest sister. They entered, and William, fearing too suddenly to introduce his brother, merely named him as a gentleman from India, a friend of George.

'A friend of George,' said old John Elliot; 'then he is truly welcome, but is George living? We have not heard from him in ten years, we have lamented him as dead, no! it cannot be!' and the old man drew his hand across his eyes and resumed his seat.

'But your son George is living,' said the wanderer in a soothing voice.

Mrs. Elliot, who till then had remained in silence gazing intently at the stranger, now rushed forward.

That voice! yes—it must be—it is, my own George! and she fell into the arms of her returning son.

'Sarah, you are right, it is George! God bless you, my son,' and the tears glistened in the old man's eyes, as he embraced him whom he had mourned as dead. And Mary came forward in maiden loveliness and kissed the young cheek of her stranger brother. And, after the thousand eager questions and joyful exclamations of fond affection, the family once more united, sat down to partake of the evening repast.

Soon the neighbors, old friends of George's, learned the news of his arrival and crowded to see him, for he had been much beloved—and it was a happy evening that for the Elliots and his friends. George gave his relatives the outlines of his adventures since they had last heard from him—how he had been shipwrecked on the eastern coast of Africa while on a trading voyage, had been detained by the savage inhabitants as a slave, and after many years of toil and misery, had returned to India, and collected together his large property, previously acquired, had taken the first vessel for his native shore. And now I have returned to my native village believe me, I shall never leave it. Here I hope to pass the remainder of life in peace, and here to rest my ashes.' And he kept his word, long and happily did he live in his native village, dispensing around him the comforts which wealth enabled him to bestow.

MANUFACTURE OF TEA.

As tea has always held so principal a place in our intercourse with China, it requires some particular consideration, as an article of commerce. We have seen before, that the fineness and dearthness of tea are determined by the tenderness and smallness of the leaf when picked. The various descriptions of the black diminish in quality and value as they are gathered later in the season, until they reach the lowest kind, called by us Bohea, and by the Chinese (Tacha) 'large tea,' on account of the maturity and size of the leaves. The early leaf buds in spring, being covered with a white silky down, are gathered to make Pekoe, which is a corruption of the Canton name, *Pak-ho*, 'white down.' A few days' longer growth produces what is here styled 'black-leaved Pekoe.' The more fleshy and matured leaves constitute Souchong; as they grow larger and coarser they form Congou; and the last and latest picking is Bohea. The tea farmers, who are small proprietors or cultivators, give the tea a rough preparation, and then take it to the

contractors, whose business it is to adapt its further preparation to the existing nature of the demand. The different kinds of tea may be considered in the ascending scale of their value.

1. Bohea, which in England is the name of a quality, has been already stated to be, in China, the name of a district where various kinds of black tea are produced. The coarse leaf brought under that name to this country, is distinguished by containing a larger proportion of the woody fibre than other teas; its infusion is of a darker color, and, as it has been more subjected to the action of fire, it keeps a longer time without becoming musty than the finer sorts. Two kinds of Bohea are brought from China; the lowest of these are manufactured on the spot, and therefore called 'Canton Bohea,' being a mixture of refuse Congou with a coarse tea called Woping, the growth of the province. The better kind of Bohea comes from the district of that name in Fokien, and, having been of late esteemed equally with the lower Congou teas, has been packed in the same square chests, while the old Bohea package is of an oblong shape.

2. Congou, the next higher kind, is named from a corruption of the Chinese *Koong-foo*, 'labour or assiduity.' It formed for many years the bulk of the East India Company's cargoes; but the quality gradually fell off, in consequence of the partial abandonment of the old system of annual contracts, by which the Chinese merchants were assured of a remunerating price for the better sorts. The consumption of Bohea in this country has of late years increased, to the diminution of Congou, and the standard of the latter has been considerably lowered. A particular variety, called *Campoi*, is so called from a corruption of the original name, *Kien-poo*, 'selection—choice,' but it has ceased to be prized in this country, from the absence of strength—a characteristic which is stated to be generally esteemed beyond delicacy of flavor.

3. Souchong (*Souou-choong*, 'small or scarce sort') is the finest of the stronger black teas, with a leaf that is generally entire and curly, but more young than in the coarser kinds. What is called 'Padra Souchong' is packed in separate paper bundles, of about half a pound each, and is so fine as to be used almost exclusively for presents. The probability is, that its use in that way by the Catholic Missionaries first gave rise to the name. The finest kinds of Souchong are sometimes scented with the flowers of the *Cloranthus inornatus*, and *Gardenia florida*; and they cannot be obtained even among the Chinese, except at dear prices. A highly crisped and curled leaf, called *Sonchi*, has lately grown into disrepute and been much discussed, in consequence of being often found to contain a ferruginous dust, which was probably not intended as a fraud, but arose from the nature of the ground, where the tea had been carelessly and dirtily packed.

4. Pekoe being composed mainly of the young spring buds, the gathering of these, must, of course, be injurious in some degree to the future produce of the shrub, and this description of tea is accordingly both dear and small in quantity. With a view to preserve the fineness of flavor, the application of heat is very limited in drying the leaves, and hence it is, that Pekoe is more liable to injury from keeping than any other sort of tea. There is a species of Pekoe made in the green-tea country, from the young buds, in like manner with the black kind; but it is so little fired that the least damp spoils it; and for this reason, as well as on account of its scarcity and high price, the Hyson-pekoe, as some call it, has never been brought to England. The mandarins send it in very small caissons to each other, or to their friends, as presents under the name of *Loong-ting*, which is probably the name of the district where the tea is made.

Green teas may generally be divided into five denominations, which are: 1. Twankay; 2. Hysonkin; 3. Hyson; 4. Gunpowder; 5. Young Hyson. Twankay tea has always formed the bulk of the green teas imported into this country, being used by the retailers to mix with the finer kinds. The leaf is older, and not so much twisted or rolled as in the dearer descriptions: there is altogether less care and trouble bestowed on its preparation. It is, in fact, the *Bohea* of green teas; and the quantity of it brought to England has fully equalled three-fourths of the whole importation of green. 'Hyson skin' is so named from the original Chinese term, in which connexion the *skin* means the *refuse* or inferior portion of any thing; in allusion, perhaps, to the hide of an animal, or the rind of fruit. In preparing the fine tea called Hyson, all those leaves that are of a coarser, yellow, and less twisted or rolled appearance, are set apart and sold as the refuse or 'skin tea,' at a much inferior price. The whole quantity, therefore, depends on, and bears a proportion to, the whole quantity of Hyson manufactured, but seldom exceeds two or three thousand chests in all.

The word Hyson is corrupted from the Chinese name, which signifies 'flourishing spring,' this fine sort of tea being of course gathered in the early part of the season. Every separate leaf is twisted and rolled by hand, and it is on account of the extreme care and labour required in its preparation that the best Hyson tea is so difficult to procure, and so expensive. By way of keeping up its quality, the East India Company used to give a premium for the two best lots annually presented to them for selection; and the tea-merchants were stimulated to exertion, as much by the credit of the thing, as by the actual gain in price. Gunpowder, as it is called, is nothing but a more carefully picked

Hyson, consisting of the best rolled and roundest leaves, which give it that *granular* appearance, whence it derives its name. For a similar reason the Chinese call it *Choo-cha*, 'pearl tea.' Young Hyson, until it was spoiled by the large demand of the Americans, was a genuine, delicate young leaf, called in the original language *Yu-tien*, 'before the rains,' because gathered in the early spring. As it could not be fairly produced in any large quantities, the call for it on the part of the Americans was answered by cutting up and sifting other green tea through sieves of a certain size; and, as the company's inspectors detected the imposture, it formed no portion of their London imports. But the abuse became still worse of late, for the coarsest black tea leaves have been cut up, and then colored with a preparation resembling the hue of green teas.

Nothing could be more ill-founded than the vulgar notion, once prevalent in this country, that the color of green tea was derived from its being dried on plates of copper. Admitting that copper were the metal on which they were placed, it does not all follow that they should assume such an appearance from the operation; but the pans really used on these occasions are of cast iron. Each of these pans is bricked in, over a small furnace. A quantity of fresh leaves are placed in the pan, after it has been sufficiently heated, and stirred rapidly round by the hand, to expose them equally to the action of the heat, and at the same time prevent their burning. After being a little curled by this drying operation, they are taken out and twisted or rolled by hand to assist the natural tendency; and the process of curling is continued for a longer or shorter period, according to the nature and quality of the tea. The hands seem to have most to do in the case of the green teas, and the fire in that of the black. In the preparation of the finer teas, much care and attention is bestowed on the selection of the *best leaves* subsequent to drying; as in the separation of the hyson from its *skin* or refuse—a business which falls to the lot of women and children. The tea, when prepared, is first of all put up in baskets, and subsequently packed by the contractors in chests and canisters. The black teas are trodden down with the feet, to make them pack closer; the green tea would be crushed by so rude a process, and are accordingly only shaken into the chests.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

MOUNT WOLLASTON.

If there be any among us who have never stood on this beautiful Mount, we earnestly recommend them to visit it. In the eye of a New Englander it is holy ground, as being the resting place of one company of those adventurous spirits who came out from the oppression of the old world. Particularly interesting must it be to our townsmen, since here commenced the first settlement of the place. Five years only had passed since the landing of the early Puritans at Plymouth, when Captain Wollaston and his small band commenced their plantation, on this rising ground, borne in on the tide that washes its base. We speak of the settlement of this part of the western world as still in its infancy, and yet we are advancing towards the third century of its growth—nearly a sixth part of the whole Christian era. Turn back through these years to the first arrival of Europeans at Mount Wollaston. Clothe the Mount and its environs, if we are able, in the same garb it then wore. On one side, the blue ocean, on the other, the deep and variegated forest. Civilized man had not been here; the foot of the Indian alone was familiar with the passes. The air, we are told, was rich in the melody of strange and glorious birds, and various animals made their homes among the thickets and rocks. The spot must have been highly favorable for a landing. It was the only rising ground in the vicinity, and the eye of the navigator rested on its green summit, while he was yet far out from the shore.

We are to bear in mind that previous settlements had been made on the American Continent, both to the south and the north of Mount Wollaston. The spirit of discovery excited by the success of Columbus, in 1492, of the Cabots, in 1497, of a Americus Vesputius, in 1499, had been spreading and strengthening in Europe, even to the time of the Puritans. Those countries which bordered on the Atlantic—Spain, Portugal, and England, became the chief competitors for the possession of the new lands. France was eager for the honor of effecting a permanent settlement in America; and in the person of her commissioned explorer, De Monts, almost accomplished this on the very soil of New England. The burning enthusiasm of the Spanish adventurers had peopled the southern part of the Continent. England could not relinquish the design of establishing a colony on that Continent which Cabot, her own son, had discovered. The fisheries on the American coast gradually became important to England, and after the accession of Edward, in 1518, obtained the protection of a special act of Parliament. The expeditions of Gilbert and Raleigh, the short-lived colony at North Carolina, the discovery of Cape Cod, in 1603, by Gosnold, (the first spot in New England ever trod by Englishmen, and where the first permanent English Colony was well nigh established,) all preceded the settlement of Jamestown. Here, in May, 1607, under the patronage of King James, and an English charter, commenced the first lasting settlement in the United States. The company embraced in this charter was divided; the name of Virginia was confined to the first or south colony—the

second was termed the Plymouth Company, and this company founded New England.

Such had been the discoveries and settlement when Wollaston landed on our shore. Three years before, in 1622, Weston, with his company, had settled in Weymouth—but in one year that plantation was deserted. The Puritan Colony was at Plymouth; the nearest French settlement was at Port Royal—the English plantation at Virginia was distant about five hundred miles. The history of the Mount Wollaston settlement, like many of the early settlements, was one of disappointment and failure. Wollaston soon left his company and withdrew to Virginia. Thomas Morton, one of his associates, an artful, turbulent fellow acquired the ascendancy, and soon brought about the ruin of the plantation. Under his licentious rule, the name of the place was changed to that of Merry Mount, which name, however, was not long retained. It was likewise called *Mare Mount*, (Mare, the sea,) either because washed by the sea, or because seen far out at sea. The riotous proceedings at the Mount were naturally unpleasant to the strict Puritans at Plymouth. Morton says himself, in his New England Canaan, which he published in 1632, while in England, that the conduct of some at the plantation 'was much distasteful of the precise Separatists that keep much ado about the tyth of mint and cummin, troubling their brains more than reason would require about things that are indifferent; and from that time sought occasion against his honest Host of Ma-re Mount, to overthrow his undertakings and to destroy his plantation quite and cleane.' Whatever 'adoe' the Separatists may have made about 'the tyth of mint and cummin,' they were satisfied that Morton was grievously offending all the weightier matters of the law; and accordingly, 'accounting him as a great monster,' while his company was absent, they took him prisoner to be sent to England for trial. He escaped from their hands and returned to the Mount, where he was taken. But his adversaries, having no direct authority to carry him to England, placed him on an island, where he was taken off by an English fishing ship, conveyed to England, and soon returned here again. 'No man being able to tax him of any thing.' However, shortly after, a court was called for the purpose of deciding on his case. The Governor gave sentence that 'he should first be put in the bilboes, his goods should be all confiscated, his plantation should be burned cleane to the ground, because the habitation of the wicked should no more appear in Israel, and his person banished from these territories and this put in execution with all speede.'

His sentence was executed, and as Morton sailed out, he looked back on the smoke of his burning plantation. Probably a few persons remained here; and if so, the settlement at Mount Wollaston was doubtless the oldest permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Colony. Weston, it is supposed, left more of his company at Weymouth when he withdrew. The place was soon after united with Boston, though still distinguished by the name of the Mount, and here were the earliest cultivated farms in New England.

And as I now stand on this delightful spot, the Mount itself seems to tell me this strange tale of failure and success. I am with the Past, and yet the Present and the Future have their voice. I would know the after fate of the brave discoverer of the place which bears his name; but like that of his brave predecessor, Sebastian Cabot, the original discoverer of the territory of our country, and one of the most extraordinary men of his age, no one knows of his death or his resting place. I look over the ocean and towards the land whence he came out, for a doubtful report has made the ocean his grave. Was he one of that long list of early adventurers, who endured so much for the cause of these western discoveries, and after all went down at sea? Roberval, Parnenius, Gilbert, and a host of others, whose names our history preserves? Endured so much! Hardly could men endure more than did the early discoverers and settlers of our land. Look, in the very onset, at the miserably provided squadron of Columbus—two of his three vessels without decks, his company twice shipwrecked, and for eight months on an island, cut off from the civilized world. Look, again, at the dreadful sufferings of that first winter at Plymouth. I imagine myself on the Mount as it lifted its pleasant summit from the sea-washed forest—and now more than two centuries have passed, and from the same spot I look over the thickly-settled town which has gathered about it, as if at that early day mysterious seeds were sown thus broadcast, which two centuries should ripen into this goodly prospect. And indeed precious seeds were sown in those early days of adventure and suffering; and here speaks the voice of the Present. Guard the institutions which have sprung from the labors, the afflictions, and prayers of the early settlers of our land. Be true to that holy cause, of which our rocky coasts and our sightly mounds, these cherished 'landing places' so loudly speak. The Future, too, seems to plead, and entreat us to send down uncorrupted the excellent things we have inherited. The spirits of the brave and good men, who discovered the place where we dwell—who have walked where we walk—who have redeemed our land—are begging us to carry out the great work their own lives were too short to perfect. That work is for each and for all of us. God evermore give us the will and the strength to do our part! F. A. W.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Minott Thayer, Samuel A. Turner, Ebenezer T. Fogg, Solomon Richmond, and Harvey Field, recently waited on Ex-President Adams, and presented him with an elegant gold-headed cane, made from the wood of the old frigate Constitution—as a memento of gratitude for his services as the Representative of their Congressional District. The learned Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thayer, addressed Mr. Adams as follows:

Sir: It affords me much pleasure to inform you, that at a meeting of the Delegation of the last Legislature from the 12th Congressional District, the Hon. Samuel A. Turner and Ebenezer T. Fogg, Esq., of Scituate, Mr. Solomon Richmond, of Plymouth, Mr. Harvey Field, of Quincy, and myself, were appointed a committee to tender to you our cordial congratulations on your safe arrival in your native town, after a long absence from your affectionate friends, during which time you have so faithfully and beneficially supported our rights, and so effectively defended our National Constitution.

We have seen with deep regret the attempts which have been made, and the means resorted to, to embarrass your debate, and oppose your defence of one of the most important and vital principles of a Republican form of Government. We have witnessed with great anxiety a disposition to bear down the long established right of free discussion, and the privilege of petitioning—but, sir, we have also seen those important principles defended and sustained by your eminent talents, in a most signal and triumphant manner.

We feel grateful not only for ourselves, but for all who may come after us, for your unexampled perseverance in sustaining them;—and, sir, as a small memorial of our gratitude, and the entire approbation of the course which you have pursued, we present you with this Cane. The workmanship was executed by a descendant of our native town of Braintree. The wood is a part of that ship which bore the name of the Constitution which you so firmly and effectively defended—and with it, sir, we tender our best wishes, and offer our most fervent prayers, for the continuance of your health and happiness.

We do not take our leave of you; we still look upon you as our representative and protector, fully believing that you never will suffer our rights to be infringed, or any part of our beloved Constitution violated.

It is not my purpose to make a protracted speech at this time, although I think the present occasion, and the unhappy situation of our country, would authorize it.

There appears a cloud of misfortunes hovering over us. We see gloom and despair depicted in many countenances. And whence is the cause? A merciful Providence has smiled upon us; the earth has produced in abundance; we have been blessed with health—and prosperous in our labor; we have been at peace with all the world; and I ask, sir, where must we look for the cause?

I will not censure. Is it owing to the conduct of the late Administration? If so, we may hope that the present will profit by the errors of the latter, and that we may yet be a happy and prosperous nation.

We renew, sir, tender our affectionate regard and prayers, that your life may be prolonged, that you may continue in our councils, continuing to promote the peace and prosperity of our common country; and when the time may arrive when you must finish your labors here on earth, may you enter that blessed world, where there is no contention, opposition, sorrow, or pain.

MR. ADAMS'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: Next to the satisfaction which a Representative of the People may derive, on a calm review of his conduct upon trying occasions in the cause of his public services from the deliberate testimony of his own conscience, there can be no object of more fervent desire to him, than the sincere and general approbation of his constituents. In saying this I am warranted in appealing to your own convictions, who, as yourselves Representatives of the People, will, with your hearts, I am sure, respond to the sentiment, from your own experience.

As the Representative in the Congress of the United States, of the same constituents as those of the members of the Legislature who have done me the honor through you as their committee to express their approbation of my conduct, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge my duty to them and to our common country. Some parts of that duty have been arduous, and have given rise to much unpleasant excitement and controversy. Avoiding so far as was possible, consistent with the discharge of my duty, all action or language irritating and offensive to our countrymen of other portions of the Union, and carefully shunning all unnecessary encounter, of conflicting interests and opinions, when I have believed the just rights of my own and your constituents to be disregarded or in peril, I have felt myself called to defend and vindicate them, without regard to possible consequences to myself. In this I have barely and rigorously discharged my duty, for which and for any accidental inconvenience that may have fallen to me in the progress of public measures the approbation of yourselves and of our constituents is ample reward. I accept also the token of your regard which you have the goodness now to present to me, its value in all other respects than as a friendly token, being within the bounds which I have throughout my whole public life prescribed to myself in the acceptance of presents.

With regard to the present situation of our country, my sentiments correspond entirely with yours. In the midst of the bounties of Providence, showered upon us with a profusion scarcely ever lavished upon any other nation, we are suffering severely from causes which I fear we must attribute entirely to ourselves. In our relations at this time with foreign nations, and most especially with the Indian tribes, we

have far more to answer for than to complain of. Our recent Indian War was of our own provoking, and has been waged in no creditable manner. And while we have wronged our neighbor at the South by utterly unjustifiable violations of her territory, unauthorized even by Congress, we are permitting another neighbor at the North, to encroach with impunity upon our own territory; and to curtail the boundaries of a State, once part of our own native Commonwealth.

We present at the present moment a still more astonishing and portentous spectacle to the world. Without a dollar of National debt, we are in the midst of a National Bankruptcy. From a Treasury overflowing with fifty millions of dollars, our Government pays in paper trash the wages of the Clerks in the public offices. The Nation is insolvent—the whole people is insolvent. You enquire if this is owing to the conduct of the late Administration. I believe it is attributable to various causes, among which the grant of the use of the monies, in the Treasury, to numerous State Corporations, by order of the late President of the United States, without authority of law, was the most pernicious. Having said so when the deed was done, I can have no hesitation in repeating it now, that its fatal consequences are seen floating from the wreck of the public credit. The use of the Public monies while in the Treasury, in the interval between the receipt of them as revenue, and the payment of them as public expenditures, to fulfill the engagements of the Nation, had been granted by Law, to the Bank of the United States, for an equivalent. It never had been of much profit to that Bank, because the deposits there had never been considerable at any one time. They never were suffered to accumulate; for the moment a surplus appeared, it was applied towards the discharge of the National debt. It was precisely at the moment when the whole debt was paid off, and when the revenue was doubled by the sudden and enormous increase of the proceeds of the Public Lands, that the use of the monies in the Treasury was taken from the Bank of the United States, chartered by and under the control of Congress, and dribbled out in parcels to suit favorite purchasers, to a multitude of State Banks, without responsible capitals, and wholly beyond the control of Congress or of the Executive Government of the United States. Of the means of information possessed by the Government as to their condition and credit, you may judge from the recent circular addressed to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he had learnt their stoppage of payment from the newspapers.

But the ruin of the pecuniary concerns of the nation, the melancholy reverses of fortune, and the loss of character among the wealthy, and the loss of daily bread to the laboring poor and their children, the distress we are witnessing among all classes of the people, are not owing alone to the errors of the late Administration. There have been errors of the people themselves, for which they are now atoning, and from which they can recover only by their own energies. The tide of their prosperity has rushed upon them in a tempest, till it overflowed their banks, and broke down their mountains. All history testifies, as the father of our race pronounces his lamentation in the Paradise Lost—

Peace to corrupt, no less than War to waste.

The unrestrained pursuit of inordinate wealth, and the abuse of credit, especially by the agency of Banks, are the proximate causes of the catastrophe under which we are now laboring. I believe a National Bank, chartered by Congress, with a capital sufficiently large to control all other existing Banks, and to regulate the currency, to be the only practicable expedient for restoring and maintaining specie payments; but I entertain doubts whether it should be a bank of discount. With regard to this my mind is not definitely made up. I incline more strongly to the opinion, that the suspension of specie payments by such a Bank, should not only operate as an immediate forfeiture of its charter, but be made a penal offence in the President and Directors of the institution. The violation of moral principle, committed by a Bank in suspending specie payments, is, in my estimation, not inferior to that of fraudulent bankruptcy in an individual. The right of any Legislature to authorize such a suspension is questionable, and the repeal of laws expressly enacted to enforce the fulfilment of contracts, at the very moment when they have been broken, is a mockery of all moral principle, and a scandal to human legislation.

But, fellow citizens, I indulge the hope that the sufferings of our country, at the present crisis, are like the paroxysms of a fever, efforts of nature to throw off the disease. We have tried the nostrums of empirics, and, as usual, they have aggravated the worst symptoms of the distemper. I fear we have not yet reached the last stage of the pestilence, and that we are still to be more severely handled by the Doctor than by the Disease.

But the patient has a firm and vigorous constitution, and he cannot die. After suffering as we must, under the operation of some other mountebank experiment, upon the failure of which those who palm it upon us will tell us, it is what they always predicted, and then offer another, perhaps the people themselves will discover that they have been led astray upon a wrong track, and will return to the right one. This has happened to us more than once heretofore. This calm and considerate return of the people, through their own sufferings, to justice, temperance, and prosperity, is one of the greatest and best characteristics of the nation. It gave us an excellent Constitution of the United States, instead of a National Palsy under the name of a Confederation; it gave us a gallant and glorious Navy, instead of dry-docks and gun-boats. It restored specie payments, after they had been suspended almost universally, and under circumstances of far greater dif-

QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1837.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. VI.
Poughkeepsie, June 21st, 1837.

Poughkeepsie Enterprise—Collegiate Institute—Female Academy—Miss Booth's Seminary—Literary Institutions.

BROTHER G.—The enterprise of Poughkeepsie varies from that of many other places. It is guided by intelligence and liberality. The directing spirits seem to possess a higher motive than that embraced in Iago's advice, 'put money in thy purse.' They exhibit a patriotic pride in the rising wealth and prosperity of the whole village, and a deep interest in the cause of education. As an evidence of this, one only need glance at the regularly paved, clean, and level streets; its handsome, sprightly, business-like stores; its noble seminaries, rich, ample, and commodious in their architecture; among which, like a throned queen, pre-eminently beautiful, stands the Collegiate School, with its chaste and elegant Grecian proportions. But it is not my object to turn eulogist, but rather to state facts. The institutions of learning are eminently entitled to notice. The building of the Collegiate School, situated on that noble eminence, known as College Hill, has been finished and in operation since November, 1835. The building is of brick, one hundred and thirty-seven by seventy-six feet, a perfect model of the Athenian Parthenon. It will accommodate one hundred pupils, together with the family of the principal, and his assistants. Besides the principal, there is a professor of mathematics, of the ancient languages, of the French, Spanish, and other modern languages, and one of history.

The school is conducted on purely philosophical principles; reference being had to the nature of the juvenile mind, and constant efforts employed to develop its powers in their natural order, and to preserve them in their relative strength. The domestic arrangements and modes of instruction are adapted to youth of every age, and they are instructed in such branches as may either qualify them for commercial life, or prepare them for a collegiate course, and the attainment of a liberal education, according to the wishes of their parents or guardians. Those who are intended for commercial life are taught orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, rhetoric, logic, mathematics, history, natural philosophy, political economy, civil polity, the French and Spanish languages; and those intended for a collegiate course, apply themselves to the Latin and Greek languages, in addition.

The government of the school is supervisory and parental; whilst the strictest order is enjoined, such discipline only is employed as most effectually tends to call into action the moral sense of the scholar. Select portions of Scripture are read daily, their fundamental truths inculcated, and such familiar lectures are occasionally delivered, as best serve to illustrate their moral and religious design and tendency, without having a direct bearing upon the peculiarities of any Christian denomination. Sabbath mornings and evenings are devoted to the study of the Bible; and scholars attend church at such places, as their parents, or guardians direct. The rewards and punishments are of an intellectual and moral nature, addressed to the understanding and the heart. Rewards for good deportment and diligence in study, are the confidence and good will of instructors; approbation and love of friends and relations; self-government; rapid improvement in learning; advancement to a higher class, and an approving conscience. Punishment for negligence and irregularity of conduct is, chiefly, disapprobation of instructors; private and public censure; studying during the hours of diversion; removal to a lower class; confinement; and finally, if incorrigible, dismissal from the school. Strict attention is paid to the health of the pupils, and they are attended by a skilful and experienced physician, when necessary. Buying or selling, or bartering, and the use of tobacco, are strictly prohibited. There are two terms in the year, twenty-three weeks each. The first commences on the first Wednesday in November; the second term on the first Tuesday in May. The principal and his family constantly and familiarly associate with the youth committed to their care. The annual expense per scholar, is two hundred and thirty dollars. This sum includes tuition, board, &c.

The new building of the Dutchess County Academy, for boys, has been completed. It is three stories high, and occupies a very commanding position. The frame of the old edifice occupied as the Academy, was brought to this village from Fishkill, shortly after the revolutionary war.

Under the present organization of this Academy, each pupil, whatever may be the department of science pursued by him, has the benefit of the combined talents of all the teachers. The teachers not only hear the ordinary recitations, but give lectures to the classes in all the departments of science taught by them. To enable them to do this to the greatest advantage to the pupils, the trustees furnish a set of globes, and mechanical, philosophical, and chemical apparatus, of which each pupil pursuing such studies has the benefit.

The building of the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, was erected in 1836. It is of brick, and is situated in the heart of the village. It was opened on the 18th of May. The average number of pupils during the first year was from seventy to eighty. It justly ranks among the first female institutions in the country.

The Female Seminary of Miss Booth stands high in the estimation of the public, and I think deservedly so. Miss B. is, from her moral and intellectual qualities, eminently well calculated to educate young ladies. Poughkeepsie may well be proud of her literary institutions, for in this respect she is without a rival. In the course of two years the place has paid for three temples of science, well nigh one hundred thousand dollars.*

*The Collegiate Institute cost about seventy thousand dollars; the Female Academy, fourteen thousand dollars; and the Dutchess County, eleven thousand dollars.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The eighth chapter of the epistle to the Romans comes next under consideration. This chapter may in general be understood by proper attention. There are, however, some parts of it to which different interpretations have been given by men of different religious views. Thus in the seventh and eighth verses it is said: 'The carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So then they, that are in the flesh cannot please God.' By those who advocate the doctrine of original depravity and the natural inability of man to do any thing acceptable to God, the passage is adduced as establishing its truth. The carnal mind is in their view the state, into which all are introduced into being, and in which they must continue until brought into a state of grace or holiness by the irresistible power of God. But the true import of the phrase, 'carnally minded,' is in the original to be wholly devoted to the lusts of the flesh, to be given up to sensual gratifications. And who does not see that such a mind is not in subjection to the law of God as contained in the gospel, neither can be while it continues in its attachment to the sensual and corrupt pleasures of earth? Minds of this character cannot serve God so long as they continue the slaves of lust and passion. God requires the heart. But it is evident that their affections are placed on other objects; and they cannot therefore please him, who will accept of no divided service.

The nineteenth and two following verses are involved in considerable obscurity. 'For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. For the creature was made subject to vanity not willingly, but by reason of him, who hath subjected the same in hope. Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.' Doctor Chauncy considers this passage as a clear and decided proof of the final restoration of the whole human race to virtue and happiness; and evinces much strength of reasoning in his remarks upon it. Others view the passage as relating only to the doctrine of a future and immortal existence, which is brought to light in the Gospel. In the verse immediately preceding the passage the Apostle observes: 'For I reckon that the sufferings of the present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory, which shall be revealed in us.' This glory, that is to be revealed in us is our resurrection to an endless existence, which has been the universal desire of men in all ages; but which is rendered certain only by the Christian revelation. 'The earnest expectation of the creature,' means, no doubt, the earnest expectation of all mankind. Doctor Macknight has thus paraphrased the verses under consideration: 'What a blessing a resurrection to immortality is, may be understood by this, that the earnest desire of mankind hath ever been to obtain this glorious, endless life in the body, by which the sons of God shall be made known. Nor is their expectation without foundation; for the creature or mankind were subjected to misery or death not by their own act but by God, who for the disobedience of the first man, hath subjected all his offspring to these evils, in the resolution that on the account of the obedience of the second man even the heathen themselves shall be set free from the bondage of the grave; and those who believe be brought into the full possession of the happiness which belongs to the children of God.'

The twenty-eighth and two following verses have long been a subject of controversy among Christians. They are thus translated in our version: 'And we know that all things work together for good to them, that love God, to them, who are the called according to his purpose. For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first born among many brethren.'

Moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called, and whom he called, them he also justified, and whom he justified, them he also glorified.' These verses have been considered by some as establishing the doctrine of absolute, unconditional election to eternal life and happiness, together with that of reprobation without respect to moral character. But it seems that an unprejudiced inquirer after truth, taking them in their connection with what precedes and follows, would consider them as relating solely to the call of the Gentiles into the religion of Christ. Mr. Gilpin, an Orthodox Divine, has given what I conceive to be the true import of the passage in the following exposition. He considers the Apostle as addressing himself to Gentile Christians: 'Be assured, therefore, that whatever afflictions may befall you, the course of this world will always work out good for those, who having been called to the blessings of the gospel, obey its precepts. Keep therefore this gracious call, which you have had continually, in your minds. Remember always that your heavenly Father with a foreknowledge that comprehends all events, originally intended you to be partakers of these blessings. You have been called, and if you obey that call, you shall in consequence be justified and glorified.'—To be continued.

THE RELIGION OF CHRIST.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Though we cannot agree with W. in his 'Illustrations' of the Bible as to Doctrinal subjects, as we have abundantly shown, yet we are happy to unite with him, and say, Amen, to the following passage contained in your paper of June 3d. 'A religion which such a man as Paul was ready to defend at every hazard, and in the belief of which millions of enlightened Christians since his day have esteemed their highest privilege to live and die, cannot be unworthy our most devout and welcome reception, of our firmest faith, of our habitual practice. It is this religion only, which lifts the soul to heaven, and opens to the dying man the gate of everlasting joy, to unceasing progress in knowledge and holiness. Let us then live, my friends, under the influence of its solemn and eternal truths that we may die in the hopes it inspires, and partake forever in the blessedness it reveals.'

Here, for once, we heartily concur with the author of the 'Biblical Illustrations.' Though we are heaven wide as to our views of the great doctrines of the Bible, yet, in the belief that the religion which Paul defended at all hazards, and in the belief of which millions of enlightened Christians since his day have lived and died, in the belief that this religion is worthy of our most devout and welcome reception, of our firmest faith and habitual practice, and that it is the only thing that lifts the soul from earth to heaven, we are happily united.

How important for us is this religion; without it, we know not why we were made, or what end the divine

government is to answer. Without it, everything is in obscurity; everything wavers and totters around us. Without it, we are like mariners tossed on a tempestuous ocean, without compass, chart or rudder. Our riches, if we set our hearts on them, will make to themselves wings and fly away; as multitudes have recently experienced—our best concerted plans, will, speedily, be disorganized, and their end defeated, as has been the case with many. Our wisdom will be but foolishness with God—our day of probation will quickly pass away—our souls be separated from our bodies, and an unbelieving world follow our mortal remains to our narrow house, and as they stand around our grave, say, here is the end of man, from nothing he became to nothing, he returns, while our souls will meet the doom of hypocrites and unbelievers. Such are the results of living without religion. We are unhappy in the pursuit of our favorite object; if attained, we are dissatisfied in the possession of it, and living without hope and without God in the world, our latter end will be wretched and our eternal existence miserable. We must say, at the last, 'The battle's fought, The battle's fought,' but the victory's lost forever.

But living in possession of the religion of the Bible, we are happy now and shall be hereafter. In this religion we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. We have peace with our own consciences and peace with our Maker. We have bread to eat which the world knoweth not of.

'The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets,
Before we reach the heavenly fields,
Or walk the golden streets.'

We go on our way rejoicing, and our joy no man taketh from us, and a stranger intermeddleth not with it. Our latter end will be peace. A hope full of immortality will brighten the gloomy shades of death, a crown of righteousness will be ours, and an abundant entrance shall be administered unto us into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Reader, have you this religion? Have you tasted and seen that the Lord is gracious? Do you love to run in obedience to the commands of Christ? Do you love to copy that bright example which He hath left you, and spend your life in doing good? If so, happy art thou. 'Blessed art thou in the house, and blessed in the field, blessed shall be thy basket and thy store.'

Such is the religion of Paul, of Christ, of the Bible. Is such our religion? Would it be our privilege to live and to die in such a religion? It is indeed 'worthy of our most devout and welcome reception, of our firmest faith, and our habitual practice.'

There is happiness in religion. In that religion which men of the world often think would put an end to all their pleasures, is to be found the only true happiness, the only joy of life. Its felicity is more pure, more noble, more durable, than all the fancied joys of this world. It brings to the troubled bosom the pleasures of an approving conscience, of communion with God, of the most noble dispositions and delightful contemplations. It affords the only permanent peace here. At the still and silent grave it proclaims, 'Lazarus come forth.' It opens the brightest prospects beyond the grave—prospects which dissipate the gloomy shade of death.

'Let the proud wittling argue all he can,
It is religion still that makes the man;
'Tis this my friends that strikes our morning bright,
'Tis this that gives the harkens of our night.
When we're forsaken, and when friends are few,
When friends are faithful, and when foes pursue,
'Tis this that turns the blow, or stills the smart,
Disarms affliction, or reveals its art.
Within the breast bids purest pleasures rise,
But smiling conscience spreads her cloudless skies.
When the storm thickens, and the thunder rolls,
When the earth trembles to the afflicted souls;
The pious mind, nor doubts, nor fears assails,
For storms are vapors, or a gentle gale,
And when disease obstructs the laboring breath,
When the heart sickens and each pulse is death,
Even then, Religion shall sustain the just,
Grace their last moments, nor desert their dust.'

Such is Religion, the noblest, purest enjoyment of man. O then, 'let us live under the influence of its solemn and eternal truths.'

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

We feel that this distinguished patriot for his conduct at the last session of Congress is worthy our highest commendation. Though he did not declare himself an Abolitionist, nor express his approval of their measures, (in which particulars, we must differ from him) yet we admire and applaud the noble, fearless, and firm stand which he took, and so ably maintained, in defence of the right of petition. He stood on the only ground of true patriotism; for, let freedom of speech and the press be suppressed, and Liberty is no more. Let the mouth be padlocked and the press closed and men would have no means left of contending for their rights, of pleading the cause of the oppressed, of inculcating the principles of republicanism and virtue, and of suppressing anarchy and tyranny.

Firmly persuaded of the eternal permanence and rectitude of these principles; knowing them to be the corner stone of every free government; to constitute the inalienable right, which the God of nature, and the God of the Bible gives to all men; and to be the prime elements in the defence of which, our Fathers exiled themselves from their native land, braving the perils of the ocean and the horrors of savage cruelty, and shed their blood to achieve their independence; the honorable Representative of our State here took his stand, and manifested that a training of nearly three score years in the affairs of government, had not been in vain. He was the very man of all our nation to base himself upon this firm foundation; and casting his eye over that whole gate-way of ruin which was opening to our republican institutions, to lift up his voice like a trumpet, and cry stand off—Touch not this corner stone of our nation's glory, lest it fall upon you and grind you to powder.

For this noble deed, we say, the Ex-President is worthy the highest veneration of his Constituents, and of every republican throughout the nation. 'Massachusetts madman,' though he has been called, we say, would to heaven all the Representatives of this nation, were in this respect, such madmen.

John Quincy Adams need not fear to stand on this ground, though he stand alone. It is solid rock. Its texture is like Quincy granite, the firmest, the most beautiful, and the best material in the world.

The last Congress was the most eventful period in his whole life. It exhibited to the gaze of the world the most interesting trait of character that his eventful life has ever developed, and for this, his constituents will ever applaud him, and in defence of these principles, they will never fail to sustain him.

In a short time, we hope to hear him, on the same floor, again pleading the cause of the oppressed and the rights of the people, and we doubt not, the same subject again touched by the spear of Ithuriel will stir the soul, which will start up into a devil and fill the whole South.

VOX POPULI.

CALM THOUGHTS

UPON THE
PRESENT STATE OF OUR MONEY AFFAIRS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In my last I endeavored in a short and kind of way to prove that the Administration of the United States is mistaken in attributing our condition entirely to Banking, and in supposing the mode by which Banks are organized and conducted to be eminently democratic, and conducive enterprise of the working classes. Whatever the objections to Banks, (and I am free to confess many to be sound,) I think the radical of the democracy fail when they urge as one, and the rich at the expense of the poor. In which a far sounder proposition would be, to unsettle the basis of property and thus demand in order to administer a greater incentive to it among the poor.

But however this may be, the people of the four States of this confederacy have decided for themselves. They have in every one of the forty-four declared their opinion of the value of it to them as a means of advancement, through constant encouragement in their representative assemblies, and it is not for me to believe that the so grossly mistaken their own interest for fifty together as the radicals attempt to make it out, may charge the people with the grossest ignorance the most profound stupidity, amounting in this their incapacity to govern themselves, and in hazard of their republican faith. But if I, who a working man, was to do so, I should be set down as an aristocrat, but for a British Tory, to do circumstances after cases. Now I believe the people understood what they were about when they trod Banking. They knew the value of the to which it was liable—and they provided to use while they checked the abuse. But one day, they are persuaded by cunningly devised withdrawal the check, and as a consequence landed high and dry.

The Whigs tell us that General Jackson has the evil, which is hardly fair, for General would not have done what he did, if the people disapproved it. Whatever may have been his supposing that we might rush into an experiment the benefits of Banking without any adequate power to control its abuses, the people gave him a fair bearing and a chance to try the experiment, and made his error their own. They ought therefore, held responsible and not he. But there is one which he and not they are to blame. He selected depositories for the public money, without consulting the responsibility of removing it from thence where they had put it, and where they had so long over it, to other places where it has turned neither he nor they could have such control. pointed his own agents and consequently their trust is his breach of trust, and should be so by the people.

The great mistake of the last administration to have been over-confidence—and the depart which this has most fatally manifested itself, in the management of the Nation's pecuniary where it may not unfairly be suspected was the occasion for mistrust of the capacity for soundment. Even the correct principles upon which President was disposed to act, lost much of the in the mode by which they were put into operation. A unity of system which could those principles relative as well as positive co-ey was utterly wanting. Single measures were deduced calculated upon a plan very different from upon which the Government was in all other acting, and therefore incongruous and unrea and novelties adopted without sufficient reflecting the adequacy of the powers granted to carry it effectually into execution. The result was that of curing or relieving, they highly aggravated we suffered from, and a kind of uneasy, sp movement was given to our system, the exact of healthy action. First, an agony of pain, tervish exultation and convulsive strength, worse cramp, followed by a more violent fev the body politic became completely prostrate now. The Government is bankrupt—the p Institutions of the States are bankrupt and se citizen. For all debts have ceased to be paid only way recognised by Law, in gold and silver.

Now for the point, Mr. Editor, at which I ing—the remedy for this evil. It will not be a ridiculous crusade against the Banks—for the relling with our bread and butter—not yet w found in helping a party to abuse the administ the sake of pulling it down and then getting place. The remedy must be in the good sense greater number, who will set to work to promeedy for the abuses of Banking while they the advantage to be gained from its uses.

We will talk about that hereafter.

THE DREAM.

OR, THREE DEGREES OF SLAVERY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Being fatigued with exercise, I sat myself down and muse, or rather to dream. My thoughts can upon Slavery near as I can recollect, I have given them below. You may furnish amusement, or serve to deepen the reader's of Slavery.

In imagination, I stood upon the topmost of the Alleghany Mountains. The world was my feet. The voice of God thundered after the lightning of Heaven played around me. Awful was the scene. And if such, though the shadow, what must be the reality? It is warning, what must be the consequence? for to be the forerunner of impending judgment this wicked country unless she repented of it and did works meet for repentance, by one heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free, why should I think so? Because, mingled thunders, and made sensible by the lightning more than midnight darkness mantled the land before me a Slave, and heard the clanking of his and his sighs, and his groans.

'A change came o'er the spirit of my dream awful tempest had passed. The dark clouds had back. The sunshine of day had followed, seemed joy and gladness. From my towering I cast my eyes over our Southern plains. There, in the distance, I saw a band of black men and women and children too, laboring with strength under a hot and scorching sun. I

government is to answer. Without it, everything is in obscurity; everything wavers and totters around us. Without it, we are like mariners tossed on a tempestuous ocean, without compass, chart or rudder. Our riches, if we set our hearts on them, will make us like ourselves things and fly away, as multitudes have recently experienced—our best concerted plans, will, speedily, be organized, and their end defeated, as has been the case with many. Our wisdom will be but foolishness with God—our day of probation will quickly pass away—our souls be separated from our bodies, and an unbelieving world follow our mortal remains to our narrow house, and as they stand around our grave, say, here is the end of man from nothing he became to nothing, he returns, while our souls will meet the doom of hypocrites and unbelievers. Such are the results of living without religion. We are unhappy in the pursuit of our favorite object; if attained, we are dissatisfied in the possession of it, and living without hope and without God in the world, our latter end will be wretched and our eternal existence miserable. We must say, at the last, 'The battle's fought, The battle's fought,' but the victory's lost forever.

But living in possession of the religion of the Bible, we are happy now and shall be hereafter. In this religion we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. We have peace with our own consciences and peace with our Maker. We have bread to eat which the world knoweth not of.

*The hill of Zion yields
A thousand sacred sweets,
Before we reach the heavenly fields,
Or walk the golden streets.*

We go on our way rejoicing, and our joy no man can snatch from us, and a stranger intermeddled not with it. Our latter end will be peace. A hope full of immortality will brighten the gloomy shades of death, a crown of righteousness will be ours, and an abundant entrance shall be administered unto us into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Reader, have you this religion? Have you tasted and seen that the Lord is gracious? Do you love to be in obedience to the commands of Christ? Do you love to copy that bright example which He hath left you, and spend your life in doing good? If so, happy art thou. 'Blessed art thou in the house, and blessed in the field, blessed shall be thy basket and thy store.' Such is the religion of Paul, of Christ, of the Bible, is such our religion? Would it be our privilege to live and to die in such a religion? It is indeed 'worthy of our most devout and welcome reception, of our firmest faith, and our habitual practice.'

There is happiness in religion. In that religion which men of the world often think would put an end to all their pleasures, is to be found the only true happiness, the only joy of life. Its felicity is more pure, more noble, more durable, than all the fancied joys of this world. It brings to the troubled bosom the pleasures of an approving conscience, of communion with God, of the most noble dispositions and delightful contemplations. It affords the only permanent peace here. At the still and silent grave it proclaims, 'Lazarus come forth.' It opens the brightest prospects beyond the grave—prospects which dissipate the gloomy shade of death.

*Let the proud withering argue all he can,
It is religion still that makes the man;
'Tis this that greets the morning's rising light,
'Tis this that gives the hours of our night;
When wealth forsakes us, and when friends are few,
At home, when friends are faithful, and when foes pursue,
'Tis this that wards the blow, it stills the smart,
Disarms affliction, or repels its dart.
When the breast bids purgative rise,
His soothing conscience spreads her cloudless skies,
When the storm thickens, and the thunder rolls,
When the earth trembles to the afflicted souls;
The peace mind, nor doubts, nor fears assails,
For storms are zephyrs, or a gentle gale,
And when disease threatens the laboring breast,
When the heart sickens and each pulse is death,
Even then, Religion shall sustain the just,
When thou hast succumbed, nor dost thou trust.*

Such is Religion, the noblest, purest enjoyment of man. O then, 'let us live under the influence of its solemn and eternal truths.'

PHILEAS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the editor of the Patriot:
We feel that this distinguished patriot for his conduct at the last session of Congress is worthy our highest commendation. Though he did not declare himself an Abolitionist, nor express his approval of their measures, (in which particulars, we must differ from him,) yet we admire and applaud the noble, fearless, and firm stand which he took, and so ably maintained, in defence of the right of petition. He stood on the only ground of true patriotism; for, let freedom of speech and the press be suppressed, and Liberty is no more. Let the mouth be padlocked and the press closed and men would have no means left of contending for their rights, of pleading the cause of the oppressed, of inculcating the principles of republicanism and virtue, and of suppressing anarchy and tyranny.

Firmly persuaded of the eternal permanence and rectitude of these principles; knowing them to be the corner stone of every free government; to constitute the inalienable right, which the God of nature, and the God of the Bible gives to all men; and to be the prime elements in the defence of which, our Fathers exiled themselves from their native land, braving the perils of the ocean and the horrors of savage cruelty, and shed their blood to achieve their independence; the honorable Representative of our State here took his stand, and manifested that a training of nearly three score years in the affairs of government, had not been in vain. He was the very man of all our nation to base himself upon this firm foundation; and casting his eye over that whole gate-way of ruin which was opening to our republican institutions, to lift up his voice like a trumpet, and cry stand off—Touch not this corner stone of our nation's glory, lest it fall upon you and grind you to powder.

For this noble deed, we say, the Ex-President is worthy the highest veneration of his Constituents, and of every republican throughout the nation. 'Massachusetts madmen,' though he has been called, we say, would to heaven all the Representatives of this nation, were in this respect, such madmen.

John Quincy Adams need not fear to stand on this ground, though he stand alone. It is solid rock. Its texture is like Quincy granite, the firmest, the most beautiful, and the best material in the world.

The last Congress was the most eventful period in his whole life. It exhibited to the gaze of the world the most interesting trait of character that his eventful life has ever developed, and for this, his constituents will ever applaud him, and in defence of these principles, they will never fail to sustain him.

In a short time, we hope to hear him, on the same floor, again pleading the cause of the oppressed and the rights of the people, and we doubt not, the same subject again 'touched by the spear of Ithuriel' will stir the soul, which will start up into a deed, and fill the whole South.

Vox POPULI.

CALM THOUGHTS UPON THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR MONEY AFFAIRS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In my last I endeavored in a short and familiar kind of way to prove that the Administration party in the United States is mistaken in attributing our present condition entirely to Banking, and in supposing that the mode by which Banks are organized and conducted is not eminently democratic, and conducive to the enterprise of the working classes. Whatever may be the objections to Banks, (and I am free to confess I entertain many to be sound,) I think the radical party in the democracy fail when they urge as one, that they aid the rich at the expense of the poor. Instead of which a far sounder proposition would be, that they unsettle the basis of property and thus defraud the rich in order to administer a greater incentive to enterprise among the poor.

But however this may be, the people of the twenty-four States of this confederacy have decided the point for themselves. They have in every one of the twenty-four declared their opinion of the value of Banking to them as a means of advancement, through repeated and constant encouragement in their representative assemblies, and it is not for me to believe that they have so grossly mistaken their own interest for fifty years together as the radicals attempt to make it out. They may charge the people with the grossest ignorance and the most profound stupidity, amounting in this case to utter incapacity to govern themselves, and incur no hazard of their republican faith. But if I, who am not a working man, was to do so, I should be set down not merely for an aristocrat, but for a British Tory. Thus do circumstances alter cases. Now I believe the people understood what they were about when they patronized Banking. They knew the uses and the abuses to which it was liable—and they provided to enjoy the use while they checked the abuse. But one unlucky day, they are persuaded by cunningly devised fables to withdraw the check, and as a consequence here we are landed high and dry.

The Whigs tell us that General Jackson has done all the evil, which is hardly fair, for General Jackson would not have done what he did, if the people had disapproved it. Whatever may have been his error in supposing that we might rush into an experiment of the benefits of Banking without any adequate provision to control its abuses, the people gave him a favorable bearing and a chance to try the experiment, and thus made his error their own. They ought therefore to be held responsible and not he. But there is one point in which he and not they are to blame. He selected the depositories for the public money, without consulting the people or their representatives, he voluntarily assumed the responsibility of removing it from the place where they had put it, and where they had some control over it, to other places where it has turned out, neither he nor they could have such control. He appointed his own agents and consequently their breach of trust is his breach of trust, and should be so regarded by the people.

The great mistake of the last administration appears to have been over-confidence—and the department in which this has most fatally manifested itself, has been in the management of the Nation's pecuniary concerns, where it may not unfairly be suspected was the greatest occasion for mistrust of the capacity for sound judgment. Even the correct principles upon which the President was disposed to act, lost much of their value in the mode by which they were put into practical operation. A unity of system which could give to those principles relative as well as positive consistency was utterly wanting. Single measures were introduced calculated upon a plan very different from that upon which the Government was in all other respects acting, and therefore incongruous and unreasonable, and novelties adopted without sufficient reflection upon the adequacy of the powers granted to carry them effectually into execution. The result was that instead of curing or relieving, they highly aggravated the evils we suffered from, and a kind of uneasy, spasmodic movement was given to our system, the exact opposite of healthy action. First, an agony of pain, then a feverish exultation and convulsive strength, again, a worse cramp, followed by a more violent fever, until the body politic became completely prostrate, as it is now. The Government is bankrupt—the pecuniary Institutions of the States are bankrupt and so is every citizen. For all debts have ceased to be paid in the only way recognised by Law, in gold and silver.

Now for the point, Mr. Editor, at which I am coming—the remedy for this evil. It will not be found in a ridiculous crusade against the Banks—for this is quarrelling with our bread and butter—not yet will it be found in helping a party to abuse the administration for the sake of pulling it down and then getting into its place. The remedy must be in the good sense of the greater number, who will set to work to provide a remedy for the abuses of Banking while they preserve the advantage to be gained from its uses.

We will talk about that hereafter.

THE DREAM; OR, THREE DEGREES OF SLAVERY.

To the editor of the Patriot:
Being fatigued with exercise, I sat myself down and began to muse, or rather to dream. My thoughts ran upon Slavery; and, as near as I can recollect, I have given them below. Perhaps they may furnish amusement, or serve to deepen the reader's abhorrence of Slavery.

In imagination, I stood upon the topmost height of the Alleghany Mountains. The world was beneath my feet. The voice of God thundered afar off! and the lightnings of Heaven played around my head. Awful was the scene. And if such, thought I, is the shadow, what must be the reality! If such is the warning, what must be the consequence? For I took it to be the forerunner of impending judgment upon this wicked country unless she repented of her deeds and did works meet for repentance, by undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free. And why should I think so? Because, mingled with the thunders, and made sensible by the lightnings, (for more than midnight darkness mantled the land,) I saw before me a *Star*, and heard the clanking of his chains, and his sighs, and his groans.

'A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.' The awful tempest had passed. The dark clouds had rolled back. The sunshine of day had followed, and all seemed joy and gladness. From my towering station, I cast my eyes over our Southern plains. And away there, in the distance, I saw a band of black men—yes, and women and children too, laboring with unequal strength under a hot and scorching sun. I saw them

go out early, and toiling through the livelong day, return not till long the sun had finished his daily course. I saw, too, white (for charity's sake I will call them men) standing over them with lash in hand, and noticed how often they used it—yes, and abused it too. I heard the moaning and groaning of the helpless slave as the knotted lash coiled around his body, and he bent himself down to his task. I saw the tear that stood in his eye, as he thought of his native land, 'all dimmed with tears and stained with blood,' of his near and dear connections there from whom he is forever parted, (no, not forever, they may meet again in that land where sorrow cannot come, nor 'mourning, nor yearning.') I saw the tear, I say, that stood in his eye, and the grief that sat on his brow, as he thought of freedom and its blessings, and of what he once enjoyed. Then, as his mind reverted to his present state, and awoke to the full reality of his misery, O! how his heart sunk within him, and what deep anguish pierced his soul! And when in his musings he lagged in his labors, I saw his keeper's lash upon him, and heard his fierce and threatening voice. I knew too, that he was denied all those blessings of civilization and christianization to which as a man he was entitled. And if such, thought I, is the individual misery, what must be the aggregate? O! tongue cannot tell or heart conceive.

'A change came o'er the spirit of my dream.' The scene was changed; but, O! how changed! Light and darkness were struggling for the mastery. White and black, native and foreigner, were wandering through the land in wild disorder. Decayed villages—lonely ruins—sailless ships—thorns and thistles—anarchy and confusion—and vice and crime in all its thousand forms. Ruin! ruin! ruin! O! the dreadful consequences of Slavery.

'Let mammon hold while mammon can,
The bones and blood of living men;
Let tyrants scorn while tyrants dare,
The shrieks and writhings of despair;
'Twill have an end; it will not wait,
Bonds, yokes and scourges have their date,
Slavery itself will pass away,
And be a tale of yesterday.'

'A change came o'er the spirit of my dream,' and behold, the land was desolate. No voice was heard—no human being was seen. But whips, and chains, and all the instruments of cruel oppression were scattered in sad confusion. And why all this, thought I. Why was it that Jehovah had thus wreaked his vengeance, and destroyed man from off the face of the land? And such words as these occurred to my mind; words spoken by her great men when in her glory, and made her text books of action. 'Slavery,' says Gov. McDuffie, 'is right! it is an ordinance instituted, approved of, yes, and commanded by Jehovah. And we have a perfect right to beat and buffet them, (meaning the slaves) to harness them up like oxen; to put out the eyes of their understandings, and shut up their souls in perpetual darkness. They were made for that specific end; shaped and colored for that very purpose; and Slavery is absolutely necessary to the perpetuity and prosperity of our Government; indeed, it is the corner stone of this republican edifice.' My mind was satisfied. The matter was fully explained. Slavery, slavery, was the procuring cause of such awful destruction. As they had sown, so had they reaped. Slaveholders had sown to slavery, and of slavery reaped destruction. Thus ended my dream, and view of the third and last degree of Slavery. SONNETS.

CONSCIENCE TRIUMPHED. The person who stole the box of jewelry a fortnight since from the front room of a house in this town, returned the same, as it is supposed, in the night, by putting the box between the blind and the window. In the night, the nurse heard some one approach the house, and after a few minutes quite a perceptible noise was heard at one of the windows, which, no doubt, proceeded from the conscience-stricken thief.

FIRE. The new house of Mr. Edward Hall, yesterday afternoon narrowly escaped conflagration, from the heat of the oven. It was the first time it had been heated, and owing to some defect in the wood work near the same, the fire took place. Our citizens were prompt to the call, notwithstanding the extreme warm weather, which reflects much credit.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOATS. The steamboats, it is represented, on the North River are almost deserted. The pressure seems to effect every thing.

NEW YORK MIRROR. Capt. Maryatt, the author of 'Peter Simple,' 'Jacob Faithful,' etc. etc., is to become the exclusive correspondent of the New York Mirror. His labors will commence with the new volume in July.

EDITORIAL PROMOTION. Col. George P. Morris, one of the editors of the New York Mirror has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

AUTHOR'S BOOK. We learn from New York that the Author's Book is all humbug; neither Irving, Bryant, or Halleck, have any thing to do with the affair.

FAMILY THEATRE. John J. Adams, Esq., is about opening a family theatre in the city of New York. He intends thoroughly to reform the drama, to expunge every obscene expression, and to admit only the respectable portion of the female company.

INFIDELITY. Professor Norton has delivered an excellent and learned series of lectures in New York, on modern infidelity. He is from Cambridge College.

PROBATE COURT. This Court meets at Dedham on the ensuing Tuesday.

FOURTH OF JULY. The approaching anniversary of our National Independence, it will be perceived, is to be celebrated in a very appropriate manner in this town. It is to be hoped that not only the juvenile portion of the community but the inhabitants generally will unite in the celebration. The orator is in every respect qualified to do justice to the subject which will be the principal theme of his address, and will, we have no doubt, endeavor to inspire the young with a true and consistent love of morality and liberty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Those who favor us with communications and desire immediate publication, will send them to the office as early in the week as circumstances will allow.

ANTI SLAVERY CONVENTION. It will be remembered that the Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society holds its annual meeting, at Hanover, in the Episcopal Church, on Tuesday next, July 4th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Rev. S. J. May, of South Scituate, will, by leave of Providence, be present and address the meeting. The friends to the friendless and oppressed are earnestly invited to attend.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

FOURTH OF JULY.

How oft my harp exulting sung,
When Freedom's wings were floating wide,
When breath'd thy name on every tongue,
Triumphant as the swelling tide.

Be still, my harp! those wings are clipp'd,
Submerged in Slavery's Loethian sea;
Of all thy glorious honors stripp'd,
So altered now we know not thee.

Farewell! the boasted Fourth, farewell!
The cannon's sound no more shall cheer,
And muffled now the merry bell,
'Tis jargon to the Patriot's ear.

But oh! my Country! near thy heart,
A deadly coiling serpent lies;
Rise, Freedom! from thy slumber start,
Replume thy wings, and Slavery dies.

CORIN.

MAD COW. A Plymouth paper gives the following account of a case of hydrophobia in a cow, belonging to Ichabod Mow at that place:

'The cow acted very strangely, and it having been supposed that she might have been bitten by a dog which came on shore from the big Solon, which has been number of other dogs, she was entertained that this was mad. I thought it might be the horn all, and adopted the usual remedy in such cases, cutting off her tail, boring her horns, etc. I offered her water and she became infuriate and tore the bucket to pieces without drinking. She had a propensity to bite things within her reach. The remedies pursued had no favorable effect. She continued the next day in the same situation, and about eleven o'clock that night she became most furious and broke out of the barn, bellowing and raving; first attacking a wheel-barrow, which she threw about, and then ran to a barrel of water, which she turned over and tossed about until it was out of her reach. She continued to bellow and roar, attacking everything in her way, until she finally fell dead in the greatest agony. I was unwilling to believe her mad for a long time. The people in the house were so much alarmed with her violence, that they fled into the chambers for fear of her breaking into the lower part of the house. I became fully satisfied, as was the case I believe with the great majority of all who saw her in these ravings, that she was mad. She never drank from the beginning of her sickness, although water was frequently offered her, and its sight increased her fury. She frothed at the mouth and discharged more than three buckets full, as I should think, in the course of that day. After she broke out of the barn, no person had the courage to enter the enclosure where she was. The whole neighborhood were in a state of alarm, and her bellows were heard a great distance.'

MAD DOGS. We said last week, after referring to cases of hydrophobia that had occurred in New York, Berkshire County, etc., that this terrible disease might, were we aware of its approach and without warning, fall upon us, and make some of our own population its victims—that if but a single child were bitten in our streets, the whole community would be thrown into alarm, and we all should lament (when too late) that every dog had been sacrificed, rather than that the disaster should have happened. The case which we then supposed, has now actually occurred. In West Springfield, a child seven years old, a daughter of the widow Joseph Ely, was attacked by a mad dog, which returned from school with other children, and severely bitten. The dog had been pursued from the south part of the town, (having come from Suffield, Conn., an adjoining town, at which place he bit a negro boy on the tip of the finger, also several dogs, a cow, and a number of sheep, and its finger of the boy was immediately amputated.) A large meeting of the citizens of Suffield was held, at which the selection of the town were instructed to offer a bounty of two dollars for every dog that should be killed; and after having agreed upon a bounty of two dollars, they proceeded to the town, and there they met the dog, which was thrown down violently by the dog, and bitten on the arm above the elbow. The dog was soon after killed, and an examination, it was found to be a dog of the case of hydrophobia. Medical aid being called to the child, it was decided at once, as the safest course, the flesh of the arm bitten being badly torn, at once to amputate it above the wound. In consequence of this disaster, an extensive measure of the dogs in this town has already taken place. A large meeting of our citizens was immediately held at the town hall, at which it was resolved unanimously that it is expedient to take measures for exterminating the dogs in this town—and that the selection and board of health be a committee for adopting such means as they may deem suitable for affecting this purpose. Accordingly, this committee addressed a circular to the owners of dogs respectfully asking them to destroy their dogs—and the next day the committee offered a bounty of twenty-five cents for every dog that should be lawfully killed—Springfield Gazette.

WHEAT HARVEST. Notwithstanding the predictions of the 'crop croakers,' the harvest in the Middle States generally, and in this State, is a decided success. The old says, that in that vicinity and in the Northern Counties of North Carolina, the harvest the present season will be at least fifty per cent over an average crop. Advices from Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, are of similar import.

The *Croaker* (Pa.) Spy, says that a stalk of wheat was lately brought into that office, measuring five feet ten and a half inches in height, and it was no more than a fair sample of the wheat in a thirty acre lot.

The Spy adds, 'the grain generally is in a fair way, and in this vicinity, Indian corn is backward, owing to the coldness and moistness of the season. Much of it had to be planted a second time. If the weather continues warm, however, an abundant crop may yet be produced.'—Boston Mer. Journal.

FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION.

It has been considered, at a meeting of the School Committee and Teachers in the Public Schools of this Town, that it might be useful in the way of exciting the interest of parents and children on the subject of education, to celebrate the coming 4th of July by an assemblage of all the Schools in the town, and that every address delivered before them on the subject of Education. The Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Hingham, has been invited to deliver the address, and has very kindly accepted the invitation. The School Committee have made such arrangements for the celebration as are deemed necessary. The services will be in the Stone Meeting House. The services will be in the morning, and the procession will go into the Meeting House at ten o'clock. The Reverend Clergy, Municipal Officers, and Prudential School Committees of the several Districts, are hereby respectfully invited to unite in the celebration.

The Committee hope the parents and citizens generally in the town will feel an interest in, and attend the services of the day. It is designed to dispense with all extra and unnecessary expense, and that every thing be conducted in accordance with the attributes of children and youth. The Meeting House will be open for the accommodation of ladies at half past nine o'clock.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Music.
School Committee.
Orator.
Reverend Clergy.
Municipal Officers.
Prudential Committee.
School.
Parents and citizens generally.
JOHN WHITNEY, Chairman.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Gideon Huntress to Miss Betsey E. Merritt.
In Randolph, Mr. Silas Hobart to Miss Elizabeth Stone, of Braintree.
In Milton, Mr. John Davenport, Jr., of Canton, to Miss Esther Sampson.
In Roxbury, Mr. James Webber to Miss Susan F. Harvey, both of Dedham.
In Dorchester, Mr. William K. Anthony to Miss Sarah M. Brackett.

DIED.

In this town, Jacob Henry, only son of Mr. Jacob H. Kent, of Boston, aged 6 years.
In Dedham, Miss Ann Louisa, daughter of Thomas W. Storrow, Esq., of New York, aged 27.
In Walpole, Mr. George P. Ellis, of the late firm of Daniel P. Ellis & Son, aged 43.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, June 26. At market, 360 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 750 Sheep and Lambs, and 30 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle unsold, some of which were of the first quality.
Prices: Beef Cattle—In consequence of the large number of cattle, a considerable reduction has been submitted to, and we reduce our quotations. A few extra may have been sold a little above our quotations: we quote first quality 7 75 a 8 25; second quality at 7 25 a 7 75; and third quality 6 a 7.
Cows and Calves—Dull—a number unsold. We notice sales at 20, 25, 28, 32, 42, and 50.
Sheep and Lambs—One lot, mostly lambs, was sold for \$1.84; lots one fifth old were taken at 12, 2, 25, 2, 37, 2, 62, 2, 75, and \$3; a few old sheep at \$3.88.
Swine—Those at market were reported last week; a very few only were retained.

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that pleasant stand in Milton, nine miles from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, etc. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of cherries. Those who travel for pleasure or business are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.
N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.
Milton, July 1. J. V. CLARK.

Quincy Singing Society!

THE Members of the Quincy Singing Society, are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the Quincy Town Hall, THIS EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is requested.
N. B. No admittance for spectators.
Per order of the Board of Directors,
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Secretary.
Quincy, July 1.

Notice.

At a Meeting of a number of citizens of this town, held on the first day of June, at Quincy Woods, (so called,) it was agreed to celebrate the Fourth of July next, by meeting at that place at ten o'clock in the morning, and having a Chowder and such other refreshments as the Committee shall see fit; and Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Lloyd G. Horton, Alpheus Spear, Thomas White, Albert Hersey, and Charles Hall, were chosen as a Committee of Arrangements, and have given a general invitation to the Citizens of Quincy to attend, by publishing a notice of the meeting in the Quincy Patriot.
SAMUEL CURTIS, Secretary.

N. B. The Committee of Arrangements are requested to meet at D. French's Hotel at 6 o'clock THIS EVENING.
Quincy, July 1.

To Road and Bridge Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Granite Bridge Corporation, until July 20, 1837, for building said Bridge, and also for making the road to and from said Bridge, or any section thereof. For particulars apply to the subscriber.
By order of the Directors,
EDWARD GLOVER.
Quincy, July 1.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRESSER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured and VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand, and all orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitting attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.
ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet on Discomt, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

To Sell or Let,

A FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with the buildings thereon. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, April 29.

To Sell or Let.

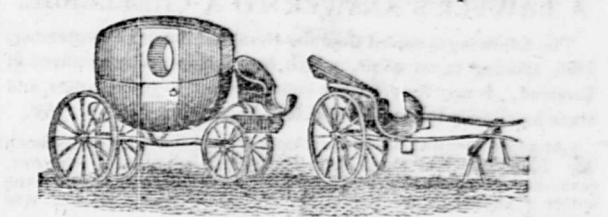
A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 15.

To be Let,

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber,
JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, April 22.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

ON HAND—

- 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
- 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
- 5 " Buggy Wagons, " "
- 2 " SULKIES.
- 25 " CHAISE HARNESES.
- 25 " WAGONS.
- 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
- 50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
- 15 " WAGONS.
- 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET.
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

To be Let,

A double HOUSE, situated at Quincy Point, near the Bridge, designed for two families. Each part is entirely separated and contains seven well finished rooms, a good well of water, and all the other necessary conveniences. Immediate possession will be given.

For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE, or to the subscriber, at his residence, near the premises.
NATHAN JOSELYN.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
BEA WHITON, Agent.
Quincy, April 15.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, etc.; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE.

Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to
SAMUEL COPE

POETRY.

Selected for the Patriot.

A LAWYER'S ANSWER TO A CHALLENGE.

The following is copied from the Herald of Peace for September, 1898, relating to an affair, which had been recently occurred in England. It may furnish some entertainment to your readers, and show how easily this awful crime may be avoided.

*At a late meeting under a commission of bankruptcy between Mr. Fleet and Mr. Mann, both respectable solicitors of Andover, some disagreement arose, which ended in the former sending the latter a challenge, to which the following poetic answer was returned:

TO KINGSTON FLEET, ESQ.

'I am honor'd this day, sir, with challenges two
'The first from friend Langdon; the second from you;
As the one is to fight and the other to dine
I accept his engagement, and yours must decline
Now in giving this preference I trust you'll admit
I have acted with prudence, and done what was fit,
Since encountering him, and my weapon a knife,
There is some little chance of preserving my life
Whilst a bullet from you, sir, might take it away,
And the maxim you know is to live while you may.
If, however, you still should suppose I'll treat you,
Bear with me a moment, and I will excuse
Three powerful reasons by way of excuse.

In the first place unless I am grossly deceived,
I myself am in consequence the party aggrieved;
And therefore, good sir, if a challenge must be
Pray wait till that challenge be tender'd by me.
Again, sir, I think it far the more sinful
To stand and be shot than to sit for a skiff;
From whence you'll conclude, (as I'd have you indeed)
That fighting composes no part of my creed;
And my courage, (which though it was never disputed
Is not I imagine too, too deeply rooted);
Would prefer that its fruit, sir, what'er it may yield
Should appear at the table and not in the field.

And lastly my life be it never forgot
Possess a value, which yours, sir, does not,
So I mean to preserve it as long as I can,
Being justly entitled a family man
With three or four children (I scarce know how many)
Whilst you, sir, have not or ought not to have any.
Besides that the contest would be too unequal
I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel;
For 'e'en you must acknowledge it would not be meet
That one small man of war should engage a whole Fleet.'

*Mr. Fleet is a bachelor, or at all events, a single man.

THE TEAR OF GRATITUDE.

There is a tear from beauty's eye,
That makes us feel supremely blest;
Of love and sympathy,
It melts the cold and flinty breast.

There is a tear from pity given,
Like dew drops withering on the leaf;
Our hearts the pearly gift receives,
It sheds a balm on all our grief.

But there is a tear that's far more bright,
Though flowing from a bosom rude;
Yielding ineffable delight,
The sparkling tear of gratitude.

ANECDOTES.

A TUNNEL. A deacon in — went to his minister, and, professing to speak the sentiments of the congregation, began to complain of his style of preaching. 'I do not say these things for myself,' said the deacon; 'I am not at all dissatisfied; but the people are very uneasy, and I am afraid we shall have trouble.' 'How is it,' inquired the pastor, 'that you hear all these complaints? No other member of the church seems to be so familiar with them as you are.' 'O,' said the deacon, 'they all know that I am on terms of intimacy with you, and they make me the tunnel, into which they pour every thing which they wish you to hear.' 'Yes,' replied the pastor, 'and it is because you are a tunnel that they use you as such.'

A DILEMMA. A fellow entered the passage in the 'Rialto,' New Orleans, between the bar and the barber's shop. He had only one solitary bit, a long beard and a confounded thirst. He wanted to be shaved, and he also wanted to be half-shaved. What to do he knew not for a moment; but while ruminating upon his condition a thought struck him to use up his bit—heads, shaves—tails, julep. Up went the bit, and up came heads! 'That's not fair,' said he, and up goes the bit again, for seven successive times, and heads it was. Still it was not fair play. Finally, up came tails—'that's fair, the long beard may go to the —' and down went the mint julep.—Pittsburg.

DERNIER RESORT. After the representation of Atrée, a tragedy full of horrors, one of Crebillon's friends asked him why he had adopted such terrible representations. 'There was no choice left me,' says he, 'Corneille has taken heaven, Racine the earth; you see, sir, that nothing remained for me but hell.'

A DETESTABLE HEARER. 'Hal, where was your minister's text yesterday?' 'Oh, don't recollect the place, but the words were, Sleep on now and take your rest.' 'What did he make of that, Hal?' 'I don't know, faith—but he's continually been telling that the truth is always practical, so I think I to myself I'll take you at your word for once, and may I be shot if I waked up till the Amen.'

SNATCHING A KISS. A negro in Baltimore lately undertook to kiss a snapping turtle for a five cent note, when the owner, slipping the noose from the head of the sea monster, it caught the poor fellow's upper lip, and it was impossible to deliver him until its jaws were forced open. He said 'he would not buss another for a dollar—lang de scrapie.'

MARCH OF INTELLECT. 'What march is that?' asked a man standing upon the steps of Grove Hall, as a company of small boys paraded by with a toy drum and fife in full operation. 'The march of intellect,' readily answered the facetious landlady.

MAKING A MATCH. A lady of rank lately said to her sister, 'I wonder, my dear, you have never made a match. I think you want the brimstone,' she replied, 'No not the brimstone, only the spark.'

A COURTESAN. A courtesan of Rome, having come into church and placed herself near a respectable lady, the latter rose in order to remove from her. 'Why do you avoid me, said the courtesan, my infirmity only attacks those who wish for it.'

IRISH BULL. An Irishman confessed he had stolen some chocolate. 'And what did you do with it?' added the confessor. 'Father, I made tea of it.'

EVILS OF LIFE. A woman fond of gallantry said to her brother who was a gambler, 'When will you leave off playing?' 'When you cease to intrigue,' said he. 'Ah, I perceive you will be a gambler for life.'

A ROSE. A blind man having a shrew for his wife, was told that she was a rose. 'I doubt it not,' replied he, 'for I feel the thorns daily.'

VARIETY.

HOW TO COOK A POTATO. To boil a potato seems simple enough, but we scarcely ever find it well done. At the tables of the great, a good potato is never seen, because if not eaten at the very moment it is boiled, the potato is worth nothing, and also because the refinement of peeling helps to destroy the flavor. Another mistake is, to serve this vegetable in a covered dish, whereby the steam condensed by the cover falls upon the potato, and it becomes sodden and waxy. Do not buy washed potatoes from the shops or at Covent Garden. Get them with the mould about them, and do not wash it off until just before you use them. If they are steeped in water long before they are boiled, they will become stale and watery. Put them into plenty of cold water with some salt. When they are about half-boiled throw away the water, and put fresh boiling water upon the potatoes from a tea-kettle, adding to it some salt. Let it boil up briskly. When you have ascertained with a fork that the potatoes are very nearly done, throw in a cup full of cold water to check the boiling. The water will soon boil up again, and the potatoes will crack. Let the water then be drained off, and the potatoes served up immediately in an open dish with their skins on. The water upon them will evaporate the instant they are in the dish. They must be eaten that moment; in ten minutes the flavor would be gone.—Magazine of Domestic Economy.

SINGULARITIES OF WAR. War kindles enthusiasm and occasions strange laws and customs. In it the noble and heroic are mixed with the wild and terrible. The Generals at Carthage were condemned to die, if unfortunate in their campaigns; and the Chinese punish all officers convicted of giving battle, without obtaining complete victory. When the armies of Napoleon fought the battle of Austerlitz, the wounded in baskets, where they are bound down like children in swaddling clothes. If they fall into the hands of the conquerors, they are made to expire in torments. The Spartans did not often combat the same foe. If their enemies revolted frequently, they were exterminated. The governors of the Syrian provinces gave annual feasts to those who with their own hands despatched the invaders of the soil. The skulls of the vanquished served for their cups; and they were allowed wine in proportion to the number of skulls they possessed. The youths who could not yet boast of such martial exploits, contemplated these feats at a distance, without being admitted to approach. War corrupts the morals, and leads the people to form horrible ideas of virtue.

THE CAYENNE WASP. Reamer has given a very interesting account of the wasps of Cayenne, which hang their nests in trees. Like the bird of Africa, called the Lexia, they fabricate a perfect house, capable of containing many hundreds of their community, and suspend it on high out of the reach of attack. But the Cayenne wasp is a more expert artist than the bird. He is a card-maker, and travellers of veracity agree that the card which he forms the exterior covering of his abode is so smooth, so strong, so uniform in its texture, and so white, that the most skillful manufacturer of this substance might be proud of his work. The nest of the card-making wasp is impervious to water. It hangs upon the branch of a tree, and those rain drops which penetrate through the leaves never rest upon its hard and polished surface. A small opening for the entrance of the insects, terminates its funnel-shaped bottom. It is impossible to unite more perfectly the qualities of lightness and strength.

CORN PRESERVERS. We have been told by a farmer of this town, that he has nearly one hundred turkeys, and takes special care to destroy them upon his corn, and wheat fields to destroy the insects, particularly the cut worm which they are very industrious in destroying if they commence work before the sun is up, for then the worm is on the top of the ground. His corn-fields have been protected from cut worms, and his turkeys and other crops from grasshoppers, by means of his turkeys, which in the fall bring him a good price, and but a mere trifle for their feed. All worms destroy a great number of insects, but none are so efficient in this business as turkeys.—Kennebec Journal.

SMOKING OPIUM. The Chinese inhale opium for its intoxicating effects. The drug is first reduced to the consistency of treacle, and poured into a small receptacle at the end of a bamboo cane, where it is kindled. The inhaler then lies down on a sofa, and takes a long single inspiration, by which the opium gives up its smoke. If the expected enjoyment is not sufficient, a second or third inspiration is taken; but the opium in this form produces the most debilitating effects on the constitution—the muscles of the face become rigid and of a yellow color, and physiognomy quickly betrays the indulgence of this enervating habit.—The Lancet.

MOROCCO LEATHER. The following is the method of preparing leather at Mogadore. When the skin in fresh water, take away all the fleshy particles, mix together two pounds of alum, two pints of buttermilk, two or three handfuls of barley meal, and spread the mixture on the inside of the skin; fold it and press it well, and then let it dry for two days. On the third day wash it in sea water, and hang it up; then spread upon it two pounds of roche alum, powdered, and leave it for two or three days, then dry it in the sun; sprinkle one or two pints of fresh water upon it, and let it imbibe the water for three hours. This with oil on a table and rub it with pumice or rough stone, to make it soft and pliant.

LIME. Much of the mortar used in building, is said to be imperfectly made. A four parts coarse, and three parts fine sand, with one part of quick lime, well mixed with but little water, makes mortar which soon becomes as hard as adamant; resisting all atmospheric action, as durably as the material it unites; and with the addition of a portion of manganese, it will harden under water.

USEFUL RECIPE. We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how water soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt, which only hardens potatoes.

PRESCRIPTION FOR CROUP. Wet a piece of flannel with goose oil, sprinkle it with Scotch snuff, and lay it on the breast and lower part of the throat. This with onions applied hot to the feet, will give immediate ease.

GREAT INCREASE. A fly lays four times during the summer, each time eighty eggs, which make three hundred and twenty; and it is computed that the produce of a single fly, in the course of a summer, amounts to two millions eighty thousand three hundred and twenty.

NIGHT MARE. The night-mare is said to have derived its name from Mars, an evil spirit the Scandinavians, which according to the Runic theology seized men in their sleep and deprived them of the power of volition.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres, SELLING CHEAP.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at JAMES C. WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street, Boston, April 22. 2m

Boots. JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

French Prints. LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Notice.

E. BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice. A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

Fire Insurance Only. THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000, which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property, in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000; and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000. They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit." THOMAS C. AMORY, President. S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers. THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap. ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Woollen Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, aubergine, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Patent Drawing Knife. THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility. THOMAS WHITE. Quincy, March 4. 1f

Prints. A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Harvey Field, AUCTIONEER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Gro. De Nap Gingham. A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Salt Rheum Ointment. A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Crockery & Glass Ware. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. Quincy, April 29. 1f

A Good Chance. ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

French Prints. LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at all times personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, April 8. 1f

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above-named towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers. JOSIAH SAVIL, GEORGE VEAZIE, Quincy, March 25. 1f

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLACKSMITHING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and dispatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit. JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Blacksmithing. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOES, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with dispatch. THOMAS DRAKE. Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

Notice. THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARE, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town, once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc., at fair prices.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

Payson's Indelible Ink, Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is intended not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Children's Books. PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing very interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds. Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Liniment Opedeldoc. FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Winds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Christmas Discourse. JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Bristler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Hunt, in the Stone Meeting-house. Quincy, April 15. 1f

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 365 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protrusion Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protrusion Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place. Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter of the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biographies, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, assisted by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. Above all, above all, the above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston. Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Florence Bonnets, JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE. Boston, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars, A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications. Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and School Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Massey, M. D. The PRIVATE, THREE CUTTERS, and the MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15. 1f

Shawls. HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Bilious Pills. THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pain in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, of which I have used myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
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GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE TWO BANKRUPTS.

'It must go Eveleen,' said Leonard Delmoreton, concluding the inventory of household chattels assigned to his creditors. 'It must go dearest. You cannot desire to indulge an idle fancy at the expense of your husband's reputation?' The affectionate wife smiled sarcastically, as she replied, 'A mosaic centre table will certainly contribute largely towards the discharge of your debts.' Delmoreton was deeply wounded. 'True, madam—it is indeed, but an insignificant item—a mere feather in my pecuniary balance; yet I cannot, and I will not retain the most petty superfluity, when those who have confided in me, cannot be indemnified, even by the most unreserved surrender of my property. You were frequently forewarned of my impending insolvency—yet, you persisted to outrage prudence by every species of extravagance, in defiance of my gentlest remonstrances. Oh! Eveleen, Eveleen, it tortures me, to think how entirely *vanity* has supplanted affection in your callous heart.' The lady here exhibited some *hysterical*, but no removal symptoms. 'I did not marry to make sacrifices,' retorted she; and sweeping sulkily by him hastened from his presence, muttering as she went—'My beautiful vases, at least, are secured—they shall be dashed to atoms before he shall include them among his odious assets.'

While this scene was passing at Delmoreton's house, another, of far different character, was transpiring in a neighboring dwelling. There sat Septima Clifford, magnificently attired for an evening party; tenderly anxious concerning the cause of her husband's protracted absence; frivolously impatient at the delay of anticipated pleasure. Randolph Clifford soon entered, starting as he beheld his beloved Septima, as if some formidable apparition had appalled his senses. A single glance sufficed to assure his wife that he was struggling against some violent and unwonted emotion. She eagerly followed him, as he threw himself into a chair, pressing his hands upon his head, as if by crushing the machinery, the machinery of thought, he would prevent its future operation. 'Are you ill, Randolph?' He shook his head in silence. 'Speak, then, my love, and let me share the burthen of your secret sorrow. Are you not assured of my entire sympathy, whatever be the nature of your perplexity?' 'Can you forgive me for deceiving you, dear Septima?' 'Why, that will certainly be rather difficult, but as my suspense is not likely to be terminated before I promise absolution, you may consider it as yours.' This was said sportively, in the hope of changing the gloomy tenor of his feelings. But the bankrupt could not bear her innocent gaiety, which, like the gambolling of a devoted lamb, unnerves the hand that must inflict the stroke. He could not proceed—'but catching her to his bosom sobbed aloud. Relieved by tears, he entered upon the detail of his progress from competence to affluence—of his folly in maintaining the most expensive establishment, even conscious of its ephemeral tenure—of the tender evasions he had employed when her discretion had suggested an investigation of his resources, that domestic disbursements might not exceed them. 'But now,' concluded he, 'it is all over with the house of Clifford & Delmoreton.' We have stopped payment, and notwithstanding our most strenuous exertions, I fear our final arrangements will neither satisfy our creditors, or silence calumny. A momentary pause succeeded this disclosure. 'You will, of course, relinquish all!' said Septima, with a firmness that astonished her husband. 'Certainly,' replied he. She instantly removed from their several localities, the splendid gems that adorned her person. In doing this he remarked that all her taper fingers were jewelled to the joints except the one encircled by her wedding ring. She unaffectedly answered his inquiring look, by declaring she would never profane the symbol of Love, by contact with the baubles of fashion. This alone of all his gifts no power on earth could tempt her to resign. She disappeared soon after, and on her return, presented a key, with which she desired him to open her wardrobe, and select every costly article convertible into cash. Her dress had been exchanged for the simplest in her possession, and instead of a superb chain worn at his entrance, she had thrown a neat one of his hair gracefully around her neck. Randolph Clifford, bankrupt in fortune, is yet opulent in *felicity*—but alas! for poor Delmoreton.

BASTINADO PUNISHMENT.

The following thrilling account of the punishment of an unfortunate Arab with the Bastinado, is extracted from the interesting work entitled 'Incidents of Travels in Egypt,' etc., just published by the Harpers in New York.

'I have heard much of this, a punishment existing, I believe, only in the East, but I had never seen it inflicted before, and I hope I shall never see it again. As on the former occasion I found the little governor standing at one edge of the large hall of entrance, munching, and trying causes. A crowd was gathered around, and before him was a poor Arab, pleading and beseeching most piteously, while the big tears were rolling down his cheeks: near him was a man whose resolute and somewhat angry expression marked him as the accuser, seeking vengeance rather than justice. Suddenly the governor made a gentle movement with his hand, all noise ceased; all stretched their necks and turned their eager eyes towards him: the accused cut short his crying, and stood with his mouth wide open, and his eyes fixed upon the governor. The latter spoke a few words in a very low voice, to me of course unintelligible, and, indeed, scarcely audible, but they seemed to fall upon the quick ears of the culprit like bolts of thunder; the agony of suspense was over, and, without a word or look, he laid himself down on his face at the feet of the governor. A space was immediately cleared around: a man on each side took him by the hand, and stretching out his arms, knelt upon and held them down, while another seated himself across his neck and shoulders. Thus the poor fellow, nailed to the ground, knowing that there was no chance to escape, threw up his feet from the knee joint, so as to present the soles in a horizontal position. Two men came forward with a pair of long stout bars of wood, attached together by a cord, between which they placed the feet, drawing them together with the cord so as to fix them in their horizontal position, and leave the whole flat surface exposed to the full force of the blow.

In the mean time two strong Turks were standing ready, one each side, armed with long whips much resembling our common cowskins, but longer and thicker, and made of the tough hide of the hippopotamus. While the occupation of the judge was suspended by these preparations, the janizary had presented the consul's letter. My sensibilities are not particularly acute, but they yielded in this instance. I had watched all the preliminary arrangements, nerved myself for what was to come, but when I heard the scourge whizzing through the air, and, when the first blow fell upon the naked feet, saw the convulsive movements of the body, and heard the first loud, piercing shriek, I could stand it no longer; I broke through the crowd, forgetting the governor and every thing else, except the agonizing sound from which I was escaping; but the janizary followed close at my heels, and laying his hand upon my arm, hauled me back to the governor. If I had consulted merely the impulse of feeling, I should have consigned him, and the governor, and the whole nation of Turks, to the lower regions; but it was all not to offend this summary dispenser of justice, and I never made a greater sacrifice of feeling to expediency, than when I re-entered his presence. The shrieks of the unhappy criminal were ringing through the chamber, but the governor received me with as calm a smile as if he had been sitting on his own divan, listening only to the strains of some pleasant music, while I stood with my teeth clenched, and felt the hot breath of the victim and heard the whizzing of the accursed whip, as it fell again and again upon his bleeding feet.

I have heard men cry out in agony when the sea was raging, and the drowning man, rising for the last time upon the mountain waves, turned his imploring arms towards us, and with his dying breath call in vain for help; but I never heard such hard-rendering sounds as those from the poor bastinadoed wretch before me. I thought the governor would never make an end of reading the letter, when the scribe handed it to him for his signature, although it contained but half a dozen lines; he fumbled in his pocket for his seal, and dipped in the ink; the impression did not suit him, and he made another, and after a delay that seemed to be eternal, employed in folding it, handed it to me with a most gracious smile. I am sure I grinded horribly in return, and almost snatched the letter, just as the last blow fell, I turned to hasten from the scene. The poor, scourged wretch was silent; he had found relief in happy insensibility; I cast one look upon the senseless body, and saw the feet laid open in gashes and the blood streaming down the legs. At that moment the bars were taken away, and the mangled feet fell like lead upon the floor. I had to work my way through the crowd, and before I could escape I saw the poor fellow revive, and by the first natural impulse rise upon his feet, but fell again as if he had stepped upon a red hot iron. He crawled upon his hands and knees to the door of the hall, and here I rejoiced to see that miserable, and poor, and degraded as he was, he yet had friends whose hearts yearned towards him—they took him in their arms and carried him away.'

OUR OWN THOUGHTS.

Observation and instruction, reading and conversation, may furnish us with ideas; but it is the labor and meditation of our own thoughts which must render them either useful or valuable.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

A young lady, at eighteen, often needs a warning voice to point out the quicksands over which she is speeding her thoughtless career. If you are beautiful and have many admirers, I am sorry for it. A young woman, whose conduct is marked with strict honor and principles, cannot have many admirers. There is nothing that more certainly marks a bad heart and depraved moral, or worse, a thorough destitution of it, than the cruel and guilty encouragement of honorable love.

A young man is never long attached to a young lady without her being aware of it; commonly indeed before he is himself aware of the nature and extent of his feelings. The knowledge is almost intuitive. From that moment, if she be persuaded that she cannot reciprocate his sentiments, her course is plain before her—it is cool understanding, unhesitating repulse—on every occasion, place and manner. Love will die without hope. To crush love in the bud is easy; but trifle and tamper with it till it has taken root in the heart, and its destruction is attended with the extinction of the heart's noblest feelings.

Never forget this prime maxim in these matters, not to discourage is always to encourage. A mean and culpable species of coquetry, is the practice of not giving a decided encouragement or repulse, with a view of keeping your slave till you have learned to use the cant phrase, you cannot do better. I know not an expression that betrays more despicable meanness; and she who uses it, shows a willingness to sell her hand, to traffic her person for value received, that is revolting in the highest degree.

No one, not even a parent, can tell what character will render a lady happy but herself. On herself alone then, must and ought to rest the responsibility of her choice. I have seen so many marriages commenced with all the glitter of wealth and pomp, terminate in misery and broken hearts; and so many that were begun with no very promising auspices, which have proved as happy as human life admits, that I am convinced that the parent who officially interposes, stands answerable to God, his child, and his conscience, in a degree of responsibility most fearful and tremendous.

SAGACITY OF THE SPIDER.

Amongst all the insects, the spider appears to possess the greatest sagacity, and is, at the same time, formed by Nature to be in a state of combat, not only with other insects, but also against those of its own species. Its head and breast are covered with a very strong coat of mail, impenetrable to the attacks of other insects; its belly is enveloped with a soft and flexible skin, which eludes the sting of the wasp; and its limbs are articulated, like those of a craw-fish, each of them having at their extremities large nails, which serve to keep its assailants at a distance. The eyes of the spider are large, and covered with a scaly, transparent substance: below its mouth are claws or nippers, which enable it either to destroy or to make use of the prey that may fall into its claws or web, in the latter of which, however, it seems to place more confidence than in its arms, offensive or defensive; and for this end Nature has furnished it with a glutinous liquor, which it spins to what size it pleases, either by opening or contracting the spinneret muscles. In order to spin its thread, as soon as it begins its operations, it presses out a drop of the liquor, which, as it dries, forms the thread it draws out, as the spider diverges from its first position. When it reaches its intended distance, it seizes the thread with its claws to stretch it properly, and fix it. In a similar manner it secures many threads parallel to each other, which answer as a warp for the web. To form the web, it does the same thing transversely, by fixing one end to the outward threads, which are always the strongest, and the other to the wall. All these threads, when neatly prepared or spun, are glutinous; and those parts, which are most subject to be torn; the spider secures by doubling them, in some instances, even six times.

The domestic spider usually renews its web every three days, although those it may have made before are not destroyed; and it has been remarked, that a large spider of that species frequently goes round its web, and having examined it in every place, retires to its hole again. The chief enemy of the domestic spider is another spider of a larger size, of both of which an attentive observer has furnished the following particulars: One of the latter genus not being able to spin any more web, came to invade the property of his smaller neighbor; a terrible conflict immediately ensued, in which victory seemed to incline to the side of the usurper, for the industrious spider was obliged to take refuge in his hole. After this, the conqueror employed every method it could use to draw the other from his retreat: at one time it appeared to go away, but at another returned again quickly, until, at length, seeing that all its artifices were vain, it began to destroy the web of the vanquished. This occasioned another battle, in which the laborious spider had the good fortune to kill his antagonist. Then, in the peaceable possession of what so justly belonged to it, it passed three days in repairing the breaches of its web, without taking any nourishment. Some time afterward, a large blue fly fell into the net, and struggled violently to get loose; the spider at first let it alone, but finding that it was too strong for the web, it came out of its hole, and in less than a minute so completely enveloped the fly in a new

thread, that its escape became impossible. It subsisted on this fly for a week. One day a wasp was thrown into the web; the spider, according to custom, ran toward the object that disturbed it, but on observing the enemy it had to deal with, it soon broke all the strings that confined the wasp, and did every thing in its power to get rid of such a formidable antagonist. The breaches in the web being now irreparable, it abandoned it entirely, and began a new one, which it ended in the usual time.

To see how many webs a spider was capable of finishing, this new web was destroyed; it made another, which was also demolished; it now seemed exhausted, for it spun no more. The artifices it then used, although deprived of its chief protection, were surprising. It drew up its claws like a ball, and remained for four hours immovable, yet always on its guard; but when a fly approached near enough, it instantaneously darted on it, and seldom missed its prey. At length, as if disgusted with this sort of life, it determined to invade the possessions of another spider, and making an attack on a neighboring fortification with much vigor, it was repulsed. Far from being discouraged by this disappointment, it laid siege to another for three days, at the end of which it killed the proprietor and took possession of the premises. This spider lived for three years, and each year changed its skin. By way of experiment, (it was a cruel one,) one of its claws were frequently snatched off, but always replaced by a new one in two or three days.

The male spider is much smaller than the female, which is oviparous, and when she has laid her eggs, she envelops them carefully in a piece of her web. As soon as the little ones are hatched they begin to spin, and appear to grow even to the eye. If they have the good fortune to catch a fly, which they are able to do twenty-four hours after their birth, they seize on it voraciously; but sometimes the young live three or four days without any nourishment; this, however, does not prevent their increasing in bulk every day.

TREES.

The excellent and judicious observations, contained in the following article on the culture of Trees, deserve much consideration.

The time is fast approaching, when the people of this country will devote more attention to the culture and transplanting of trees; upon few subjects have they now less information. In transplanting fruit and other trees, the common practice is to violently pry up or pull off the young trees, breaking off or cutting off the main roots, and most if not all the small fibres extending from the ends of the roots; the pruning-knife is so thoroughly applied to the branches, as often to leave the main stock almost entirely denuded. The stock with a few remaining roots, is then often set in chip, door-yard or barn-yard manure, so that small cavities remain around the roots. By the exertions of nature, a young tree, after a year or two, may push forth new roots and branches, and after being stunted in early growth, sometimes live. That all this process is unnatural and wrong will appear evident to those who will reflect upon the subject. Like others equally ignorant, we formerly adopted the same erroneous practice. But to show its errors, let us attend to certain facts. All the nutriment which the tree derives from the soil, is, in the first instance, received through the medium of the fibres, many being so small as not to be perceptible to the eye, and thence conveyed to the main roots; thence to the stock, thence into the leaves of the tree, where the sap is elaborated, and finally converted into wood, except that part, which, in fruit-bearing trees, is converted into the fruit. If then, the fibres are all destroyed, how can the tree grow? We answer, it never can, unless a new set of fibres shoot forth from the roots.

The circulation of the sap is as necessary to the tree, as the circulation of the blood is to the human body. And the leaves have an office somewhat similar to that of the human lungs. The amputation of the limbs, therefore, stops the circulation of the sap, and its preparation by a peculiar process, which we cannot explain without resorting to chemical terms. A tree derives an essential part of its nutriment from the atmosphere. This is susceptible of the clearest demonstration.

For the sake of brevity, we will not justify these positions by offering further reasons. But we will lay down the following positions as correct.

In transplanting young trees in the Fall or Spring, all the roots with their fibres, so far as practicable, should be taken up with great care, and set in a large deep space in rich earth or mould, and fully pressed down compact or hard round the roots. No manure should be applied, except on or near the surface, as it tends to make cavities and to prevent the natural nutriment entering the fibres, or often to render the roots too dry. The tree should be placed in a firm position, so as not to be turned one side by the winds. The tap-root, which has no other use in penetrating downward into dead earth, serves as a stake or main support, and should not be cut off. Should it be cut off, a new tap-root for support, will generally grow out in a course of years.

In respect to fruit trees, it may be judicious to prune in transplanting, so far as to give them a good form or symmetrical proportion, and no further, except where by carelessness, much of the root has been broken off. In the latter case, there should be some proportion between the roots and the branches, always leaving on

enough of the latter to support the circulation of the sap. Young trees much mutilated at top or bottom, should they survive at all, remain several years before they can have a rapid growth.

In England, transplanting trees has been reduced to a science. There full grown trees are now transplanted with ease and little danger of their loss, and thereby small groves and forests suddenly formed, and their pleasure grounds ornamented. The machine used in removing is of as simple construction as a pair of common cart wheels, with a long tongue. About three years previous to removing the tree, a deep trench is cut round it, in order to cut off the ends of the main roots—a cart load of rich mould is then placed within the circle around the stock on the surface—new sets of roots and fibres shoot forth upwards, receiving nutriment from the mould thus deposited.

The new formed fibres and roots, with nearly all the top or branches, are finally removed to any convenient distance, and it is said that not one out of fifty dies.

If the fact is not generally known, it ought to be, that a tree transplanted from a thick forest to cold open exposure, is very liable to die—often dies. The reason is, that the bark, as well as the interior wood is more tender than that of a tree taken from a pasture or open exposure.

Thus the majestic oak, in open spaces, which bids defiance to the rude blasts of the winds, is of far superior value for ship-building, than the forest oak.

CATHERINE I.

The Empress Catharine, wife of Czar Peter I., was born at Rughen, a small village in Livonia, of very poor parents, who were only boors and vassals. Her father and mother dying, left her very young, and in great want; the parish clerk, out of compassion took her home to his house, where she learnt to read. Dr. Glack, minister of Marienburg, seeing her there, inquired of the clerk who she was; informed that she was a poor orphan he had taken into his house out of charity, and from a wish to relieve the poor clerk from a burthen he was not well able to support, and liking the little orphan, the doctor took her home to his house, notwithstanding he had a numerous family of his own. Here her company and opportunities for improvement were better, and her deportment such, that she became equally esteemed by the doctor, his wife and children; her steady, diligent, and careful attention to all their domestic concerns, ingratiated her so much with the doctor and his wife that they made no distinction between her and their own children. She afterwards showed her gratitude, in richly providing for all those who could lay claim to any alliance to the doctor's family; nor did she forget her first benefactor the clerk of Rughen. In this happy situation she grew up to woman, when a Livonian sergeant, in the Swedish service fell passionately in love with her; she likewise liking him, agreed to marry him, provided it could be done with the doctor's consent, who, on inquiry into the man's character, finding it unexceptionable, readily gave it. The marriage day was appointed, and, indeed, came, when a sudden order came to the sergeant that very morning, to march directly with a detachment to Riga, who was thereby disappointed from ever enjoying his bride. Soon after, General Baur, at the head of an army, came before the town and took it in the year 1702, when all the inhabitants were made prisoners. In the promiscuous crowd, overwhelmed with grief, and bathed in tears at her unhappy fate, the general observing Catharine, saw a 'je ne sçai quoi' in her whole appearance, which attracted him so much, that he asked her several questions about her situation; to which she made answers with more sense than is usual in persons of her rank. He desired her not to be afraid, for he would take care of her, and gave immediate orders for her reception in his house, of which he gave her the whole charge, with authority over all his servants, by whom she was much beloved from her manner of using them. The General often said, his house was never so well managed as when she was with him.

Prince Mentzikoff, who was his patron, seeing her one day at the general's observed something very extraordinary in her air and manner, and inquiring who she was, and on what footing she served him, the General told him what has been already related, and with due encomiums on the merits of her conduct in his house. The Prince said, such a person would be of great consequence to him for he was then very ill-served in that respect; to which the General replied, he was under too many obligations to his highness to refuse him anything he had a mind to, and immediately calling for Catharine, told her, that Prince Mentzikoff had occasion for a servant like herself, and that the Prince had it much more in his power to be a friend to her than he had; adding, that he had too great a regard for her to prevent her receiving such a piece of honor and good fortune. She answered only by a profound courtesy, which showed, if not her consent, that it was not in her power to refuse the offer that was made. The Prince took her home the same day, and she lived with him till the year 1704, when the Czar, one day dining with the Prince happened to see her, and spoke to her; she made a yet stronger impression on that monarch, who would have her to be his servant, from whence she rose to be the Empress of Russia.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Lumbical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit subscribers to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with a portrait.

Quincy, April 15.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

ADVENTURES OF A ROGUE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of a scoundrel, calling himself Aaron R. Clark alias Alexander R. Amman, who has been brought before the police of that city, on a charge of having obtained large quantities of different goods from various individuals under false pretences.

In the early part of April last, he called on Mr. Alfred R. Sands, and represented himself as Aaron R. Clark, of the firm of Aaron R. Clark & Co., grocers, in Buffalo. From Mr. Sands he procured nearly two hundred dollars worth of various kinds of cordials, for which he was to pay cash. Mr. Sands being thrown off his guard by the specious appearance of his customer, delivered the goods, he promising to call and settle the bill the following morning. He did call agreeably to promise, quite early, and asked for his bill, which was presented, when he said he had a draft, which he would have cashed that morning, but he forgot to remember his account, for he never was seen there afterwards.

In the month of February previous, he had called upon Messrs. G. & J. Colgate, soap and candle manufacturers, when he represented himself as Alexander R. Amman, of Providence, R. I., where he was doing a large grocery business. From Messrs. Colgate he purchased twenty-one boxes of candles, twenty-four boxes of soap, and four boxes of starch, worth, in all, upwards of three hundred dollars, for which cash was to be paid on delivery. He said that he had made several other purchases that day all of which had been sent on board of a Providence sloop, and he was anxious to send all on together, but could not pay the cash then, as he was waiting a remittance which was to come by the boat on the following day. The Messrs. Colgate were also deceived, and sent the goods on board the sloop as desired, whence they were taken the same day, by the purchaser, on some specious pretence or other, and who, as has since been discovered, sold them for cash, to different persons in this city—but he never called on Messrs. Colgate to pay his bill. He next took a trip to Buffalo, where he sported largely on the money obtained by these operations. He managed to get introduced into respectable society at Mrs. Clark's, in Brooklyn, and in the course of a few weeks, he took unto himself a wife; a few days after his marriage, his funds being at low water mark, he took a trip to Albany, where he managed to get six hundred dollars worth of oil from Mr. J. S. Penniman, to be paid for in cash, as usual, on delivery.

The oil was sent on to Buffalo immediately, and Mr. Clark was to pay the bill at a certain hour on the following day, when he was to get some drafts cashed. At the appointed hour, Mr. Penniman was informed by a gentleman, with whom Clark had left word, that he was gone to Troy on urgent business, but would return in the course of two or three days. With this Mr. Penniman was perfectly satisfied—but in a day or two he received a letter from Clark, dated at Utica, whither, he said, he had gone on very pressing matters. This aroused Mr. Penniman's suspicions, and he posted directly to Buffalo, but when he reached Rochester, on his voyage, he ascertained that Clark had stopped the oil on the road, and had sold two hundred dollars worth to various dealers, for which he received part in cash and part in notes. The remainder had gone to the place of destination, and was found with Mr. Clark's brother-in-law, in whose charge it had been placed. Clark, however, was no where to be found, and Mr. Penniman returned to Albany with the oil he had recovered.

The family into which Clark had married, had, by this time, found out his full character, both from hearing of the transaction with Mr. Penniman, and by a letter written by his brother, in Brooklyn, to the young lady's father, previous to the marriage, but which came to hand too late.

It seems that very soon after his marriage, Clark had ascertained that his wife had a claim upon some property in New Jersey: and with the money he had raised from the sale of Mr. Penniman's oil, he had gone thither, taking his wife with him. When there, it was found necessary, in order to arrange the business, that his wife's sister should come on, and he wrote for that purpose. She, however, being now fully convinced that Clark was a swindler, instead of coming down, wrote to Mr. Penniman, stating where he was to be found. He accordingly procured a warrant, which was placed in the hands of an officer, who arrested him at Hanover, New Jersey, where he had gone on a pleasure excursion. His real name is Clark, and his family in Brooklyn are highly respectable, but as for himself he is a notorious scoundrel, having been twice in Sing Sing. There are several other gentlemen in this city and in Albany, whom he served in the same way, and all are to enter their complaints. On being examined as to the charge preferred by Mr. Sands he could recollect nothing at all, and declined to answer any questions.

INGENIOUS TRICK.

A wight from the western part of New York state had the misfortune to fall among thieves, and was deluded out of about forty dollars in bank notes. As there is no probability that he will be taken in again in the same manner, we give his adventure for the benefit of all other new comers. As he was passing along he was met by a couple of negroes, who requested him to decide a bet between them, of great importance, for which they would give him a dollar. Under the pretence of avoiding notice, they took him into a bye street, where they produced a pack of cards. One of them staked five dollars that the two first cards which he should turn up would be the knave of clubs and the queen of diamonds. He lost, and the money was handed over to the other. At this moment, a genteelly dressed white man came up, of whom the countryman could give no accurate description, and the blacks immediately offered to bet

a hundred dollars that a card which they showed was the ten of hearts. The gentleman expressed his willingness to plank twenty dollars which was all he had about him, and the countryman was not backward in launching out forty dollars and putting it into the hands of his partner—as the card was held in such a manner that both could see the face of it, and could plainly perceive that it was not what the negroes bet, but was a club. Thinking himself sure of the game, our hero kept his eye upon the club, until he saw it placed into the hands of his neighbor, where it still retained its hopeful identity. His attention was for a moment abstracted from the agreeable contemplation, and lo, on looking again, the card was truly what it had been represented to be by the negroes, a heart, and the money was accordingly delivered to them by their white accomplice. The negroes instantly made off. The countryman at length comprehended that he had been cheated, and did not suspect his companion of having any participation in the fraud. The latter condoled with him heartily, and said that he was a clerk, and should be turned out of his employment for losing his master's money, which he had just collected. He said it was no use to go to the police office, as there was a fine of five hundred dollars against gambling. The only way was to catch the black men, and he advised him to run round the block in one direction while he went round in the other, and endeavor to intercept them. So he started off, and as they never came in collision again, our acquaintance had time to surmise that he had actually lost his money. As he did not wish to lose his reputation with his friends, which was probably the reason of his not applying at the police office, we shall not mention the exact quarter from whence he came, but leave him to pursue his journey home by the aid of the solitary ten dollars which he had left.—*New York Sun.*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1837.

OURSELVES.

The last number completed six months since we commenced publishing 'The Patriot.' Our expectations have in all respects been fully realized, save that the number of subscribers is not so large, as we hoped it would have been. It has been gradually increasing, but still it does not, yet, defray the expense of publishing the paper. We hope those who are now subscribers, and who feel interested in the paper, will lend us their aid in procuring other subscribers. We have no fault to find on this point. Our friends have, already, done well for us, and we hope to merit their continued confidence. We shall still endeavor to maintain the same independent course we have hitherto pursued. We are grateful to our patrons; thankful to those who, as correspondents, have furnished us with original matter which has rendered our columns more profitable and interesting, and shall ever cherish sentiments of gratitude towards those publishers and editors of other journals and periodicals, who have, in a friendly manner, noticed 'The Patriot.'

We hope and trust 'The Patriot' will continue to be as interesting, at least, in future, as it has been during the past six months. We shall spare no pains, on our part, to make it a profitable and interesting journal to all our subscribers.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

We were much pleased to find that the representatives of the twelfth congressional district, by their committee, presented the Honorable John Quincy Adams with a CANE as a memento of his invaluable services. We have no doubt but the services which he performed, will embalm his memory for ages to come.

It was said of him by a correspondent in our last paper, that 'he was the very man of all our nation to base himself upon the firm foundation of our constitution and to say, stand off, touch not the corner stone of our nation's glory.' He has based himself there, and has done nobly. No man was qualified to do better. No man could have done better. We admire the candor, fearlessness and generalship which this eminent patriot there exhibited. He stood like a Colossus against which the angry waves of an agitated ocean raged; and when they had spent their fury, by 'foaming out their own shame,' he calmly showed the Southern Representatives that they had been 'beating the air.'

It is but just and right, that his congressional district should pay him a token of their respect and filial gratitude, as an able defender of their rights, and a Father of his country. We were somewhat pleased with the speech made by the *Organ* of the committee, but were more highly gratified with the reply of Mr. Adams. We need say no more in its praise, than that it is characteristic of its author. In it he has touched upon some things in our national government which are new, and we think deeply interesting to every American citizen. Among others, Mr. Adams' views of a national bank struck us as not only peculiar, but highly important. And it would be deeply interesting to us, and we doubt not to his constituents of the twelfth congressional district, and to every lover of his country, if he would give his views on this subject to the public at length. If he shall deem it expedient so to do, our columns will be cheerfully open for his communications, and we ourselves, with the public generally, shall be truly grateful for the favor.

If this subject can be fully laid before the public, previous to the next session of Congress, we think great good may accrue from it.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We would suggest to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District the propriety of assembling a District Convention, at some place hereafter to be designated, for the purpose of passing resolutions approving the course of our honorable Representative at the last session of Congress, in defence of the right of petition. Our object is simply this:—to express our thanks to Mr. Adams for his faithful services last winter, and to inform him by some distinctive resolutions that we will sustain him in future while defending the same great and fundamental principles of our Constitution. We solicit the opinions of our correspondents on this subject: and if it is deemed advisable, as we think it will be, that such a meeting be called, the time and place of holding it will hereafter be named.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. VII.

Poughkeepsie, June 22th, 1837.

Distinguished Men—Judge Emott—Senator Talmadge—Smith Thompson—John Delafield—Paraclete Potter—Gen. Cunningham—The Stranger's Grave

Among the most distinguished men in this beautiful village, I shall notice a few, whose public services have made them pre-eminent.

Judge James Emott, president of the Dutchess County Bank, and a large stockholder in that institution, with whose interests and prosperity he has been long identified, demands a more elaborate notice than a mere passing tribute to his worth. I must content myself, however, with a brief notice of this excellent man, whose worth can only be fully appreciated by those who have the privilege of his intimacy. In every public trust which this gentleman has assumed, his conduct has been marked with uncompromising integrity, sterling ability, and disinterested zeal. His assiduity in the office of Commissioner under Gov. Jay, his ability and gentlemanly deportment as Speaker of the House of Assembly in this State, his untiring devotion to his country's service, and the more immediate welfare of his constituents, as member of Congress, during the last war, and his exemplary deportment as a Circuit Judge, have gained for him universal admiration and respect. In his judicial character, he was particularly remarkable for the exhibition of those virtues which characterize him as a philanthropist and as a man. His urbanity at the bar, his patience, mildness, and dignity, in the most arduous of all employments, endeared him to the profession of which he was at once an ornament and a guide; while the depth of his learning, and the soundness of his judgment, were best acknowledged in his opinions, which were seldom reversed. The ermine of his justice remains unsullied. He is a gentleman of the old school, evincing in his intercourse with society, a high sense of honor, and great moral purity and simplicity of character. The estimation in which he is held by the Episcopal church, of which he is a 'bright and shining light,' and the influence he exerts in its general councils, are well known. He was the personal and confidential friend of Dewitt Clinton. Judge Emott's residence is one of the most commanding and beautiful on the Hudson, where he entertains his friends with that cordial urbanity which marks the finished gentleman.

His life is gentle; and the elements So mingled in him, that Nature might stand up, And say to all the world, this is a man.

In passing the new and splendid mansion of the Hon. Nathaniel P. Talmadge, a senator in Congress, I must be allowed to say a few words of its occupant. Mr. T., who is yet in the prime of life, has always devoted himself to the public good. His patriotic exertions in the Senate of the United States, if not always crowned with success, shine conspicuous amidst the public calamities which they would have averted. After graduating with distinguished honor at Union College, he applied himself to that profession which is the highway to public favor and emolument. But the honors of the forum were soon attained; and the splendors of the great American Senate had higher attractions for a man, whose brilliant career may be considered as just begun. Transferred from the assembly and senate of his own state, where his eminent abilities were constantly exerted for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, to the Senate of the United States, his votes and speeches on every subject fully attest his worth. He is a genuine old-fashioned republican; one who is never guided by party trammels, but whose whole soul is given to his whole country. His speeches are marked by great vigor of thought, chasteness, and beauty; and to a most fascinating eloquence, he adds the more valuable quality of a sound and discriminating judgment. Honesty, sincerity, amiability, moral excellence, and intelligence, are stamped indelibly on his countenance and character. To the genius, enterprise, and energy of this gentleman, the village is largely indebted, for its present as well as prospective prosperity. I have heard with regret, that Mr. T. contemplates withdrawing from the national councils. I hope, however, he may be induced to remain, where public spirit and exalted patriotism are so much needed.

—He was not born to shame; Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit; For 'tis a throne where honor may be crown'd.

Would you, my readers, visit one of the most enchanting spots which the midsummer-night dream of poetry ever conjured up in the revelry of delicious imaginings, then visit this gentleman's residence, and if Oberon does not enchain you quite, you may go away, and live in the memory of it forever.

Poughkeepsie is also the residence of the Hon. Smith Thompson, one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and several years since the whig candidate for the gubernatorial chair of this state. His legal decisions are well known to the people of the United States, and his moral and intellectual character are of the highest grade. He is, to sum up all in a few words, 'a ripe and good scholar,' and an 'honest man.'

In contemplating the beautiful edifices which strike the beholder from so many points in this delightful place, we are at once reminded of the accomplished gentleman to whom the inhabitants of Poughkeepsie, as well as the crowds of strangers who pass them, are indebted for that gratification of taste, which is almost peculiar to the spot. Need I mention the name of Jous DELAFIELD, Esq. the efficient financier, and cashier of the Phoenix Bank, in the city of New York. Mr. D. seems to have searched the relics of antiquity, and ransacked the treasures of modern refinement, to embody in so many various modifications of the beau ideal, the exemplars of refined taste. The city of New York is largely indebted to Mr. Delafield for his spirited exertions in behalf of science, literature, and the arts: it was under his guidance that the Historical Society of New York was renovated; and the New York Athenaeum also was benefited at his hands. The University of the City of New York, which is now an honor to the city and to the state, owes its existence in part to Mr. Delafield, as one of five gentlemen who projected that noble institution; Mr. D. was secretary to the council for three years. It was the taste of this gentleman which caused the erection of the first purely Grecian edifice in New York, being the bank of which he has been the active executive officer for seventeen years. Among other embellishments introduced by Mr. Delafield, is the enclosure of Hudson Square, excelled by none in this country, and, as is admitted by Europeans, is second to none of the London squares. The financial sagacity and liberality of Mr. D. is too well known to be noticed here; but we cannot resist the

inclination, to record the name of one, who is alike the representative and the patron of genius.

We frequently see among business-men great public spirit, and talents of a high order. To this class belongs Paraclete Potter, for many years editor and publisher of the Poughkeepsie Journal, and a highly respectable bookseller. The comprehensiveness of this self-taught and highly gifted individual's mind, is only equalled by the kindness of his nature, and the urbanity of his manners; but the rarest excellence of all is the perfect disinterestedness which marks every feature of his character. Is any measure proposed by which the public weal is to be advanced, his energetic helping hand comes to the work without hesitation or delay. He does not stop to inquire, 'how much shall I gain by this?' His mind seems cast in a purer mould; and while less elevated natures are battling for wealth, and the world's notice, he appears to keep aloof from the venial herd, as if 'pro bono publico' was both his watchword and his motto. He is a prominent member of the 'improvement party.'

'Last, but not least,' I must allude to General Walter Cunningham. Nature designed this gentleman for what he so emphatically is—a business man. As cashier of the Dutchess County Bank, his sterling ability, prudent forecast, as well as energetic decision, have given him an influence which few men possess. As a financier, he has few superiors. His sagacity in these operations has been crowned with signal success, and it has enabled him at the same time to be a liberal friend and public benefactor. He possesses an elasticity and buoyancy of spirits, which no time and circumstances can depress. His person is commanding, his carriage dignified and determined, and he is withal a most amiable and upright man.

About half a mile below the village, on the grounds of Henry Livingston, Esq., is a secluded and romantic cove on the Hudson, called 'The Stranger's Grave,' which received its name from the following circumstance. Long before the introduction of steamboats on the river, and when the entire transportation was confined to sloops, a foreign vessel, on her way to Albany, cast anchor opposite this cove. Shortly after a boat came ashore, bearing a dead body, for which a grave was immediately prepared in a nook of the cove, beyond the reach of tide mark. The body was silently and sadly interred, and the seamen embarked and pursued their course, leaving the wondering spectators of this scene to their own surmises. A short time elapsed, and a marble tablet was placed at the head of the grave. The deceased was a seaman, a native of Denmark, and had died of fever. The slab bears many masonic emblems, to which order the deceased belonged. The locality of this sequestered place is truly beautiful; there is a loneliness about it.

Most soothingly sweet—for young lovers to meet, Or poets to wake the dear theme.

*These grounds, and the spacious old mansion, have been in the possession of the Livingston family about one hundred and thirty years. The building is of stone, one hundred feet in length, but has been covered with boards. It contains something like thirty rooms. The name of the grandfather of the present occupant is to be found on the declaration of American Independence. A ball was fired through this house by a British vessel, during the revolutionary war, and is still in the possession of Mr. L. Col. Henry Livingston, the present occupant, is a gentleman of the old school. He is much esteemed by the inhabitants, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens with several important offices, the duties of which he has ever discharged in a manner to secure the esteem of his friends, and command the respect of all.

LICENSE LAW.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In your paper of June 3d, were some remarks by D. on an act of the Legislature regulating licensed houses and the sale of intoxicating liquors. At the close of his communication, D. says, 'The subject will be resumed in a future number.' In your paper of the 17th were some remarks on the communication of D. above referred to. It was not the object of those remarks to afford a full answer to D.'s comments on that act of the Legislature: but simply to inform D. and the public, that some citizens viewed the law in a different light from D., and informing him that the subject would probably receive a more full discussion when D. should have fulfilled his promise, and have laid the whole subject before the public, and plainly stated all his objections to the act in question.

We have now been waiting from the 3d of June to the 4th of July for the subject to be resumed according to the promise of D. But, as yet, we have waited in vain. D. does not appear. It is true, he did not say when he would resume the subject, but only that it would be resumed in a future number. We supposed, however, that he meant to resume it while the subject was fresh in the minds of the readers of the Patriot, and before his former powerful arguments against the act should be obliterated from the thoughts of the public. We do not claim the right to dictate to D. when he shall resume the subject, but we would simply suggest, that if he does not redeem his pledge soon, he may lose the aid which his former communication would afford him, as the public may forget the arguments therein used against the injustice, impolicy and unconstitutionality of the law.

We would only add at present that we thought the logic of D. of rather a curious kind by which he attempted to prove that an act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, was wanting in equity, policy and constitutionality. That this logic may fully appear, we give the following quotation from D. 'What! drive men to reform! Threaten them, if they do not abstain from the use or sale of ardent spirits, that the strong arm of the law shall punish them! Preposterous! as well might the Ethiopian be made to change his skin, or the Leopard his spots, as to cause intemperate men to abstain from drinking by threats or denunciation.—The human mind is not so fabricated.'

Now, the reader will please recollect that the act is to regulate the sale of spirit. It says not a word about the drinking of it. With the act in view, then, just look at the logic of D. It is preposterous for the Legislature to make a law regulating the sale of ardent spirit; Why? Because the 'Ethiopian may as well be made to change his skin, or the Leopard his spots, as to cause intemperate men to refrain from drinking by threats or denunciation.'

It would afford some amusement, at least, to know what connexion the fact (if it be a fact) that intemperate men will not abstain from drinking by threats or denunciation, has to do with an act of the Legislature regulating the sale of ardent spirit. No law must be made to regulate the sale of spirit, because intemperate men will drink it. This seems equivalent to saying, no law must be made regulating the sale of any commodity, because wicked men will steal that commodity.—Or, that it is preposterous to pass an act, prohibiting the sale

of arsenic, and threatening those who violate this law, that after they have been twice fined, for the third offence, they shall be imprisoned,—it is 'Preposterous' to pass such an act, because some half insane men will not be prevented from poisoning themselves by threats and denunciation.

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CIVIS.*

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As one of your subscribers, I feel that a grateful tribute is due you for the able and independent manner in which you have hitherto conducted your paper. It is now six months since you commenced its publication. I presume I speak the sentiments of all your subscribers, and of an enlightened public generally, when I say, 'The Patriot' has fully answered all reasonable expectations. It has taken just such a stand as the times demand, and that is, to act upon independent principles, being enslaved to no party or sect, but advocating the great principles of truth, virtue and morality.

It is only upon independent grounds that a paper can be sustained in this place, and it is only upon this ground that it would be likely to be useful to the public.

Your stand has been to admit to your columns all well written communications upon political, moral and religious subjects. This, to use a common expression, is fair play, and no reasonable man can find fault with it. It is a principle in philosophy that every thing will come to its proper level; and we may add that truth wherever it is will sustain itself. It loses nothing by open and fair discussions.

If there is a good foundation to our government, it will bear up the superstructure of our Republican institutions, and canvassing this foundation will not weaken, but strengthen it. If our Executive Department is administered wisely and properly, it will bear investigation; and the more thoroughly it is examined, the more clearly will the wisdom and propriety of its acts appear. In the reforming process now going on in the community, if it has a substantial foundation and is really needed, it will be seen to be so, the more it is calmly and openly discussed. So also, as it regards religion, those who have the truth, and reason, and Scripture on their side, have nothing to fear from investigation. The fan will blow away the chaff, but the wheat will remain—the fire will purge away the dross, but the gold will shine the brighter.

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During our absence, a correspondent has favored us with the annexed account of the interesting celebration of our independence which took place in this town.

It was our privilege to attend the celebration of the town schools of Quincy on the fourth of July. It was the first celebration of the kind, we have ever attended, on the birth-day of our nation's Independence. We think the day may be pleasantly and profitably spent in this manner. We wonder, it has never been thought of, and practised, before. But so it is, what never entered the mind of one, when suggested by another, often looks plain and important. We think a tribute of gratitude is due the first mover of the design which has been so successfully put in operation among us.

The children of the several schools, neatly dressed their holiday attire, met at nine o'clock, in the morning. They, with their teachers, the school committees, ministers, parents, and citizens generally, at ten o'clock, walked, in procession, to the Stone Meeting House; where the public services were performed. A prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, selections of Scripture were read by Rev. Mr. Lunt, and a hymn sung by the choir composed by Mr. Lunt for the occasion.

The Address from Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Hingham, was then listened to by an attentive audience of from four to five hundred children, as we should judge, with more or less of all classes of people in the community. The address was, in the main, good, very good. Its object was to show, how to educate a man, so as to make the most of him, bodily, mentally, and morally.

His remarks on the physical education of man highly appropriate. He said, 'the body is the school house of the mind'—an expression very pite in our opinion. Multitudes are now suffering and will suffer to the day of their death, because neglected or perverted physical education. This is to be cherished as the house of the mind, so proper exercise, regimen, and nurture are concerned.

The second branch of the address was the intellectual education of children. Here, the speaker gave vivid description of the old way of educating the Latin educe, not meaning to pour in but to let it learn to think. We have no doubt but that Brooks here struck at the root of the grand mistake, educating children. It has been this, to get into them the thoughts of others, instead of leading them to themselves. Who has not known many a child, the commencement of his education in the school, through all its various stages, up to graduation from the University, taught, parrot-like to repeat the language of others. Many such pass for men of ing in the world, who never had a thought of their own in all their lives. It was well said, 'their stands out, the only fertile spot in a vast sterility, we would add, the culture bestowed on this is completely taken up all the juices that should have diffused to cause the whole mind to bud and bring forth. We have known many a man, a man of letters and a man of might, whose whole library of would scarcely fill a half bushel basket. He has read more intellect than five hundred of those mere worms who gnaw through folio after folio, and libraries number their thousands of volumes. men who think, and we shall no longer have mere rats or automata in church or state.

The third part of the address was on moral education. It was to impress upon all, the importance of the children the great principles of morality and religion. Without these the strongest and most finished, and the best informed mind, would both make thirds of a man.

We would say, as the speaker did, make no schools sectarian, but make them christian. Bible into them all; and let it there be read and ed. Let the recognition of God be found there in and evening.

And here, we might ask, how came it to pass the Bible should have been ever exiled from our schools. It was once used there. Why did it take its And why is not God now acknowledged more evening in our schools as He once was, as the of all our blessings, temporal, spiritual, and We rejoice to hear such men as Mr. Brooks advocate the return of those good old puritan practices by the corner-stone of our nation was laid in glory the time soon come when the volume of *Isa* shall have a place in all our schools, and the presence of God and his favors shall be recognized every teacher before his pupils.

We liked the remark, that 'of all dear the earth, none is so dear as a cheap schoolmaster.' that the whole community might feel the force remark, as keenly, in respect to this subject, severely feel when any other subject pulls the strings. Cheap schoolmasters would then scarce. The remedy here must be applied to: munity generally; the fault is not in the teachers, nor in the school committee, it is in the munity generally. The voice of the community give us a cheap master, and if such a man teach for a certain sum, small enough, we know will. And if such a committee will not employ we will have a committee who will. Thus of the people prevails. Apply the remedy. Cleanse the fountain, and the streams will flow.

We could have wished that that part of the which was directed especially to the children, a little more adapted to the capacity of children was good in itself. John Adams nobly defended the rights of the people in the eighteenth century. Quincy Adams as nobly defended these same the last session of Congress, in the nineteenth. We believe his last winter's work was the most on this subject were highly appropriate, but we the children understood but a small part of the would not have had that part of his address directed to the children, but especially to the adults. But not wish to criticize. We would rather learn from what we heard, than to be critics upon it.

We hope the school committee and the teachers the several schools will endeavor to put in what they heard. If so, we think much good reaped from the celebration.

We would also suggest the propriety of an address published. We think it would do good any hints that will tend to improve our primary are certainly important.

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when shall Africa's sable sons; which hymn had been altered to suit the occasion, and which was then sung in a spirited manner, by the Episcopal Choir, who very kindly afforded the Society their aid on the occasion. Mr. H. B. Stanton next addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions touching the conduct and treatment of our Representative in Congress, and the right of petition and discussion; concerning Mr. Stanton's remarks, which were listened to with profound attention for an hour or more—suffice it to say, they were in his usual happy style of oratory. A collection was taken up, and between two and three hundred dollars collected; one hundred and fifty of which was paid over to the American Anti Slavery Society, towards a pledge given to that Society, at the New England Convention in May last. On the subject of funds, Mr. May, and Ichabod Morton, Esq., of Plymouth, spoke with effect. After the collection, Mr. Stanton again addressed the meeting on the subject of the resolution concerning Texas, which resolution was seconded by J. Washburn, of Scituate, and unanimously passed. For want of opportunity, I can give no further account of the resolutions, or remarks on them. I must conclude this hasty and imperfect sketch of the very interesting and encouraging meeting of the Society, by saying, that more than one hundred and fifty gentlemen, and one hundred and ten ladies united with the Society at this meeting, in all more than two hundred and fifty persons.

The more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew: this text of Scripture has been fully realized in the increase of Abolitionists. Witness the constantly increasing number of Anti Slavery Societies throughout the country. Truly the cause of the oppressed, is the cause of God, and must eventually triumph. The increasing interest felt and manifested, at the present time, among all these associations, leads us to expect that the period is not far distant, when this whole nation shall be free, and shall celebrate together, without distinction of color, a Glorious Jubilee.

In behalf of the Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti Slavery Society,

GEORGE RUSSELL, Secretary.

* When the vote on these resolutions was taken, it was unanimous—male and female expressing their hearty approbation of Mr. Adams' conduct, and determining to "sustain him at all hazards," so long as in pleading our rights, he does not infringe on the Constitution of the United States: this question being one which concerned all Mr. Adams' constituents, was not confined (in passing the resolutions) to the Abolitionists, but was acted upon by the whole assembly of people convened on this occasion.

OLD COLONY CONVENTION.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society celebrated the day of our nation's independence by assembling in convention at the Episcopal Church, in Hanover. Impressive prayers were offered to the throne of grace by clergymen of different denominations in attendance—thrilling and eloquent addresses were made by several persons present—thirteen resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

The course of the independent representative of this district, at the last session of Congress, relative to the petition, was approved of by the vast assemblage who thronged the Church to overflowing. H. B. Stanton's remarks were truly eloquent, and delivered with great force. Rev. Mr. May was peculiarly happy in his observations, and engaged the attention of the audience to great effect. Not only the delegates and members but all present seemed to be deeply engaged in the cause of the oppressed. Much good will result from this meeting. The utmost order and good feeling prevailed throughout the day. Our indisposition and the crowded state of the house prevented us from reporting the proceedings at full length. In another column will be found a sketch of the proceedings, by the Secretary of the society, to which we refer our readers.

CLAM CHOWDER. After the interesting services at the Stone Meeting-house were closed on Independence day, a portion of our citizens repaired to the far-famed Mount Wollaston, whose base is washed by the waves of the ocean, to partake of an excellent clam chowder, provided for the occasion. The company was enlivened by the flow of wit of John King, Esq. of Randolph. Appropriate sentiments were offered; and the day seemed to be enjoyed by all who participated.

ACCIDENT. We learn that the small cannon presented to a juvenile company of artillery, some years ago, by Edward Miller, Esq., and which was fired in commemoration of our independence by the younger portion of the community, was broken to pieces and scattered some distance from the place of the accident. A number of persons were standing near it, and one or two were struck by the pieces, though none were much injured.

NEW ORDER. J. S. Houghton, of the Dedham Patriot, and a candidate for State Senator, for services rendered, has been dubbed by his neighbor of the Advertiser a Knight of the Flag. What appropriate word of distinction will the editorial fraternity confer upon W. N. Sherman, of the Woonsocket Patriot, the "original" of the "Flag."

WHAT'S THE MATTER. The editor of the Roxbury Argus thinks it is not fair play for us to have the first and last shot. You are mistaken about the first shot. That "special" circular fell into the hands of honest party men, in which you fired a specific charge of fastness.

MAILS. Through some mismanagement at the Post Office in Boston, we have been unable to procure the city papers until the next day after publication. Such repeated failures, leave us to make charge of gross negligence against some of the clerks employed in the Post Office. We hope Mr. Greene will see that those employed do their duty.

PUBLIC HOUSES. Most of the best public houses in New York City are now managed by Bostonians or "Yankees." Ryan, late of the Howard street House, has taken a new House, the Manhattan. Amos S. Allen, of Lynn, etc., is at the Shakespeare—the Boydens are at the Astor—White is at the Merchants' Saloon, etc.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS. We have read an Address on Temperance, delivered by Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, July 4th, 1836. We think the address calculated to do good, and as appropriate to July 4th, 1837, as to the last year. We would recommend it to our readers. Copies, we understand, may be obtained of Capt. John Hardwick, President of the Association.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The want of room compels us to omit a number of Communications. We shall be glad to hear from our East Weymouth friend as often as he can find time to write.

FIRE. We have learned that the fire at Edward Hall's house was caused by over-heating the oven and not in the defect of the wood work. The house was built under the supervision of an experienced and competent workman.

INDEPENDENCE. The proceedings of the celebration at Cohasset came too late for insertion. Members of all political parties united in the festivities of the day. The ladies also commemorated the day in a suitable manner. The oration of Mr. Collier is spoken of in high terms, as an original and able production. The day was well enjoyed, and all seemed inspired with the true spirit of liberty.

HAIL STORM. The vicinity of Lewistown, Milford County, Pa., was visited by one of the most tremendous hail storms perhaps ever experienced. It ran in a vein generally of near about a mile in width from the northwest to the southwest. The town happily being out of its principal range, escaped with little damage. The direction of the storm being across the end of our principal valley, it caused less destruction than it would have done had it passed at any other point. Some of our farmers whose hopes had brightened up at the late favorable change in their fields, were sorry to learn they had had their crop of joy dashed down when nearly full. The storm was accompanied by high wind and a heavy fall of rain. We are credibly informed, that where the greatest devastation was made, the fields bore the appearance of being covered with one sheet of ice. Quantities of hail stones, from four inches to one foot in thickness, were still to be seen in some of the fields next day. This fact will give the reader a just notion of the havoc that was done to the grass and grain, wherever the clouds disgorged themselves upon the devoted fields. Since penning the above, we learn that the storm was even more violent in Tuscarora valley, Juniata County, than with us, and was attended with the death of a fellow being, a very worthy young man, who was killed by the falling of a tree. He had sought a shelter under a nearly prostrate tree, when another one was blown across it, and instantly caused his death, another warning of the uncertain tenure by which man holds the breath of life.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29.

TO ROAD AND BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Granite Bridge Corporation, until July 20, 1837, for building said Bridge, and also for making the road to and from said Bridge, or any section thereof. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

By order of the Directors, EDWARD GLOVER.

Quincy, July 1.

Blacksmith & Machinist.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, etc., etc.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.

JOSIAH SAVILL.

Quincy, March 25.

For sale or to be let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

To Sell or Let.

A FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with the buildings thereon. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, April 29.

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18.

To be Let.

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber.

JOHN BRIESLER.

Quincy, April 22.

Wood.

JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by Curtis, White & Co., at the head of the Canal, FIFTY CORDS of HARD WOOD, and forty cords of PITCH PINE WOOD.

Also—Sixty cords of Pine SLABS.

BELA WHITON, Agent.

Quincy, April 22.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

SELLING CHEAP.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at

JAMES C. WHITE'S,

45 Hanover Street.

Boston, April 29.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOODWORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6.

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.

Quincy, June 10.

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported for the spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.

Boston, April 29.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Silks.

A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.

JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29.

TO ROAD AND BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Granite Bridge Corporation, until July 20, 1837, for building said Bridge, and also for making the road to and from said Bridge, or any section thereof. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

By order of the Directors, EDWARD GLOVER.

Quincy, July 1.

Blacksmith & Machinist.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, etc., etc.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.

JOSIAH SAVILL.

Quincy, March 25.

For sale or to be let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

To Sell or Let.

A FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with the buildings thereon. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, April 29.

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JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bureau WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber gratefully for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co.,

POETRY.

THE PLEDGE.

BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

Thou sparkling bowl! thou sparkling bowl!
Thou lips of bards thy brim may press,
And eyes of beauty o'er the roll,
And song and dance thy power confess,
I will not touch thee; for there clings
A scorpion to thy side, that stings!

Thou crystal glass! like Eden's trees,
Thy melted ruby tapers the eye,
And, as from that, there comes from thee
The voice, "Thou shalt not surely die."
I dare not lift thy liquid gem—
A snake is twisted round thy stem!

Thou liquid fire! like that which glowed
For Paul upon Melita's shore,
Thou'st been upon my guests bestowed;
But thou shalt warm my house no more.
For, whoso'er thy radiance falls,
Forth, from thy heat, a viper crawls!

What, though of gold the goblet be,
Embossed with branches of the vine,
Beneath whose burnished leaves we see
Such clusters as poured out the wine?
Among those leaves an adder hangs!
I fear him—for I've felt his fangs.

The Hebrew, who the desert trod,
And felt the fiery serpent's bite,
Looked up to that ordained of God,
And found that life was in the sight.
So the worm-bitten's fiery veins
Cool, when he drinks what God ordains.

Ye gracious clouds! ye deep cold wells!
Ye gems, from mossy rocks that drip!
Springs from the Earth's mysterious cells
Gush o'er your granite basin's lip!
To you I look;—your largess give,
And I will drink of you, and live.

THE USE OF TEARS.

Be not thy tears too harshly child,
Repine not at the rising sign;
Who, if they might, would always bid
The breast be still, the cheek be dry?
How little of ourselves we know
Before a grief the heart has felt;
The lessons that we learn of woe
May brace the mind, as well as melt.

The energies too stern for mirth,
The reach of thought, the strength of will,
Mid cloud and tempest have their birth,
Though blight and blast their course fulfill.

Love's perfect triumph never crown'd
The hope unchequered by a pang,
The gaudiest wreaths with thorns are bound;
And Sappho wept before she sang.

Tears at each pure emotion flow;
They wait on pity's gentle chain,
On admiration's fervid glow,
On pity's seraphic flame.

'Tis only when it mourns and fears,
The loaded spirit feels forgiven;
And through the midst of falling tears,
We catch the clearest glimpse of heaven.

ANECDOTES.

A PAINFUL HIT. A lady suspected of Popery was brought before a justice, a rigid Puritan, who told her nothing could do away her suspicious conduct but calling the Pope a knave. "I know nothing of his Holiness," replied the lady, "but if I knew him as well as I do your worship, I could very readily call him a knave."

A SPOKESWOMAN. In Boston, a country girl recently asked a city acquaintance to go with her to purchase some article, and to act as spokeswoman. "They entered a shop in Washington street. 'Have you any hose?' asked the city girl. 'I don't want hose,' said the country maid, 'I want stockings.'"

WONDERFUL. You know our Zack? Well, he came from Boston to the city on the railroad. Zack says as how they are locomotives, are real snorters for speed. He told me that he came so quick, that when they got half way, they heard Wilson in Boston crying a pocket book lost, and a fellow in Lowell at the same time, singing out charcoal! What'd ye think o' that, ha?

FEELING. A gentleman, who liked gardening, was one day pruning a branch, and by way of awkwardness, pruned his leg also, by a gash, from which the blood ran abundantly. The gardener looked on, raised his eyes, and in a melancholy tone exclaimed, "Oh, sir, what a pity to spoil so fine a stocking!"

IS HE DEAD? A gentleman of New York speaking to another of having attended the funeral of one of their acquaintances, was asked in the usual way of exclamation, "Is he dead?" He replied, "I don't know whether he is dead or not; but all events, they have buried him on suspicion."

A ROGUE. Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory, pointing with his cane to a man who was about to be tried, said, "There is a rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "At what end, my lord?"

SICK MAN. A sick man observed to his wife, "My dear I am not well to-day. Will you prepare me a light dinner?" "What will you have?" "Apple dumplings." They were accordingly made, when he sat down solus to a dish of eighteen. After having dispatched seventeen and a half, and showing strong symptoms of finishing the remaining morsel, a little urchin, a son of his, cried out, "O dad, gim me that?" He very emphatically replied, "Go away, my son, poor dad is sick."

A WISE ANSWER. The friend of a well known personage having expressed his astonishment at the latter's apparent intimacy with certain individuals of not equal vocal character. "Yes," said the wit, "I always take a knave by the hand, to prevent him from putting it into my pocket."

USEFUL SICK. A man who had established a tipping house, was about to erect his sign, and requested his neighbor's advice what inscription to put on it. The man replied, "I advise you to write on it, 'Beggars make here.'"

A DANDY OBTUNDED. A dandy in New York accosted the old bell man as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes, jump in."

VARIETY.

WORMS ON FRUIT TREES. Mr. Stephen Beach, who resides in Forisberg, Addison county, Vt., tried the following experiment with complete success. He took a slip of birch bark about the width of three fingers, this he put around the trunk of the tree, two or three feet from the ground, and fastened the ends together, by means of a small nail driven to the tree. This bark he besmeared with the skimmings of a pot, where pork, etc. had been boiled. The worms as it is well known spin down from the trees every night, and when they attempt to ascend the tree, they are arrested by the bark, or rather by the grease on it. They approach this and can pass no further. They gather in large quantities below this strip of bark and remain for a season and then disperse; some who attempt to cross the bark, would be found stretched out at full length and dead. It seems probable the grease and salt together destroys them. By this simple contrivance this gentleman succeeded to rid his orchard of every worm in a very short time. He informed me that one of his neighbors applied grease, or rather oil, on the tree it is, this he said prevented the worms from ascending, but it well nigh destroyed the trees. It is believed that when birch bark cannot be obtained, that pasteboard would answer the same purpose.

SPARROW AND MARTIN. A sparrow, finding a nest that a martin had just built, standing very conveniently for him, possessed himself of it. The martin, seeing the usurper in her house, called loudly for help to expel him. A thousand martins came in full speed and attacked the sparrow; but the latter being on the ground, he was able to present only his large beak at the entrance of the nest, was invulnerable, and made the boldest of them repent their temerity. After a quarter of an hour's combat, all of the martins disappeared. The sparrow seemed to think he had got the better, and the spectators judged they had abandoned their undertaking. Not in the least. In a few seconds the returned to the charge, and each of them having produced a little of that temperate earth with which they build their nests, they all at once fell upon the sparrow, and enclosed him in the nest to perish there, since they could not drive him thence. Can it be imagined that the martins could have been able to hatch and concert this design all of them together, without speaking to each other, or without some medium equivalent to language?—*Independent Messenger.*

VINEGAR TREE. While perusing the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science, we were struck by the following remark from Professor Emmet, while speaking of the properties of Formic acid. "Being lately very much struck with the odor peculiar to the red oak, I applied my lips closely to the transverse section of some fresh cut logs, and, to my astonishment, sucked up with ease, a pure and grateful vinegar, sharp to the taste, and so like the best specimens of the acetic acid that distillation could not have improved its qualities. The tree was full grown and sound, and felled in the month of February, and the wood examined as the soon cut. The acetic acid existed most abundantly in the red portion next to the heart. Now it is well known that the sap in the red oak is abundant, perhaps as much so as in the maple. Would it not, if tapped at the time the maple is, yield a quantity of pure vinegar sufficiently large to supply a family for a considerable part of, or the whole of the year? We wish some one who has an opportunity would try the experiment, and let us know the result. The acetic acid is much used in the arts, and if it can be obtained in this simple way, of a good quality, it will be a discovery of considerable importance."—*Maine Farmer.*

AN EXCELLENT PLAN. In East Lothian, in Scotland, there is established an institution, the object of which is to furnish the various villages in the Lothian with useful and entertaining books. The books are classed in series of fifty volumes each, thus constituting a number of small libraries, selected with a view to popular and instructive reading. Each library remains a year or six months in one village, and every inhabitant has access to it under proper restrictions. At the end of that time it is removed to another village;—another library containing books of a different character takes its place. By this means the people in every town are furnished with a variety of excellent reading. The expenses attending this mode of diffusing intelligence are defrayed by voluntary contribution.

RADISHES. This root being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method of raising them is recommended in the Farmer's Assistant. "Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran and fresh horse dung, and mix them well and plentifully in the soil by digging. Suddenly after this, a great fermentation will be produced and great numbers of toadstools will spring up in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again, and sow the seed; and the radishes will grow with great rapidity, and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large."

STEAM POWER TO TILLAGE. It would be a pleasant sight to witness a plough moving along a field, turning up a handsome furrow, and moving altogether by the power of steam! Such changes in the mode of cultivating farms will probably be witnessed at no very distant day. Attempts are now making in various parts of the world, to apply steam power successfully to the cultivation of the soil. At a meeting of the Highland Society, lately held in Edinburgh, a promise of steam power was offered for the first successful application of steam power to this purpose.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE. I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gourmandising, and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to excess; thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fretting and discontenting yourself about that which cannot be helped; passions of all kinds, malignant passions, and worldly cares pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action and do a great deal of harm.—*Abernethy.*

SLEIGH SICKNESS. A piece of fish-skin, applied to the pit of the stomach, is said to be a capital cure for sleigh sickness—that indefinable kind of a faintness and sickness, which so many experience—more particularly females—while riding in a sleigh.

USEFUL INVENTION. A harness has been invented, in which the traces, breeching, swingle tree, and swingle tree brace are dispensed with. It is said to give the horse greater command of the carriage, and to require less time in putting on and taking off, than the common harness. Besides these advantages, should the horse run away, or become restive or unmanageable, he can be instantly detached from the carriage.

BECKWEAT. Any time from beginning of May till the beginning of July you may sow your buckwheat and be sure of a saving crop. Quantity of seed to the acre. With respect to the quantity of seed, there is great difference of opinion; while some sow but a peck, others seed from three to four pecks; perhaps three pecks is about the proper allowance.

While we are upon this part of our month's work, let us remind you that you never gave me any of your milk cows, that is buckwheat straw well cured; and therefore, we would enjoy it upon you to preserve it with as much care as you would your best timothy. We speak from experience, and therefore, are the more anxious that you take care of it.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

POTATOES. In Prussia the potato is cultivated with peculiar success: as the stalk grows, the earth is heaped up, leaving only three leaves at the top; roots are thus greatly increased, and the produce is said to be astonishing.

NATURE OF MAN. A man's nature runs, say Bacon, either to herbs or seeds; therefore, let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.

Notice.

E. BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING. All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style. Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere. By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITTON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity. BED SACKINGS, BAGS, AND WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice. A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: in that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk. They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President. S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. Boston, Jan. 7. Iemo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers. THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap. **ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.** Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adeline, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife. THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility. Quincy, March 4.

Prints. A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field, AUCTIONEER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Gro. De Nap Gingham. A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 14.

Salt Rheum Ointment. A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Crockery & Glass Ware. **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. Quincy, April 29.

A Good Chance. ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 18.

French Prints. LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, April 29.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. **JOHN A. GREEN.** Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself to the attention of all persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using. It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers. **JOSIAH SAVIL, GEORGE VEAZIE,** Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc. They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice. THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit. **JOHN WHITNEY.** Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch. **THOMAS DRAKE.** Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice. THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry on TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices. Quincy, March 18.

Payson's Indelible Ink, Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books. PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds. Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 25.

Liniment Opedeldoc. FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Christmas Discourse. JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Bristler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house. Quincy, April 15.

Truss Manufacture.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him about, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Truss without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with belt and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Band Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Silver's Rocking; Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place. Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals. JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston. Quincy, Jan. 28.

Florence Bonnets, JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by **JAMES C. WHITE.** Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars, A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications. ESTATES OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and School, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

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Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15.

Shawls. HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 7.

Bilious Pills. THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, surer, rheumatism, piles, acid dysentery, female complaints, dizziness on the skin, stomatal, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

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PUBLISH

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1837.

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Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRICK. Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER. South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG. Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOIR. New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, Jr. 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, —

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

AMELIA.

Human life, with all its vicissitudes and changes, its bright gleams of sunshine, and its dark hours of shadow, is a study which may well claim the interest of the reflecting mind. The prize is one of varied character, now bright with hope, gilded by anticipation, then shrouded in gloom. Trace the history of a single individual from infancy to maturity, and thence on to the decline of life, and how chequered are its lines; the favored child of ease and indulgence may see friends, fortune, all departing, till the last link, the last tie of life is broken—while he was in penury and sorrow, first entered upon the experience of life, sees himself by a succession of unforeseen circumstances, raised to the very pinnacle of prosperous fortune. And so the world goes on, the wheel is ever turning, the secret springs which influence the man's earthly destiny, and produce his moral discipline, are to us invisible; it is enough that He who controls and directs them all, is as perfect in wisdom as in goodness.

The superficial observer looks on and exclaims, 'tis the work of chance; he looks not beyond the surface, he sees not the hidden causes which have produced the result—he perceives not that character has exerted a powerful influence, he acknowledges not the doings of an inscrutable Providence. From slender materials some manufacture a fabric of happiness, while others as wastefully sport with their own peace and that of others, and throw from them every advantage which station, friends, and all else can offer. How little does the parent realize, when his fond indulgence is fostering the seeds of passion in the child of his affection, that he is barbing the arrow which is to destroy his future peace—how seldom does he reflect that the indulgence of one selfish feeling and sinful passion may poison the stream of life, and turn all its waters to bitterness.

The changes which make an individual's lot, would sometimes seem to baffle all calculations upon cause and effect. Again, they would seem the natural result of character, as no arbitrary enactment, the simple following out of consequences, the effects which as naturally follow from previous causes, as the harvest of autumn from the showers and sunshine of summer. A circumstance, which may be placed in the latter class, was related to me a short time since, which though wearing something the garb of romance, in its simple truth but confirms the assertion, that the every day occurrences of life will occasionally cause fiction and imagination to blush for their deficiency.

'What is the matter,' exclaimed Mr. Meredith, as he entered his own luxurious apartment; 'why that frown, my dearest wife—and whither goes my own little Amelia?' as his daughter hastily closed the door opposite the one he had entered.

'If a frown was on my brow,' answered Mrs. Meredith it was that I was balancing Amelia's wishes with my own.'

'And the scale has preponderated in her favor,' added Mr. M. finishing the sentence his wife had commenced.

'You are right—I refused until refusal was in vain. I knew her health would be endangered, but she has set her heart on attending the dancing school ball.'

'But she is just recovering from sickness, and the exposure on such an evening as this promises to be, may cost her life—surely you have not consented.'

'I have—for I cannot long oppose Amelia; in thwarting her, I punish myself,' answered the weakly indulgent mother.

'Ah, my dear Mary,' exclaimed Mr. Meredith, 'and will a constant course of self-indulgence prepare our child to bear the necessary ills and trials of life? No—believe me, though opposition may not meet her here while under our care, though we may shield her from suffering, the world will not be slow to disappoint her.'

Mr. Meredith was a man of principle and sense. He loved his own family circle, but the increasing calls of his profession left him little leisure for home, little time to devote to his daughter's education, though there were times when he deeply regretted the weak and mistaken indulgence which Amelia received from her mother; an only child she was the cherished object of affection to both parents; but far different was their mode of manifesting it. While Mrs. Meredith weakly yielded to

every caprice and whim which the spoiled child of fortune could form, her husband with a more judicious affection, looked forward to the future effect upon her character. He thought of the time when the fond parental love would be withdrawn, and the world would come with its disappointments, and he would have given to his child those principles which would enable her in the hour of trial to resist its influences. Yet, with many cares constantly pressing upon him, engaged in a profession which obliged him to pass much of his time from home, the mother's influence was more powerfully felt, and the little Amelia was not slow to learn the lesson that she was beautiful, and the sole heiress of her father's wealth. With an affectionate heart and the fine powers of mind under the withering influence of flattery and indulgence, she was daily becoming selfish and imperious; her will had so long been law with her mother and her mother's servants, that the idea of sacrificing it never once entered her mind. How little do we realize the fatal influences of such a course until some startling proofs force themselves upon us.

Years passed away, the beautiful but wilful child was just entering upon the world of fashion, of which she was likely to become an idol, when her father's death left her the mistress of a fortune, which by no means lessened the powers of her own personal attractions. Surrounded by admirers, drinking the intoxicating draught of adulation from all, Amelia became the reigning belle in the large town of B—. Accustomed to seek her own selfish gratification, she trifled on, now repulsing, now encouraging her numerous admirers, and while trifling with all, seriously interested in none. Their attentions were grateful because they flattered her vanity—as to her heart, that was still untouched, and she could hear and say brilliant nothings, receive their homage day after day, and turn from them without one feeling of marked interest. At a large evening party, where, as usual, surrounded, the centre of attraction, she was talking and laughing, her attention was arrested by a gentleman, who leaning pensively against a marble bust, at a short distance from her, seemed wholly abstracted from, and indifferent to the scene around him.

'Who is he?' said she to a gentleman, who stood near her.

'Be a little more definite,' said he, smiling at her air of interest, 'and I will endeavor to answer your question.' 'Oh,' said she, 'I'll answer, I should call him. I mean the stranger who is leaning against the bust yonder—he is just speaking to Mrs. W.'

That, oh, that is Mr. Ludlow, a bright star in the literary constellation, the lawyer who has distinguished himself so much by his successful plea in a late important case. You have surely heard of his eloquence—all the papers of the day have rung with his name—he passes a few weeks in B. on professional duty. Amelia remembered having heard Mr. Ludlow's name mentioned in terms of high encomium. But when her companion inquired if he should introduce him, 'no, certainly not,' said she 'I never seek the acquaintance of any gentleman.' Her manner having evidently proved that she was not averse to making this an exception to her general rule—and the gallant captain soon went in pursuit of Mr. L. whom he found engaged in conversation with several gentlemen, and by no means anxious for the proposed introduction to a lady whose coquetry was as notorious as her beauty. The captain returned alone, and Amelia bit her lip with pique at the indifference of the stranger, but he shall feel it; yes, thought she, shall sue for my acquaintance—he shall bow at my shrine and ere six months have passed I will see if his heart be made of too flinty materials to feel my power.

Evening after evening, and often in her morning walks did she pass the stranger, who still manifested the same indifference. Accident however, at length introduced them. Amelia was one of a party who were returning from an excursion on horseback, her horse took fright at some object in the road, and a serious accident, if not death itself seemed inevitable—when Mr. Ludlow, who happened to be near, seized the reins, and saved her from the impending evil. It has been remarked, and the experience of every one may determine with how much truth, that those whom we have obliged have always a claim on our affections. The next morning, civility demanded a call of inquiry; Miss Meredith had not wholly recovered from the alarm of the preceding day—she was paler and more languid than usual, but the deep blush which suffused her face as she received the inquiries of Mr. L., with the fascinations of her whole manner, excited an interest which he would have gladly concealed even from himself.

Henry Ludlow had been born in a humble and indeed obscure situation, but by the brilliancy of his natural powers, and his unusual exertions in their cultivation, he had risen to be admired, the courted, not only of the literary, but of the gay and fashionable world; he was not handsome, but the decidedly intellectual cast of his countenance, the high pale brow, the dark expressive eye, even to the casual observer, spoke a mind of no ordinary cast. Heretofore engaged in study and professional duty, he had rarely mixed in general society; his frequent cards of invitation had been slighted—but now each day found him a visitor at Miss Meredith's. It was not by her personal attractions alone, though her beauty was dazzling, that she had charmed; her spells had been thrown around him, and every art which coquetry, a desire to please, and, we may add

too, feelings of pique for former indifference, could call into exercise, had been used by Amelia to captivate the talented Ludlow. His heart, thus besieged by the united power of beauty and fascination, yielded at length to their influence. Amelia felt too, that his society was essential to her happiness—if she did not see him constantly, her depression too plainly told the void she had felt; but to conceal these sentiments with the mark of indifference, was her aim, until her triumph should be complete over one who had hitherto been insensible to all female attraction.

In the vicinity of B. is a beautiful spot called the crescent beach, whose advancing and receding waves have given rise to so many beautiful and poetical images; the high precipices which rose in some parts, contrasting their dark brown rugged sides with the beautiful plains beyond, all presenting a scene of singular interest and beauty. This was a favorite resort during the summer months. Amelia and Ludlow, who had joined a gay and large party to this spot, had wandered alone to one of the wildest spots on the coast; he had before often alluded to the nature of his sentiments, which Amelia had always chosen to misunderstand; and he now resolved to decide the question—and while his fine face became animated with feeling as he spoke with the high sense of honor which eminently characterized him, he proudly and with manly decision spoke of his present want of fortune, his moderate wishes, and his plans for domestic happiness. Amelia secretly felt that poverty with him would be preferable to splendor with any other. But even then at the moment when her answer was expected, an answer that was to decide her future fate, she gaily turned to him, saying, 'leap to yonder cliff and I am yours;' for at this moment she perceived the party advancing, and felt that her long expected period of triumph had arrived.

The spot on which they stood was separated from the cliff to which she pointed by a space of several feet, between which was a deep chasm; it seemed that some violent convulsion of nature must have sundered the mineral rocks from their very base, for it was frightful to look down on the yawning chasm below.

'Will you repeat those words,' exclaimed Ludlow, every feature of his usually calm face expressive of the deepest feeling.

'I do repeat them; this spot shall take its name from the feat—henceforward we will call it the Lover's Leap.'

All were now in breathless expectation, for their last words, almost unconsciously to themselves, had found other auditors in some of the party who were near. It was indeed an instant of breathless suspense, though all who had heard the challenge, supposed it rather a thoughtless jest than sober earnest; but there was one to whom they were words of serious reality. With the agility of one accustomed to scale mountains and ford rivers, to which the scenes of his early life had familiarized him, he leaped from the spot on which they stood, and no time was left for remonstrances—he stood on the opposite height, but not long enough did he remain to receive their congratulations; taking a circuitous path, which led round at the distance of half a mile, he rejoined the party. Amelia glowing with animation and gratified vanity, stood ready to receive him with extended hand; but Ludlow, with a slight and distant bow, passed on; he spoke not to her, but with a hasty excuse to some of the elder members of the party, left them ere they could recover from their astonishment.

It was on a festive eve, that a brilliant circle of the fashionable and the gay, we will not say of the happy, for gaiety is seldom the test of happiness, and the mask of pleasure is often assumed to hide an aching heart, had assembled at the house of Mrs. Andrews, a rich widow in New York.

'Who is that interesting stranger leaning on the arm of a gentleman who has just entered the room?' said a young lady to Amelia.—Amelia looked too—years had passed away, change had come over him, but the quick eye of affection discovered in the elegant stranger, the favored, the loved of former years. It was Ludlow—yes, it was he whose love she had thrown from her. They who had been all the world to each other, whose destiny she had once believed indissolubly linked with hers,—they met as strangers—a world was between them—the revulsion of feeling was too great—past scenes of happiness could never be recalled—lost opportunities could never be recovered. Amelia's heart was crushed by her own folly.

To describe the feelings of the ardent and high-souled Ludlow, when he heard the heartless challenge of Amelia, is impossible—it tore from his intellectual vision the mask which had concealed the truth. Could she whom he had so devotedly loved, could she so lightly risk his safety? Could she so thoughtlessly sport with his feelings and his life, while he would have shielded her from even a moment's pain?

Leaving B—, which had been merely a temporary home, he travelled to the south, and established himself in one of the cities, married a beautiful young girl, and rose to eminence in his profession.

And where was Amelia? It were vain to say she had not suffered the penalty of her folly—wounded affection and pride had long deprived her of peace. She married, but the heart had little to do with the connection, and often did the faults and peevishness of her husband lead her to deplore, with the bitterest feelings of self-reproach, the fatal act by which she had sacrificed her happiness and peace of mind.

ADVICE TO LADIES.

1. Let every wife be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family; the first is by the expression of that will which belongs to force; the second by the power of mildness, to which even strength will yield. One is the power of the husband, a wife should never employ any other arms than gentleness. When a woman accustoms herself to say I WILL, she deserves to lose her empire.

2. Avoid contradicting your husband. When we smell a rose, it is to imbibe the sweetness of its odor; we likewise, look for everything that is amiable from woman. Whoever is often contradicted feels insensibly an aversion for the person who contradicts, which gains strength by time, and whatever be her good qualities, is not easily destroyed.

3. Occupy yourself only with household affairs; wait till your husband confides to you those of a higher importance; and do not give your advice till he asks it.

4. Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husband's morals, nor read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example, and practice virtue yourself, to make him in love with it.

5. Command his attentions by being always attentive to him; never exact anything, and you will obtain much—appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to perform more.

6. All men are vain, never wound this vanity not even in the most trifling instances. A wife may have more sense than her husband, but she should never seem to know it.

7. When a man gives wrong counsel never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him on by degrees to what is rational, with mildness and gentleness; when he is convinced, leave him all the merit of having found out what was just and reasonable.

8. When a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him; if he is abusive, never retort; and never prevail over him to humble himself.

9. Choose well your female friends; have but few, and be careful of following their advice in all matters, particularly if inimical to the foreign instructors.

10. Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess; dress with taste and particularly with modesty;—vary the fashion of your dress, especially in regard to colors. It gives a change to the ideas, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things may appear trifling, but they are of more moment than is imagined.

CULTIVATION OF RYE.

There is no difference between what is called winter and spring rye. Winter rye, by sowing it later and later each year in the fall, will acquire a habit and quality by which it may at length be sown in the spring, and then it is spring rye; or take spring rye and sow it very late in the fall, and then a little earlier, each succeeding year, and it will become confirmed in the habit of the winter rye.

One circumstance favorable to the cultivation of this kind of grain is, that it will grow year after year on the same soil without exhausting it, provided the stubble be constantly ploughed under immediately after taken off the crops. Another circumstance peculiar to this plant is, that it will grow very well, and produce the best grain for bread on a thin gravelly soil and will flourish well too on the richest.

There is an instance mentioned in the Farmer's Assistant, of a gravelly soil being highly manured and sowed with rye, in which the rye was twice successively eaten off close to the ground by sheep breaking in after it had acquired a height of about nine inches the first time, and six inches the latter. These crops, however, only served to make it grow thicker and stronger than before; and when harvested it produced at the rate of one hundred and twenty-eight bushels to the acre. The author of the above account supposed that the crop would have been lost by lodging, had it not been for the two successive croppings of the sheep, and suggests the expediency of trying similar experiments with wheat.

It has been remarked, that winter rye may be sowed early in the spring, and used as pasture during the season; and that it may be sown at the usual time, and serve for a sheep pasture, awhile during the next spring without injury to the crop. It may also be mowed for hay two or three times during the summer, when sown in the spring. But in such culture the ground should have much more seed than the usual allowance, which for early sowing in the fall is about a bushel to the acre, or a bushel and a half for later sowing. Spring rye, it is believed, should have this latter allowance, and be sowed as early as the ground can be well prepared.

Rye, that is intended for family use, should, if the weather will admit, be harvested even as early as when the rye is yet in the milk, and left to lie on the ground for some days to dry and harden. By such management the grain will make a much whiter flour, though perhaps not quite as heavy as when it stands till it is fully ripe.

When rye is sown successively on the same soil, the stubble should be ploughed under as soon the crop is taken off, which helps to improve the ground and serves to destroy the seeds of weeds. It should then lay until about the first of September, then sowed, and the seed harrowed in. Some have supposed that in this way, the crops will increase in quantity.

Rye is subject to a distemper called the spur. The grains which are affected with it, are lar-

ger than the rest, mostly cooked, bitter to the taste, projecting beyond their husks, dark colored, rough and deeply furrowed from end to end. This kind of diseased grain sometimes proves very destructive to those who eat it. In some parts of France where the disease prevails most, the peasants who eat it are liable to be attacked with a dry gangrene in the extreme parts of the body, which causes those parts to fall off, almost without pain. The 'Hotel Dieu at Orleans,' says Duhamel, 'has had many of these miserable objects who had not anything more remaining than the bare trunk of the body, in that condition several days.' It is not every year that the spur produces these effects, and it is said, that if the grain be kept a certain time before it is eaten, it will not be hurtful. It is thought, however, that no very bad effects have been known in this country from eating this kind of rye.

When we consider that rye flour mixed with corn meal makes a wholesome and valuable bread, and can be raised on light soils, which under some circumstances may be devoted to that crop better than to any other; and when it is considered too, that it is not an exhausting crop, the raising it cannot be considered an unimportant article of domestic economy.

THE MAGICAL HAT.

A sailor who had received a considerable share of prize money at Plymouth, was on the point of proceeding to London to spend it; but having heard of the various tricks and temptations to ease the unwary of their money, with which the metropolis abounds, he hit upon an expedient to ensure himself a safe return to his ship, when she should sail again. He therefore at every inn on the road where the coach stopped for refreshment, paid DOUBLE, that he might have credit for an equal supply on his return, and agreed with each landlord that he should twirl his hat upon his stick three times in proof of his being the same who had made the payment in advance. He also paid his fare back by the same coach. As he feared, poor fellow! so it fell out: he was soon coaxed or cheated out of all his money, and took his seat on the Plymouth coach to return. At every inn on the road, Jack was gladly recognized by the merry twirl of his hat, and was never asked for payment. Towards the end of the journey, a Jew, who had accompanied him all the way, and who had seen how all his reckoning was paid by three twirls of his hat, could no longer refrain from expressing his wonder; and the sailor, to carry on the joke, said that the hat was the most valuable thing he possessed, adding, that on alighting at Plymouth, he (the Jew) would see that he would pay his fare in the same way. This proving to be the case, the Jew became quite anxious for the hat, and offered twenty guineas for it, which as a very peculiar favor, the sailor agreed to take it, as he was to join the ship immediately, and the hat was no longer of use to him.

It was not long before the Jew again had occasion to travel, and of course his valuable hat was his companion; but at the very first inn at which he took refreshment, he was undeceived in a way that might have been attended with serious consequences, when the waiter demanded his share of the reckoning. Moses, with a confident look, twirled his hat upon his stick three times: upon this the waiter thought he was tipsey or mad, and called his master, which made the Jew twirl the hat quicker, and it was only by the interference of some humane passenger that the unfortunate Jew was prevented from losing his liberty.

SINGULAR EXPERIMENT.

One of the most remarkable and inexplicable experiments relative to the strength of the human frame, says Sir David Brewster, is that in which a heavy man is raised with the greatest facility, when he is lifted up the instant his own lungs and those of the persons who raise him are inflated with air. This experiment was, I believe, first shown in England, a few years ago, by Major H., who saw it performed in a large party at Venice under the direction of an officer of the American Navy. As Major H. performed it more than once in my presence, I shall describe as nearly as possible the method which he prescribed. The heaviest person in the party lies down upon two chairs, his legs being supported by the one and his back by the other. Four persons, one at each leg, and one at each shoulder, then try to raise him, and they find his dead weight to be very great from the difficulty they experience in supporting him. When he is replaced in the chair, each of the four persons takes hold of the body as before, and the person to be lifted gives two signals by clapping his hands. At the first signal he himself and the four lifters begin to draw a long and full breath, and when the inhalation is completed, or the lungs filled, the second signal is given, for raising the person from the chair. To his own surprise and that of his bearers, he rises with the greatest facility, as if he were no heavier than a feather.

DRESS.

Simplicity of dress is like modesty of manners, the husband of grace. Gorgeous ornaments distract the imagination of the observer; and the wearer, like the silk worm, is hid amid her own insignificance. But a decent garb concealing those beauties that would force themselves upon our observation, and harmonizing with a virtuous mind—this is the dress that we should recommend to the fair sex; and which combined with a modest demeanor, is more attractive than the cestus of Venus!

As **HONEST BOY.** It affords us great pleasure the New York Sun, to record so rare and noble instance of genuine honesty, as recently came to knowledge, particularly as it is offered by a humble and uneducated individual. Martin Clark, a black-headed and barefooted lad, who during the few days in peddling the small papers, and whose keeps a little fruit stand, found in the street office a small roll of money consisting of three bar bills. He immediately proceeded to the police, and desired to leave the money with the police, but the officer could be advertised for in the papers. The Justice took charge of the bill in the course of the day, Mr Joseph Lawrence took and dropped the money, and who had it in his pocket. When he learned the above facts, present self as the claimant, and received the money, one of the bills as a reward for the noble little boy who had displayed the possession of the noble characteristic of human nature. So pleased was Clark by the little fellow's honesty, that he took measures to supply the places of Martin covering with a full and substantial suit from

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.
ADDRESS.

The following lines were recited at the close of an examination of one of our public schools in a neighboring town.

To close the evening—and to bid farewell
To scenes, which on the mem'ry long shall dwell—
We ask one moment more of passing time—
To speak in simple, unharmonious rhyme—
In strains heroic though our numbers flow,
We come not now, the Hero's pomp to show—
Nor yet to laud, with hypocritical tear,
The lib'ral's faith—or brand the bigot's fear—
'Far other aims our hearts have learn'd to prize—
And Goldsmith's line shall teach us to be wise.
'Tis to unfold the matchless power of mind,
(Of Heavenly origin in human kind;—)
To trace its windings, and to learn its end,
That prompts us to your presence now to stand.
To learn its worth—to estimate its loss—
And know that all things else, compared, are dross.
Through every age of antecedent time,
The wise philosopher, of every clime,
Has urg'd the culture of th' immortal mind,
And as the best gift of Heaven to man assigned.
Our Pilgrim Fathers, when, in days of yore,
With holy hope, they trod this ice-bound shore;
Along with Temples, which, to God they rear'd,
Joined the snug school house, by themselves rever'd—
Blessed be their names!—And hallow'd be their deeds,
By every generation that succeeds—
For this most holy trait of works sublime,
Shall live through ages of recorded time—
When we are dust, who gather round this spot,
Our joys—our griefs—our very names forgot;
Here shall the dwellers of this land be seen,
To keep the mem'ry of the Pilgrims green.
Ah! would to God no stain upon their name,
Might mar the glory of their well-earned fame.
But—the doomed Indian leaves behind no trace,
To save his own, or bless another race!

Mind is the man—and, when, in infant years,
It swells with passion, or laments in tears,
How all important to direct it right!
Nor should its rays in superstition's night!
Blest age of light!—if mortals will but see,
Nor deem the laws of God, fate,—destiny.
Happy for us, and for a future age,
If truth and reason would our powers engage—
And fashion's glittering train and gaudy dress,
Could less deceive us—as it less can bless.
That 'education forms the common mind,'
'And as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd'—
No longer needs the Poet's sprightly lay—
Phrenology confirms it day by day.
Oh! would to heaven that man would learn to think;
And scan his welfare, ere he comes to sink
In death!—for soon that solemn hour will come,
And call earth's wanderer to his final home.
Immortal Spurzheim! we invoke thy aid—
On thee our hopes of future good are staid—
Illustrious Benefactor of mankind!
Herald of truth, and messenger of mind!
Teach from the tomb! Thou great, but injur'd name,
Copernicus and Newton did the same—
Harvey and Galileo shared thy fate,
When mind was prisoned by the convent grate!
Teach from the tomb! Thou martyr to the cause
Of mental freedom and celestial laws!—
Fulton and Soerates before thee stand,
With Aristides—and a holy band
Of worthies—to remembrance doubly dear—
To ask with thee one sympathetic tear.
Teach from the tomb! precursor of that light,
Which time must use to dissipate the night
Of ignorance;—and ope to mortal ken,
The power of mind—the prejudice of men!
Teach from the tomb thou must; for thou art gone,
Benevolent, lamented, holy one—
Posterity will own thy matchless worth,
And all thy deeds of glory blaze forth.
As messenger divine of old once said,
'You cannot hear it now'—but this age dead,
In minds hereafter truth will be received,—
And sons will wonder fathers disbelieved.
Already England bled before thy power,
Immortal Spurzheim—Pilgrim of an hour!
Already France, her willing homage pays,
And Scotland yields the tribute of her praise.
And shall Columbia, less profound in lore,
Reject the Truth that brightens Europe's shore?
Shall we refuse, from any source, the truth?
To bless our manhood, or to guide our youth?
Far distant be the hour, when pride shall stay
The march of intellect. In its decay,
Is lost to man, the best, best hope that's given—
That leads to glory—or that points to Heaven!

Weymouth, July 10th. VIATOR.

HYMN,

Written for the juvenile celebration of Independence, in this town, by the Rev. William P. Lunt.

When, driven by oppression's rod,
Our Fathers fled beyond the sea,
Their care was first—to honor God,
And next—to leave their children free.

About the forest's gloomy shade
The Altar and the School appear'd;
On that the gifts of faith were laid,
In this their precious hopes were rear'd.
Arm'd with intelligence and zeal
Their sons shook off the Tyrant's chain,
The rights of Freedom quick to feel,
And nobly daring to maintain.

The Altar and the School still stand,
The sacred pillars of our trust;
And Freedom's sons shall fill the land,
When we are sleeping in the dust.

Before thine altar, Lord, we bend
With grateful song and fervent prayer,
For Thou who wast our Fathers' friend
Wilt make our offspring still thy care.

YOUTH.

We should not sigh for youth again,
An aimless, thorny way;
E'en in its carelessness there's pain,
'Tis when we learn to stray;
And oh! how oft are burning tears
Shed o'er the sins of early years.

VARIETY.

AEROSTATION. It is said that the idea of ascending in the air by means of a balloon absolutely originated in a very singular and simple manner. Mons. Mongolfier's wife was preparing to cut up a loaf of sugar, and taking off the paper cap from the top she threw it on the fire; the smoke and draft (as we call it) operating on it, carried it through the flue, and the fortunate Frenchman had the satisfaction to see it ascend above the top of the chimney. He reflected on the incident, and proceeded to make a tissue-paper bag, and inflated it with smoke produced from cork cuttings—this succeeded agreeably to his expectations. He was soon initiated by others, and the experiments on gases, and principally by Priestly, brought ballooning to a climax.

TO PREVENT ABORTION IN FRUIT TREES. It is said by a respectable gentleman, that he has strewn plaster upon his fruit trees for successive years, when in bloom, as a means of inducing fecundity, with unvarying success. The discovery was the result of accident. A tree which had flowered freely, but fruited shyly, had by accident got a dusting of gypsum while in flower, and it was loaded with fruit. The male and female organs, in some fruits, are in the same flower; and it is well known, that the heavy rain washes out the pollen, which is blown away or destroyed, before it has performed its office. The gypsum may prevent this.

MACHINERY BY BEAR POWER. It is said that there is in operation in the city of New York, a piece of machinery, the invention of Robert MacCarty, which performs several operations at the same time, viz.—1st, the making of carriage wheels, which are cut out the hub and bore it, mortises the same without touching by hand, moves itself alternately from one end of the mortise to the other, and raises itself to give the dish to the wheel. 2d, a new application of the hollow auger, the chisel being so constructed, that when it leaves the mortise it takes the chip with it. 3d, a machine for tenoning, which operates similar to the mortising machine. 4th, a rotary motion for cutting out felloes without sawing and planing at the same time. 5th, an entire new principle of the saw mill, which cuts the log fore and aft; the carriage feeds on the beam, and changes alternately as the saw comes out at each end, and sets itself for any required thickness. The whole of this machinery, which is beautifully made, is propelled by two enormous black bears, working on a tread mill.

REMARKABLE. One of the passengers in the Ben Sherrod, lately destroyed by fire, was saved by swimming several miles. He had also been saved in the burning of the Fanny, a steamboat destroyed but a short time previous to his last narrow escape. His mind was so impressed with these two fearful scenes, that he determined never to sleep another night on board a steam boat till he reached home. Accordingly, in coming up to Louisville, he walked the boat all night long, examining every part, and in this voluntary office of watchman, actually discovered a stove room on fire. He gave the alarm, and it was extinguished, but had it not been for his watchfulness, he would have been a third time exposed to death from this element. It was lucky that he watched, for "third time fatal" would have finished him. He has now broken the charm and may sleep soundly as to him such an event can never happen again!

RIGHT TO WINDOW LIGHT. It has been decided at one of the Courts of Pennsylvania, that a person possessed of a house having windows, opening upon the premises of another, and unobstructed for twenty years in light and air, has a prescriptive right to the enjoyment, which must not be interrupted by any buildings or fixture placed in contiguity or near approach, although the land belongs to another. It was a decision in a case where the windows of a house had opened upon the premises of another, fifty-five years.—*Boston Transcript.*

CANADA. The dissatisfaction which has for a long time existed towards the British Government in Canada, has recently assumed a much more revolutionary character, and measures of an exciting and inflammatory nature have been adopted by any buildings or fixture placed in contiguity or near approach, although the land belongs to another. It was a decision in a case where the windows of a house had opened upon the premises of another, fifty-five years.—*Boston Transcript.*

VEGETABLE BUTTER. The natives of Bambaarra, in Africa, cultivate the butter tree in large quantities for the purpose of supplying themselves with butter. It grows luxuriantly, and yields a vegetable table butter, of excellent quality. It is contained in a kernel, enveloped in a sweet pulp, under a thin green rind, and is separated by boiling. It is, however, a tropical plant, and could not be acclimated in this country; but might be cultivated in green houses, and would be a rare vegetable curiosity.

SOAP YOUR SEED CORN. Put your seed corn in soap let it remain a short time, and stir it until you are sure the soap has reached it all—then roll it in plaster, ashes, sand, or whatever you please, so as to make it convenient to drop, and the wire worm will never injure the product or kernel. Do just try it.—*Maine Farmer.*

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to give articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6.

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.
Quincy, June 10.

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITES, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Silks.

A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

SELLING CHEAP.
A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at
JAMES C. WHITE'S,
45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Notice.
E BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—black, blue, brown, drab, and steel mixt, drake-neck, and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, and, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Crocery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crocery, Glass and China Ware.
Quincy, April 29.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

French Prints.

A LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Perisaltic Lozenges,
A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.
JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.
THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARE, the almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms, and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

Just received and for sale at this office.
GEORGE SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation.
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is so soft and so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Liniment Opedeloc,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house.
Quincy, April 15.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Spiker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates, and containing a series of engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, incense, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate the principles of piety, and to illustrate, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.
ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications.

Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

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141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,
—

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

EDWIN AND ELLEN.

Marrriage is a sure matter of more worth than to be subject for an attorneyship. For what is wedlock but a hell torced, An age of discord and continual strife; Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss, And is a pattern of celestial peace.—Shakspeare.

The moon had risen in cloudless majesty above the eastern hills, and her silver rays illuminated the horizon, while Phœbus had descended over the western hemisphere and reclined in the lap of Morpheus—the misty twilight had dispersed, and the cheering rays of the twinkling meteors spread refulgent harmony to the enraptured eye—no noise was heard to arrest the melancholy and pensive, calm reflector, or disturb the tranquilizing scenes so delightfully spread around—all was still, save the murmuring zephyrs which gently fanned the shady grove, whose waving plumes reverberated half-stilled sighs to the passing breeze. This was the hour for love; the delightful scenes of nature: the sequestered promenade; the fruitful fancy of virtuous, unsuspecting youth. Moved by the natural dictates of lively feeling, and enraptured by the novelty of the enchanting scene, two youthful, but ardent lovers, entered on a lonely walk; to ramble through the magic grove; to breathe their gentle tale of love, and think of bliss to come—hours like moments flew away—they had rambled far, unconscious where, and yet solemn silence reigned. They could not talk of love—still walked they on, absorbed in thought, until the distant village bell had told the hour of twelve; being oppressed and melancholy, they heeded it not—nor could they resist from nocturnal rambles, although both felt a delicacy in breaking the heavenly stillness and embarrassment that pervaded each individual bosom. There is a language in the eye, in the look, in the gesture, in the sigh, which reciprocal feelings can understand, although the organs of speech are inadequate to their expressions.—They loved; each felt as though unworthy of the object of their highest admiration. They were virtuous; they never harbored or cherished a thought repugnant to the strictest rules of decorum. They were passionately fond of each other; but the insurmountable obstacles that obstructed themselves to prevent their immediate union—the consummation of their highest anticipations—were, indeed, of a nature calculated to chill and deaden every hope of earthly wealth and prosperity—for they well knew that to marry against the will of their parents would cost them the loss of their rightful inheritance, which was not inconsiderable, although he was an only son, and she an only daughter, their parents would as soon have seen them annihilated as joined in the affectionate bonds of matrimony. Political discord had sown the seeds of a fatal hatred that sometimes, for a season, had threatened the destruction of both parties, and seemed a calamity to Edwin and Ellen that time could not efface; and each felt, that to unbend the mind by a candid acknowledgment of feelings, might, perhaps, have a tendency to add torture to affliction.

The moment was auspicious—to part at this juncture would be afflicting; to remain longer in this state of mind, misery in the extreme.—The fear of parental authority, and the pain they experienced from cruel stubbornness, conspired to heighten their sensibility, in the same proportion as it darkened and blighted their future hopes of prosperity and happiness.—They were truly miserable; but as that misery could easily be removed by smiles, and a full confidence in each other's fidelity and disinterested affection, they became both willing and determined to hazard the consequence, and breaking silence, by an open avowal of their feelings—but, female delicacy forbade the one, and hopeless anxiety choked the utterance of the other: they were both yet more embarrassed, for the more they became determined in this matter, the heavier, more weighty consequences fluctuated their minds. Their progress, however, had become slow, as their minds became bewildered in thought—and at length, involuntarily, they seated themselves on a little hillock, under a towering elm, where, after some moments' respiration, a half-stilled sigh escaped fair Ellen's bosom, which spake volumes to Edwin's enraptured soul; he clasped her in his arms, and with a faltering voice, exclaimed—"Oh, Ellen! my life, my hope, my all! death would be more welcome than the loss of thee; for thee I live, for thee I would

die! Give me but the slightest or most distant hope of thy confidence, and my transports will be unspeakable." Ellen, whose mind was prepared for such an event, felt no hesitation in replying, "I am thine, forever thine, for thee alone I live, let fortune frown, or the cold frown of scorn be levelled at thee, I will never, never desert thee, I am truly thine, forever thine!" and at these last words, nature appeared to give way, her breath for a time stopped; with much anxiety and concern for a short period. Edwin could not determine which had the more powerful influence, life or death; however, at length the former prevailed, and speedily reanimated the feelings of this affectionate couple, and they were soon enabled to proceed on their journey homeward.

This happy pair needed only the solemnization of their nuptials to make them completely happy, (unconnected with their parents), which had already been registered in heaven, and could they find means of support, and be able to encounter life's rugged path, without the aid of their friends, they felt it their privilege to do so. On reaching the outer gate of the churchyard of Ellen's residence, Edwin, after pressing her hand, and imprinting a kiss on her pale cheek, exclaimed, "To-morrow night—" "I'll meet you here," responded Ellen, when she glided cautiously from his view, and silently disappeared. Edwin walked steadily, but slowly home, in deep contemplation of the night. The larks, the cocks, the merry birds announced the approaching morn. Scarcely had Edwin pillowed his head, ere the dawning day shone forth resplendent, and the rising orb declared the mighty influence of the God of nature.

The weather was fine, but Edwin had no taste for its enjoyment; he made several faint attempts to shake off his melancholy, but to no purpose; Ellen alone occupied his every thought—for her alone was he determined to encounter every exertion. She was the sun of his existence, of his hemisphere, around which his mind revolved alone, and to him her happiness was every thing; without her, his life would be vague and useless. He considered the riches and baubles of the world as nothing without her; and, if he possessed her as a friend and companion, they were altogether superfluous. Under the influence of these reflections, and they were in his mind conclusive, he determined, on the following evening, to marry her, and set his friends and the world at defiance. And meanwhile, should he and his beloved Ellen meet with the frowns and decided disapprobation of their relations by so doing, he resolved to leave his country forever, and seek joy and happiness in the precincts of the western wilderness, where peace and plenty would crown the exertions of industry, frugality and economy.

But to return to Ellen, who, after leaving her betrothed Edwin, entered her chamber, fatigued, disquieted and indisposed. Although she had frequently rambled with her lover before, yet her feelings were never wrought to so high a pitch of anticipation—which tended to heighten her fears, and although she had no doubt of Edwin's constancy and goodness, yet she knew that she would be obliged to make a sacrifice of every thing that was near and dear to her, in order to reach satisfaction paramount to them all. In this mood of mind and tender feeling, almost unable to rise, she lay quite late in the day, when she received a summons to appear before her stern father. She arose, coolly and deliberately, in conscious rectitude, and obeyed his summons. Before her stern judge, she stood the emblem of innocence, and received his reprimand without reply; for her heart was too full to allow utterance; but when the concluding clause denounced her as disinherited and no longer a member of his family—an outcast—a beggar, and withal, ordered her to depart in peace, (never to return) from his house and protection; she endeavored to remonstrate, but all was vain—the decree was passed, and could not be revoked. In tears and melancholy, she commenced her woful preparations. She soon placed her valuable trinkets and gold watch into her reticule, and equipped herself in her plainest and most durable apparel, and in the twilight of the evening, hastened to the spot, to relate to her now dearest on earth, her helpless, hopeless and forlorn condition, and trust to him to concert measures for her safety. On her arrival at the spot, she found him waiting for her. He had purchased an indifferent horse and carriage for the purpose of transporting them to a place of safety, provided Ellen would accede to his terms, which were briefly stated to her. But under consideration of prudent motives she did not relate her misfortunes. He proposed to call at a neighboring clergyman's, and be married, and to push their fortunes into other climes, which were all agreed to by Ellen, and performed in less than an hour, and their journey actually commenced.

For many days they journeyed westward, at the end of which time he selected a situation which suited their fancy—they thought it would answer their purpose. He purchased and settled on it, where, in six years he became the most respected and wealthy person of all the neighborhood. He possessed the advantages of a good education, and his wife was as well informed as the best of her sex; they lived happy, and spent most of their leisure hours in instructing their two little offsprings, who were the pride of their parents, and the most promising of all their neighboring children. On the third year after his emigration, almost every office of honor and profit was bestowed upon him by his neighbors, that he would accept;

and on the fifth he was elected a representative of the county in which he resided, and on the following year he was chosen Senator in the same legislature.

On becoming eminent, his friends were willing to recognize him and his little happy family, and consequently wrote many letters congratulatory of his success, and requesting either a visit from him and his family, or to know if they would meet a favorable reception should they come and see him. He at first rejected the idea of answering those letters, but upon mature reflection and the opinion of his wife, he informed those who had written in behalf of their parents, that he, nor any of his family, while he had a right to control them, would ever visit those whom he had forgiven, but who, through his utmost exertion, he could not forget—but that any person whom he ever was acquainted with, would find hospitality in his house—that he endeavored never to forget a friend, nor remember an enemy—that he treated all alike, that had like pretensions to respect, whether poor or rich—and, he was disposed to injure no one, however much deserving ill treatment.

After a few months, to his great surprise and astonishment, Edwin received information that his parents, together with those of his wife, had sold their respective estates, and were then on their way thither, in expectation of spending their remaining days with them, having previously come to an understanding or settlement of differences. All due preparations were made, and on a subsequent day, they were blessed with the society of their aged and venerable parents, who, in their children's absence, had received due punishment for their obstinacy and severity; and who acknowledged the justice of their afflictions, and openly commended the determination, subsequent exertion, and perseverance of Edwin and Ellen.

The old people again seemed to reanimate to new life, and lived out a happy old age, in the society of their children and grand-children, to whom they left an immense fortune in money, and a consciousness of having done justice to God, to their parents, to their children, and to themselves.

Edwin and Ellen still occupy the same dwelling and happy condition, although considerably advanced in years—they have never differed in the most minute particular—for she as a faithful wife and companion, never opposed her husband—and he, on the other hand, has never been unreasonable in his requirements. Their children and grand-children occupy the land around them, which has been set off by Edwin, their common revered protector and parent.—No mortals can be happier than they and their posterity. Edwin often relates this story to them, and never fails to receive the strictest attention during its recital. All advise with him as a friend, philosopher, statesman and father, and he as unhesitatingly gives his opinion on every subject, and on all occasions admonishes them 'to fear God and keep his commandments.'

THE WHALE.

The whale is one of the most interesting of nature's productions. The region in which it is usually found; its vast size; its singular form; its curious habits; its combining at once the maximum of physical strength and gentleness of disposition; and a variety of other circumstances, all conspire to render the whale the wonder of the deep.

The common whale may be said to inhabit the whole ocean, and its size and power render it worthy of that ample field. It is not quite so discursive over the ocean, or so frequently seen in the middle latitudes, or indeed in any places where the temperature is warm, as the more voracious whales which feed upon large fishes. Those, like the predatory land animals are furnished with powerful weapons of prehension, so that wherever the sea is inhabited they can find food, and the shark himself cannot escape their all-powerful jaws. The common whale, on the other hand, more resembles some peaceful animal which grazes the Savannah; or browses the leaves of the evergreen forests; and therefore it can remain and feed for a season in peculiar localities only.

These localities may be said to be in an eminent degree the margins of the polar ice, the very extremes and confines, as it were, of the ocean. Little is known with certainty of the times or the extent of its migrations, because its march along the mighty waters is too feet for our observations to follow. It is said that they can move as fast as a mail coach and feed while they are moving; and as, when wounded by a harpoon, they can "take out" the line so fast, that if not watered, it would speedily take fire by the friction of the roller, it is probable that they can make equal despatch on their journeys; that is, they can move twenty-five or thirty miles in the hour, the least of which would send them six hundred miles a day, or from sixty degrees north latitude, to sixty degrees south, in the short period of fourteen days. The velocity with which they migrate takes place, may both tend to make them in a great measure unobserved. It is probable that they pass the middle latitudes in the stormy weather about the equinoxes; and thus thousands may pass without one of them being observed from a single ship. They may make their whole course too, without feeding, because of the vast accumulation of fat or blubber under the skin, which analogy leads us to conclude, can, like the accumulated fat of land animals, be in part at least, absorbed as nourish-

ment when food is scarce, or the habit of the animal prevents it from feeding. At those periods too, the young of many fishes are discursive near the surface, and these may serve for food on the passage.

These whales catch their food with the plates and fringes of the baleen, as with a net, and the only sense that can guide them in the selection is taste, residing in the tongue; and the current of water passing over that, when the motion is rapid, must be like the stream of a rivulet. It is thus probable that they have little more selection of food than what the throat can swallow. In the balena that is very limited, the greatest extent of the gullet not being more than would admit a hen's egg. In some of the balenoptera it is considerably wider—as much as between three and four inches in diameter; and thus, though these are much smaller, they can swallow food in larger morsels.—The common large whale certainly could not swallow any fish larger than the herring; and from its summer feeding in the arctic seas, the times and places where we are best acquainted with its economy, it probably feeds very little on fish of any description.

Whales are found near the ice, or in the bays or openings among the different ice-fields, and generally in what is termed the 'green water.' This green water derives its color from the immense multitude of small animals which are dispersed through it; and these animals, many of which are almost, or altogether microscopic, appear to be the ordinary and proper food of the common whales. The creatures which colour this water, may appear to be but slender cheer for the largest of all animals; but their numbers are such, as to make up for their small size; and the prehensile apparatus which the whale displays, is sufficient to filter a mile of the sea, in a comparatively short time.

The size of the mouth of course varies with that of the body; but a gap of more than twenty feet in length, and fifteen in breadth, is not extravagant. The opening of the jaws may be estimated at eight or perhaps ten feet, which is about the length of the longest plates of baleen, which are situated near the middle of the length. The section of the mouth is therefore about three hundred and seventy-five feet, and the solid contents three thousand. So that making every allowance, the whale, as it feeds along the deep, commands more water than the Hudson river discharges; and this immense volume of water passing regularly through the mouth of one animal, at the rate of say only five or six miles an hour, enables it to collect an incredible quantity of the small matters upon which it feeds.

The form of the mouth, the way in which the plates of baleen are arranged, and the fringes with which they are furnished, both on their edges, and at their extremities, enable the animal to detain every small substance which the water may contain, while the whole arrangement is such, that these substances are, as they accumulate, carried towards the opening of the gullet.

It may here be mentioned, that the lips of the whale have a peculiar double curvature in their lateral outline. The lower one is also larger than the upper, and has a double margin, forming a groove into which the edge of the upper lip fits when the mouth is shut, and the ends of the baleen when the mouth is open.—The internal palate is formed of two curved inclined plates, one on each side, and to these the thick ends of the plates of baleen are attached by a ligamentous substance. These plates are parallel to each other, and placed across the mouth. There are sometimes several hundreds of them on each side. They are thinned off toward their inner sides, and it is to these that the fringes are attached. The plates appear to have no proper motion or muscular apparatus for effecting it. When the mouth is opened, they fall pendent by their own weight so that the fringes on their lips touch the tongue, and those on their sides, reach from the one plate to the other. When the animal moves forward, the plates are bent back a little at their points, by the resistance of the water, and the fringes are also turned to the direction of the throat. At the anterior part they are shorter in proportion to the middle of the gap, so that they give way and admit the water more freely; but become stiffer and offer more resistance as the throat is approached. From the great length of the gap, the water escapes easily in the lateral interstices between the plates, while the eatable substances which it contains, are kept back by the fringes. The bending backward at the points, sends all the food downward in the direction of the ample and fleshy tongue, which lies like a great cushion, filling the under part of the mouth. It does not appear, however, that the tongue acts in directing the food to the gullet, in any other way than by influencing the set of the current of water that way. From the smallness of the gullet, the quantity of water which reaches it must be small, and as a return by the same way that it arrives, would be inconvenient, it is received into cavities in the head; and from time to time, discharged by the operation of blowing.

The feeding-apparatus, and the whole operation of feeding are thus, in the balena, or whalebone whales, very peculiar, and quite different from those of any other species of animal. Feeding in them, can be attended with no more fatigue than what results from their progressive motion through the water, and the occasional blowing of the water from the cavities in the head. There is no motion of the jaws, or of the baleen, and it does not appear that there is much of the tongue. The food receives no kind of preparation in the mouth,

but goes to the gullet in precisely the same state in which it is separated from the water by the filtering action of the baleen. Though interrupted in all parts of its progress by the plates, the current of water toward the gullet may be compared to a wedge, which gets smaller as it proceeds, in consequence of the quantity which escapes laterally. Toward the top of this wedge, the food is collected, and by that it is carried onward to its destination, the small quantity of water which carries it there, being disposed of in the manner above stated. If the productiveness of the water be considered as uniform, the rate at which the whale feeds will thus be proportionate to that at which it moves through the water; and rapid motion along a bare pasture, will have the same effect as slow motion over a rich one. The only efficient organ of motion in whales is the tail; and therefore, strange as it sounds in words, the tail of the whale is the active instrument in the procuring of its food. Its usual mode of feeding is near the surface, so that a considerable portion of the body is above water. That portion is wholly black in colour, and not very handsome in shape; and as there is no fin on the back, and the eyes, though well formed, and even expressive, are very small for the size of the animal, (about equal to those of an ox,) there is nothing animated in the appearance of the floating whale, when seen from a distance. It looks like a floating log, or the top of a small dark islet; and when the jets of water and steam are thrown up in the operation of blowing, it does not require much strength of imagination, to consider the islet an infant volcano.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

"I had a mother once, like you,
Who slept on my pillow long,
Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew,
And taught my faltering tongue,
But then there came a fearful day:
I sought my mother's bed,
Till harsh hands tore me thence away,
And told me she was dead!"

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when, after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great changes had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too; and, as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheeks she had so often kissed in her excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her voice was then in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one—but the thought of it even now agonizes my heart; and I relate it, that those children who have parents to love them, may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time; and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face, and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are. At first, it is true, I had sobbed violently—for they told me she would die; but when, day after day, I returned from school, and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrongside outward, I came home discouraged and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs, and bring her a glass of water. I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget if I live to be an hundred years old, she said, "And will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor, sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water, but I did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I sat the glass down very quick, and left the room. After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother 'Good night;' but, when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, 'Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor, sick mother?' I could not sleep—and I stole into her chamber to ask her forgiveness. She had just sunk into an uneasy slumber, and they told me I must not awaken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning, and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's room. She never spoke to me more—never smiled upon me again—and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold that it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and wept in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then I wished I could die, and be buried with her; and old, as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me that she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back; and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindnesses, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me, will bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder.

Truss Manufacture.

J. F. POSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 365 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance at the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelmann's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. POSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, landscapes, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and books of news, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor F. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reports of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews.

THE MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Florence Bonnets.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—Estate and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Muesey, M. D.

THE PRATE, THREE CUTTERS, AND MOON-SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and of the best quality—for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Daniell's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Daniell, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Feathers.

LIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1837.

SUSPICION.

I know they were talking about me, said Shrug, for they laugh at me comsually.

Suspicion is imagining that others think ill of us, when we have no proof of it. This is a very frequent evil in the community. It is a continual source of unhappiness to its possessor. Is he on good terms with his neighbors? Is he esteemed and valued by all who know him? If the demon of suspicion finds a lodgment in his bosom, he turns that bosom into a scene of wretchedness and misery. Where peace reigned before, discord now dwells. Where all was calm and serene before, the hurricane of strife and crimination now find an abode.

He imagines his neighbor does not appear towards him as he once did. He does not seem to wear that complacent smile towards him which he used to do. Suspicion thus begun, an hundred little incidents all combine to lead its votary to believe he has some foundation for it. Perhaps he passed the suspicious man in the street and did not bow—and the reason was he did not see him—or he does not call on him so often as he once did—and the reason is he has not time and opportunity. Or he calls on his neighbor *after* than he does on him—and the reason is, he has special business there. Or meaning no injury, he has dropped an unguarded word respecting some of his conduct. Or for special reasons employed another man.

The suspicious man whose eye sharpened by this evil passion is like the eagle's, and whose mind is filled with pride and envy, looks upon all these little things—thinks them all up—stows them away in some dark corner of his own dark cell. As he broods over them, he says, I know he is displeased with me. Why, he did not even treat me civilly in the street—he does not come here as he used to—he comes to Mr. S's three times where he comes here once—he has employed such a one now—and besides all this, I heard he talked about me—I know something is the matter. He continues to brood over the subject—his dark suspicious mind grows darker and more malignant by his own dark surmisesings—the hurricane rages more and more within—the boiling element is lashed into foam by the continual chaffings of his own unhappy feelings, until for suspecting and hating, he incurs suspicion and hatred; believing another to be his enemy, he of course treats him as such, and treating him as an enemy, in the end, is sure to make him one. Thus when the hurricane has raged for a sufficient time in his own bosom, it bursts upon society, as if the foundations of hell were broken up and the demons of perdition unchained. And the whole results from the evil surmising of one suspicious man.

Such people always feel as though they are the subject of conversation. They can scarcely see two men conversing in the street, but they suspect they are saying something to their disadvantage. Thus their minds are continually upon the watch and continually rankling. It is as impossible for them to have peace in their own bosoms, as it is for the sea to be quiet when it cannot rest, and while it never ceases to cast up mire and dirt. As it is not possible that there can be a happy neighborhood, which is thronged with those harpies, such as slanderers, busy bodies, etc., of whom we recently spoke, so it is equally impossible that the suspicious man should ever be a happy man. Put him where you will, he will always be tormented with bad neighbors. Somebody will be eternally talking about him, slandering, cheating, injuring him. Poor man! He is an object of pity. His own bosom is a cage of every unclean bird, and transport him to either pole, or place him in a paradise, these birds will go with him.

FOURTH JULY ACCIDENTS.

In New York, a lad of fourteen, named Smith, was so severely injured by the bursting of a pistol, that it became necessary to amputate his left arm above the elbow.

In Brooklyn, one person was killed by the bursting of a small field piece; and another on board of a ship had the calf of his leg carried away by the bursting of a cannon.

Joseph Blakall, jr., at Albany, while engaged in firing a fifty-six, received the charge in his knee, which was so dreadfully mangled as to require amputation.

In Troy, in discharging a small brass cannon, on board the John Mason steamer, Joseph Green, steward, lost his left hand, and the thumb and two fingers of his right.

In Newburyport, a little girl was knocked down by a horse frightened at the noise of crackers, and her arm was broken by the wheel of the chaise, and otherwise injured.

A boy, in the act of firing a small cannon, was severely injured by the explosion of the piece. He was so badly wounded that he will lose both his hands and one eye. A bunch of crackers was fastened to the neck of a dog, and then set on fire! The poor animal, in excessive fright, ran through a house into a building, the floor of which was covered with shavings. Providentially the fire was extinguished before it had done serious injury.

At the Northampton Woolen Factory, an artillery piece had been discharged a number of times, when suddenly the keg containing the powder exploded in the hands of an individual! There were twenty or thirty persons near by at the moment, and twelve were more or less hurt, and mutilated—two or three of them horribly disfigured.

In Haverhill, a son of Mr. George Bachelder, aged 15, while discharging a cannon, it split, and the fragments struck him, tearing his hands badly, and nearly deprived him of his eyes.

Had other towns in this State and in the United States spent the day of our nation's independence as the majority of our own town did, and with which the editor of the New York Sunday News finds much fault, we should not have had such a fearful catalogue of accidents as the above. O when will our nation learn that to follow the cannon's roar, and expend time and property, and risk life, are not the acts which render a people truly great, noble, or independent.

As "the mind's the stature of the man," so the cultivation of the mind is the truly happy employment of all free born citizens. We repeat what we said in a former number, "all who are early trained to prefer the mind to the body, the intellectual pleasures to those that are corporeal, will ever delight to spend the day of our nation's glory as we spent the glorious fourth." We hope it may be the harbinger of a happy change in the transactions of that day. Why should the day of our national festivity, of our national freedom, be so "desecrated" as to fill a multitude of hearts with sorrow, and rive them with anguish? Let those who think the old way of celebrating the fourth, preferable to the new way, of which our town has this year given our nation a specimen, answer.

We glory in the independence of this nation as much as any of our citizens can, or any of our brethren of the editorial chair, do; but we would have an independence of freedom of mind as well as of body.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. VIII.

Poughkeepsie, July 10th, 1837.

Newspapers—Library—Manufactories—Beal's Patent Safety Harness—Brewery—Valuable Beds of Ore, etc. etc.

BROTHER G.—One of the best evidences of the prosperity of a village, is to be found in the appearance of its public journals. If the sheet is badly printed, and contains few advertisements, the distant reader at once comes to the conclusion, that it is a place of little or no business. On the contrary, if the paper be neatly executed, and well filled with advertisements, he infers at once that it is a place of considerable mercantile and business importance, and that the community are liberal and intelligent. The papers of Poughkeepsie forcibly illustrate these remarks. It is but justice to say, that for their typographical beauty, and general good taste, they are unsurpassed by any similar publications in the country. The three papers, the Poughkeepsie Journal, by Jackson & Schram, the Poughkeepsie Eagle, by Platt & Ranney, and the Telegraph, by Kelly & Lossing, have a united circulation of more than four thousand copies weekly. The Journal was established in the revolution, and was conducted for many years by Paraclete Potter, Esq. with distinguished ability; the Telegraph was commenced in 1824, and the Eagle in 1828 by Mr. Platt. The two former support the Van Buren administration, and the latter is the county organ of the whig or anti-administration party.

Considerable attention is paid to reading in this place. The circulating library of Messrs. Potter & Wilson contains about four thousand choice volumes, embracing the whole range of literature. Their store is also well supplied with both foreign and American books, in superior style of binding. There is likewise another very respectable bookstore, and a library for the Mechanics' Association.

Since my last visit to this place, several new enterprises have been introduced into the village, and others have been enlarged and perfected. The Poughkeepsie Locomotive Factory, which is about commencing operation, will exceed, when in the full tide of successful experiment, in extent and facilities of manufacture, any thing of the kind in this country. It is got up under the direction of Mr. Bouten, an ingenious civil engineer, late of Boston. It is presumed that this establishment will turn out from fifty to seventy-five locomotives per annum. The probable value of engines manufactured, making the number of fifty, and putting the price at \$6000 each, the lowest minimum, will amount to \$300,000 per annum. The principal building is of brick, two stories, with an attic 200 by 50 feet. There are several auxiliary buildings in connection with the main; a blacksmith shop, 100 by 30 feet; a building for the construction of steam boilers, 50 by 30 feet, all built of bricks and covered over with slate. The building cost \$30,000. More than two hundred and fifty hands are employed in this establishment.

Two Carpet Manufactories have been established since December, 1835. They will manufacture annually more than 100,000 yards of fine and superfine ingrain carpeting, worth at present prices from \$1 to \$1.20 per yard. These establishments are the result of individual enterprise.

A new Furnace commenced casting since the opening of navigation, this spring. It will manufacture castings to the amount of \$30,000 per annum.

The manufacture of Paper Hangings has been recently commenced by Thomas Christie & Co., late of Boston. The paper is of a superior quality, and of great beauty and durability will compare with the French. These gentlemen are erecting a building which will enable them to manufacture a larger quantity than any similar establishment in the Union.

While on a visit to this village, I witnessed the operation of Beale's Patent Safety Harness. Robert Beale is a citizen of Washington, D. C., but contemplates removing to Poughkeepsie, as the most desirable place for introducing several of his useful inventions. Like General Harvey, he possesses a curious and inventive mind. He was educated for the bar, but has turned his attention to mechanical improvements. The harness alluded to, dispenses with the use of traces, breeching, swing-tree, and swingletree-brace. Attached to the harness there is a safety string, which, by pulling, detaches the horse in an instant from the carriage. So far as time is important in taking the horse out, nothing can be more complete; two or three seconds is all that is necessary to entirely disengage the horse from the carriage. The horse walks down hill with perfect safety, and seems to travel over the ground with all the ease and grace of the unharneased steed.

The Brewery of Messrs. Vassar & Co. is now the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The recent enlargement is of brick, 200 by 50 feet, three and four stories high, which, together with its fixtures, cost the proprietors rising \$40,000. It is calculated to turn out 50,000 barrels of ale per annum. The ale manufactured at this establishment is not surpassed by any in the country. It is used even in the city of Philadelphia, so famed for its excellent malt liquors.

In the county of Dutchess there are valuable beds of Brown Hematite. In Iron and Marble it contains treasures of no ordinary value.

Formerly an old steam-boat house stood at the foot of Main street, but that has been demolished, and a beautiful hotel has been erected in its place, by G. J. Vincent & Co. It fronts the steam-boat dock, and its windows look out upon the green and glassy waters of the river. The house is well managed by Messrs. Van Kleek & Son.

Time would fail me to speak of all the objects of interest and utility, connected with a village of unequalled beauty, enterprise and prosperity. It holds out inducements to the ingenious mechanic, in my opinion, no where surpassed. The banking capital of the village amounts to about \$1,000,000; this money is mostly loaned in the county, and principally to the industrious mechanic or the thriving farmer. Of the soundness and perfect solvency of the three banks of Poughkeepsie, there can be no manner of doubt; they are managed with great skill, prudence and liberality. F. H.

I cannot refrain from acknowledging in this place my indebtedness to Mr. Wilson, for his gentlemanly deportment, cordial hospitality, and the many valuable facts which he so readily and cheerfully furnished. He possesses taste and talent of a high order, as the contributions which have graced the pages of the Edinburgh and other literary journals of Europe fully testify. His modesty is equal to his merit. He is a genuine Scotchman.

Henry Winfield & Co. are proprietors of one of these establishments. Mr. Winfield is well known as one of the first civil engineers in the country.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The passage, to which allusion was made in the last paper, is in the ninth chapter of the epistle to the Romans, beginning with the thirteenth verse. 'As it is written Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated. What shall we say then? Is there unrighteousness with God? God forbid. For he saith to Moses I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy; and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion. So then it is not of him that willeth, nor of him that runneth; but of God who sheweth mercy. For the scripture saith unto Pharaoh even for this same purpose have I raised thee up that I might shew my power in thee; and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth. Therefore hath he mercy on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth. Thou wilt then say unto me why doth he yet find fault, for who hath resisted his will? Nay, but O man who art thou, that repliest against God? Shall the thing formed say to him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus? Hath not the potter power over the clay of the same lump to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor? What if God willing to shew his wrath and to make his power known endured with much long suffering the vessels of wrath fitted for destruction; and that he might make known the riches of his glory on the vessels of mercy which he had afore prepared unto glory, even us, whom he hath called not of the Jews only, but also of the Gentiles?'

Keeping in mind what has been already observed in regard to this passage, that it related solely to nations, and has no reference whatever to individuals, we shall find no difficulty in reconciling it with the most perfect liberty of man as a moral agent and the rejection of the doctrine to which it has been made subservient by some, that God of his own sovereign pleasure has elected a certain part of his human family to be the heirs of everlasting life and happiness, and doomed the rest without any means of avoiding their fate to all the dreadful sufferings of an interminable existence for the display of his glorious perfections. With the view that has now been taken of the chapter under consideration, we may read it without any apprehensions that our future condition will depend upon any other circumstance than the right or wrong employment of the talents, with which God has entrusted us, and which he has left to our own choice to make.

The remaining chapters in this epistle, which have not come under our consideration, contain nothing but what may be easily understood with that attention, which is due to writings of such unspeakable interest. The twelfth and thirteenth chapters present us with some of the finest specimens of moral instruction, that are to be found in the christian records. Like the teachings of Jesus they are adapted to improve the human character in that which is pure, and amiable, and lovely; in all that tends to promote the peace and order of the social state. They inculcate a spirit of love and esteem among the disciples of the same Master, enjoining upon them to cherish the virtues of humility and meekness, of forbearance and forgiveness, and to exemplify in their sentiments and conduct towards each other the unrivalled excellence and purity of the religion of Christ. They are short but very interesting portions of scripture; and we cannot read them without being impressed with a conviction, which I trust we already feel, that nothing can equal the gospel of Jesus Christ in the holiness of its precepts, and its adaptiveness to promote the virtue and the happiness of man.

In the fourteenth chapter the Apostle gives directions in what manner to conduct towards those, who are unsettled in their faith, or who from the weakness of their understanding are to comprehend many truths, which appear so plain to minds of a higher cast. He teaches Christians to bear with one another's infirmities, to refrain from all uncharitable censures upon the character of their brethren, remembering that they must 'all stand before the judgment seat of Christ.' He urges them to do nothing, which may hurt the feelings of others, or give them occasion to think unfavorably of the christian doctrine. 'It is good, says he, neither to eat flesh nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak. Hast thou faith, have it to thyself before God. Happy is he, that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth. And he that doubteth is damned; or as it ought to have been rendered, *is self condemned*, because he eateth not of faith; for whatsoever is not of faith is sin; that is, whatsoever a man does which he is not fully persuaded in his own mind to be lawful, is sin.'

The two last chapters in this epistle require no illustration. Every attentive reader will easily comprehend their meaning; and every pious mind will cordially unite in the closing ascription of the apostle to the *immortal Majesty* of heaven and earth. 'To God only will be glory through Jesus Christ forever.'

In reading the scriptures intelligently it is not to be forgotten that we must have no respect to the division of the sacred volume into chapters and verses. This division, however convenient for the purpose of turning to any particular passage, has in many instances been the cause of giving a wrong interpretation to the meaning of the writers. Verses have thus been taken independently of the connection in which they are found, and brought to the support of doctrines, which probably never entered the minds of the inspired penmen. It is not perhaps known to every one that the division of the sacred writings into chapters and verses is of modern date. In their original state, and for more than a thousand centuries, each book was an undivided whole. It was about the middle of the twelfth century that the Bible into chapters was made, and about the middle of the sixteenth century that the chapters were divided into verses. Had the sacred writings come down to us in their original form, we should now read one of the gospels, or one of the epistles, as we read a letter, or a treatise upon any subject, without the interruption arising from the division into chapters and verses. In reading the several books of which the Bible consists, we should consider each as one connected writing, which can be rightly understood only by a view of the whole subject, of which the writer is treating. And in all our inquiries into the genuine import of the sacred volume we should keep our minds open to light and evidence, be solicitous of finding and embracing the truth; never forgetting that most important and necessary part of our duty in order to obtain success, *sincere and devout supplication* to the God of all truth, to guide us by his enlightening influences to the knowledge and obedience of his will.—*To be continued.*

W.

"SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI."

To the editor of the Patriot:

Here comes a man whose whole soul is absorbed in the desire of riches. Money he must have; discouragement may hinder; misfortune overtakes him, and every wind blows an ill breeze. He heads them not; ardent and determined, he passes on in the pursuit of his favorite object. That is his chief end; all other objects are secondary. Tell him of the pleasures of social life; try and enlist his sympathies and efforts in behalf of the benevolent enterprises of the day; place before him the duty and pleasure of living and laboring for the good of others; warn him to use his riches as not abusing them; remind him that he is merely the steward of his Creator, and is accountable for the use of the property entrusted to his care. He is deaf as an adder; he is insensible to such arguments as the nether millstone. Wealth, wealth has been his only object of pursuit, and to that every thing else must bend. Of a truth, it can be said of him, the "more he has, the more he wants." Avarice is his ruling passion in life, and probably avarice will be his ruling passion in death.

Next comes an aged man, a man of cares and wrinkles; misfortune early marked him for her own, and surely he has drank the bitter cup of adversity to its very dregs. "Honor is the subject of his story"—to her shrine he has sacrificed, and no goddess ever had a more devoted worshipper. To be thought a man of consequence, and "to make a show in the world," he has directed all the energies of a long life; and now, his head silvered with the frosts of age, his darling object seems as far from his embrace as ever. Still, he lives the same unsatisfied, restless, castle-building character, just dropping into the grave, and has not yet learned that "before honor cometh humility."

Close in his rear follows a youth with his satchel on his arm, and his heart burning with the desire of eminence in the literary world. "What man has done, man can do," is his motto; and, indeed, if "Labor omnia vincit" he seems likely to attain his desire. Oh! what hopes of future greatness swell his bosom as he reads of Franklin, Washington, Webster, &c. May not his hopes be blighted in the bud, and his noble mind be left a prey to disappointment and sorrow.

But here reels along a drunkard—a rare spectacle at the present time certainly. To Bacchus he has paid tribute, and such a hard master has he been, that the miserable creature is robbed, not only of property but character, and hope of happiness here and hereafter. In better days, possessed of a competency of this world's goods, fair reputation and enviable prospects, he might have been even now a useful, happy and respected man. But once having tasted the delusive draught, his thirst has never since been quenched, and now he staggers along, a prey to poverty and disease, and will probably go down to the grave a miserable outcast, "unwept, unhonored, and unused." "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven."

Who is that person approaching with such a calm and mild look? That man is a christian. Yes, reader, not merely a nominal christian, but in reality a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. He goes about doing good; it is his business here to glorify and advance the cause of his Redeemer. And, oh! such nobleness of soul, such perfect command of all his passions, such unaffected humility and good-will, such holy purpose and high resolve; and then, that calm peace of mind which is his at all times, and under all circumstances, with that hope which is "an anchor to the soul." Surely he must be a happy man.

But the multitude come thronging on faster than I can notice their characters. "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In my last communication, it was stated that the vicarious suffering of Jesus Christ is abundantly taught in the epistolary part of the New Testament. I now proceed to prove that statement.

I shall commence with some of those passages in the Romans which W. thinks do not teach the doctrine in question; but which I suppose do contain this doctrine.

Rom. 3: 24, 25, "Being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood," &c. I understand this text very differently from the author of the "Biblical Illustrations." The original word, in the twenty-fourth verse, translated *redemption*, properly means to pay a price for a creature or thing. Its root is *Lutron*, and means, primarily, the price paid for a prisoner of war, the purchase money, which being paid, the captive is set free. The word is found in only nine other places in the New Testament; in some of which, it is used in a wider sense, as to denote deliverance by any means, and not confined to the simple payment of a price. But, that it is restricted to the meaning of paying a price or ransom here, is evident from the fact, that the apostle specifies the price paid in the next verse. The word here means that deliverance from sin and its consequences, which is effected through the mediation of Jesus Christ, by his offering himself as a propitiatory sacrifice.

"Whom God hath set forth." In the margin, it is *fore-ordained*. It seems to mean here, to place in a public view; and that God has publicly exhibited Jesus Christ as a propitiation for sin.

I will now allude to W's remarks on the word *intercession*, rendered a *propitiation*. He tells us, it does not mean a propitiation or atonement, but a propitiatory, or mercy seat. To me, this does not seem to make sense. Christ, a mercy seat, does not seem very intelligible to me.

It unquestionably, has reference to the mercy seat, as suggested by W.; but this, so far from proving that it means only the cover of the ark, or a propitiatory, proves, in my view, that it means a propitiation, or an atonement.

For what purpose was the propitiatory, or mercy seat of the ark made? God said, Exod. 25: 22, "I will commune with thee from above the mercy seat." Again, Lev. 16: 2, "For I will appear in the cloud upon the mercy seat." The blood of the bullock offered on the great day of atonement was to be sprinkled "upon the mercy seat," and "before the mercy seat" seven times, as may be seen from Lev. 16: 14, 15. Now, what was the import of this sprinkling? It was called making "an atonement for the holy place because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel," Lev. 16: 16. The atonement was made and the reconciliation effected through the blood sprinkled upon the mercy seat.

The name, *mercy seat*, was given to the cover of the ark, because God, through the blood thereon sprinkled,

from thence declared himself reconciled to the people. "But without the shedding of blood there is no remission."

Now, the inquiry arises, Why is this name given to Jesus Christ? It cannot be given to him in a literal sense; he is not a simple cover of the ark, or a mercy seat.

The principal idea in reference to the cover of the ark being called a mercy seat, was that God from thence declared himself reconciled; that this reconciliation was effected then by the sprinkling of blood on the mercy seat, and in that case, it was the blood of atonement; now, is it not plain, that the leading idea, in Christ's being called a mercy seat, is, that God declares himself reconciled through him? And, as the reconciliation was then by the sprinkling of blood, is it not evidently so in the case of Jesus Christ? And, as that was properly called making an atonement, by blood, so is this an atonement by the blood of the Lord Jesus. Is not the analogy plain, simple, easy? Is it not rather matter of wonder, that a man who finds so much figurative language in the Bible, as the author of the "Biblical Illustrations," does, should contend for Jesus Christ's being a literal cover to an ark? Had he as firmly believed the doctrine of the atonement, as he does the inferior nature of Jesus Christ to the Father, it is apprehended he would not have rendered "intercession" in this place a literal mercy seat. It seems plain to me, that the word in the original may express the idea of a propitiatory sacrifice, as well as the cover of the ark. I add, this is also in accordance with the use of the word in the classics.

This remission of sins is through faith in this blood of atonement. The atonement of the Lord Jesus has no effect towards putting away or remitting sins, only where it is received by faith. The remission of sins and justification in the sight of God, aside from the atonement of Christ, and faith in the efficacy of that atonement, are represented in the scriptures as forever impossible. If these are removed, it seems to me the corner stone of the gospel is gone. The key-arch of the plan of salvation seems to be sundered, and the whole superstructure falls, upon the fall of that. He who takes away the atonement of Jesus Christ as the only ground of reconciliation with God; and faith in that blood as the only hope of justification, takes away my Lord. I have no other ground of hope. I believe the salvation of every man hangs suspended on the atonement, the propitiation of Jesus Christ as a sacrifice for sin, a vicarious sacrifice—and his eternal "weal or woe" rests upon his exercising faith in the blood, mediation and intercession of this Saviour.

One thing seems evident, men must be justified either by their own works or through the merits of Jesus Christ. That they are not justified by their own works is abundantly taught in the New Testament. That they are justified through faith in the atoning sacrifice of Jesus Christ, "who appeared once to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself," seems to me to be as plainly taught in the same New Testament. If I am mistaken on this subject, I shall be happy to be set right by the author of the "Biblical Illustrations," or any other theologian. One thing I must say, I am conscientious in suspending all hope of salvation on the doctrine, that God is reconciled to sinners only through the vicarious sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

PHILEMON.

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There is that, in the office of a village pedagogue, which, to the vulgar and to novices in its mystical lore, seems to say that it is a high emolument to be elevated to its honorable duties. Surrounded with stupidity and dullness on the one side; laziness and roguery on the other; your own weak intellect matched against that of thirty, forty, and I might say a hundred, all conspiring to dethrone the tyrant, and gain supreme ascendancy; and whilst to be obliged to maintain a gravity of countenance, sufficient to awe the youngurchins, whose visages are nearly bursting with the commotion of the risible faculties within, into obedience, is a task which requires a heart refined by patience, and a mind well stocked with ideas, suited to all orders of intellect. Yet even this, of itself, were but a mere fraction; but it is not without its necessary appendages. And to find one's self in battle array against a whole neighborhood of parents, one satisfied and another dissatisfied; one pleased and another displeased; scholars leaving school and complaints coming from all quarters—my children don't spell, mine don't recite geography, grammar, etc. etc. etc. Certainly double and thruple, proportioned to his capacity; is but one of its consequent blessings. Truly! this is a merry life, but may you never be destined to its joys—they are too pure, and too sweet for common minds duly to appreciate.

I was a few days since amused with the following dialogue, which occurred at my school room. It was nearly as follows:

Parent. I don't think my boy recites so many lessons as he might. He has only geography and arithmetic and grammar, and certainly he can just as well have more to study.

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P. Well, I don't care; if he has studies enough, he don't have as much attention paid to him as to the other scholars. The large scholars take up all your time to the neglect of mine; and I pay as much and therefore I want as much attention paid to my boy as to the rest.

T. Doubtless he should and does have it—but that the older scholars are capable of committing many more lessons, you will not pretend to deny; and therefore they should have a greater portion of time devoted to them. The same lesson, upon which your boy would be employed profitably, for a whole day and have it explained to him in fifteen or twenty minutes, a larger scholar would commit in the same time years is reciting. Now it is apparent that he would have many more lessons of the same length, each requiring the same time for recitation—consequently must occupy a greater length of time during the day. It is in this ratio that the time is to be spent throughout the school, or else the larger scholars, might just as well stay at home nearly two-thirds of the time, and yet the smaller occupy no more of my attention. For it would be useless for me to get their lessons for them, and they cannot get them without study.

P. What is fifteen or twenty minutes out of six hours which are spent in the school room. He ought to

have double that time, and then have no more to spare.

T. Let us make an estimate of the time. Six is three hundred and sixty minutes. This time be divided equally among not less than thirty scholars which gives a dividend of twelve minutes to each and your boy frequently occupies double that time the discomfort of the rest. Besides, I am obliged to remain seven or eight hours instead of six, and you are inclined to murmur.

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To the editor of the Patriot:

Having seen in your last paper a reply to an suggestion of July 8th, relative to the call of a Convention, composed of delegates from the several to the Twelfth Congressional District, I fully concur in the views of your correspondent, and hope to be called early and before the next session of Congress in September. The invaluable services of Mr. A. their distinguished Representative in the last Congress in defence of the right of petition, and the free speech and of the press, rights secured to them by Constitution, and without which a free government cannot exist, entitles him to their highest regard ought to receive some marked token of appreciation from his constituents, other than what has been given by them. I do earnestly hope that Convention may be immediately called at Quincy that the citizens of the several towns in the District be invited to send delegates, who will take measures as will tend to the preservation and perpetuation those inestimable privileges.

VOX POPULI.

Weymouth, July 18, 1837.

SLANDER. The Boston Daily Times quotes tence from us on "Slander," and accompanies the following remark:

Fiddletick! We suppose some old women he stopped the editor over their cups, and he has his choler in consequence. He will learn to leave of his more philosophically as he grows old.

Probably Fiddleticks are more plenty among Green Mountains, where our brother once seated in the "editorial chair," by publishing a "than they are in this region. If he thought to in our youth, by the above, we would just say pushed with the wrong "Horn." We hope "grow older," if we look, to use the right one are happy to find that in our remarks on "Sl and Busy Bodies," we did not "beat the air, wounded bird flutters, and he who finds the fits, wears it. Sage men, sometimes, show the over the heads of old women. We hope "The as they "grow older," will grow better.

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NORFOLK ARGUS. The editor of the Norfolk sometime since apprised us that he had a case. We were expecting something pretty capable. But, lo! it reminded us of Horace's dog of the laboring mountain, when caught by a mouse was born. It was only an evasion of a against him by dwelling upon a part of a which did not contain what we found the with. We do not know but we shall see Tray in one particular at least—being found trying a certain kind of company.

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TOWNS MEETING. We would propose to men of this town the propriety of calling a meeting for the purpose of passing some resolution in the right of petition and the annexation of the Union. Some other towns in the Commonwealth have already acted, and we see no reason why Quincy should not express her views on such matters. There is no time to be lost on such vital importance to the welfare of the country the interests of the people. We hope it will soon.

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PEDAGOGOS.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

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Weymouth, July 18, 1837.

Slander. The Boston Daily Times quotes a sentence from us on "Slander," and accompanies it with the following remark:

Fiddledick! We suppose some old women have gossiped the editor over their cups, and he has stuck up his choler in consequence. He will learn to keep his nose of his more philosophically as he grows older.

Probably Fiddledicks are more plenty among the Green Mountains, where our brother once took his seat in the "editorial chair," by publishing a "Horn," than they are in this region. If he thought to gore us, in our youth, by the above, we would just say, he has pushed with the wrong "Horn." We hope, as we "grow older," if we hook, to use the right one. We are happy to find that in our remarks on "Slanders and Busy Bodies," we did not "beat the air." The wounded bird flutters, and he who finds the garment fits, wears it. Sage men, sometimes, show their choler over the heads of old women. We hope "The Times," as they "grow older," will grow better.

SHOCKING DEATH. Died suddenly, in this town, yesterday afternoon, of lockjaw, Mr. Orin Fry, aged 38. A week ago yesterday, Mr. Fry ran a nail through the skin of his great toe, and continued to work until the following Thursday, in the mean time wetting his feet. On Thursday he began to complain of a stiffness in his jaw and neck, and yesterday afternoon at three o'clock he expired in great agony. Mr. Fry was an industrious and respectable citizen of this place, and has left a wife and three children to mourn his sudden exit.

NORFOLK ARGUS. The editor of the Norfolk Argus sometime since apprised us that he had a charge for us. We were expecting something pretty considerable. But, lo! it reminded us of Horace's description of the laboring mountain, when naught but a ridiculous mouse was born. It was only an evasion of our charge against him by dwelling upon a part of a sentence, which did not contain what we found the most fault with. We do not know but we shall resemble poor Tray in one particular at least—being found in or noticing a certain kind of company.

N. B. What journal did the editor of the Argus edit last? "Where was it published, and what was its political character?"

DEATH OF WALTON. The notorious highwayman, known by the name of Walton, which is believed to be not his real name, one of the most desperate villains who was ever punished for crime—and who was a few years since sentenced to the State Prison for life, died on Monday last in the hospital of that institution, of consumption, aged about thirty years. Walton was a man of great sagacity and intelligence, but apparently destitute of religious feelings or moral principles.

TOWNS MEETING. We would propose to the Selectmen of this town the propriety of calling a town meeting for the purpose of passing some resolutions respecting the right of petition and the annexation of Texas to the Union. Some other towns in the Commonwealth have already acted, and we see no reason why Quincy should not express her views on such weighty matters. There is no time to be lost on subjects of such vital importance to the welfare of the country and the interests of the people. We hope it will be done soon.

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The Banda Oriental (capital Montevideo) is also in arms—not against Peru, but against itself. Gen. Fructoso Rivera, former President of the republic, and who only a few months since was defeated in an insurrectionary attempt against the government, is again in motion, having collected a force on the frontiers of Brazil, with which he intends to march to Montevideo if he can. Preparations are making to give him a warm reception.

The Brazilian brig Eloisa has been seized at Buenos Ayres and confiscated, in consequence of being about to depart from that port ostensibly for the Cape of Good Hope, but really for the West Coast of Africa, to engage in the Slave Trade.

HORRID MURDER. Mr. Nathaniel Fowle, formerly of Massachusetts, was shot by a man named Graves, at Philadelphia, Cass county, Illinois. The circumstances were briefly these: Mr. F. had an indentured colored girl, who had absented herself from his house, and he could not tell what had become of her. Some of the neighbors had reported that they had seen her on a horse behind a man, answering the description of Graves. She subsequently came back, and stated that Graves had attempted to kidnap her. There was a sale at Philadelphia, about fifteen miles from Jacksonville, and while Mr. F. and Mr. Beard, were sitting down near the house of a neighbor, Graves passed them; Fowle remarked to Beard that that was the man, pointing to Graves. Mr. Fowle then left Mr. B. and went to the horse-race where Graves was standing, and had some conversation with him; he then came back, and again sat down with Mr. Beard. Shortly after Graves came round the house, approached Fowle, and presented a pistol at him. F. paid but little attention to him, not supposing him to be in earnest. Graves said something about letting him have the contents of the pistol, when Fowle drew a pistol and in a careless manner said he had a pistol too. Graves then came up and shot Fowle through the heart, who expired in a few minutes after. G. then told Beard of the danger and he would shoot him, and immediately jumped on his horse. Mr. McDonald, who came up immediately, jumped on a horse in pursuit of the murderer. He overtook him on the prairie, when Graves turned upon him and aimed a blow at his throat with his knife. Fortunately the knife struck his cheek bone, and although the wound was severe, laying open the cheek bone, M. continued the pursuit. At the time he was wounded he wrested the knife from Graves, with which, as he frequently came up with G. he dealt several cuts at the murderer. They soon got into the timber. After a close pursuit there, the horse on which Graves rode, fell; McDonald immediately dismounted, and with a heavy blow with his fist levelled Graves to the earth. Immediately others came up and secured him, and he was brought into town under a strong guard. This was a very sketchy account of the murder, which was related to us by one who was at the examination. Graves is between forty and fifty years of age. He has a family, we understand, in Kentucky, and a few relations in this region, who have employed able counsel for the prisoner.—Jacksonville (Ill.) Patriot.

A YOUNG MURDERER. The Mercer (Penn.) Luminary records an instance of precocious depravity almost too revolting for belief; and yet the editor states that it is well authenticated. One day, a few weeks since, a family in Venango county, were absent from home, leaving none but two small boys, seven and eight years of age. On the return of the family in the evening, they found the eldest boy in the house, and his brother being absent they inquired for him, but received no satisfactory answer to their interrogatories. They then commenced search, and after some time found his dead body a short distance from the house, covered over with brush! After this discovery, the elder boy confessed that he had shot his brother purposely with a gun which was left loaded in the house. He dragged him to the place where he was found, and covered him with brush! He then returned to the house, wiped the blood off the floor, and waited the return of his parents. Horrible as this picture is to contemplate, what is still more strange, the boy shows no sign of remorse for the commission of the bloody deed; but on the contrary, when remonstrated with for his unnatural conduct by his mother, he threatened her life, and added that he would be the death of her some day.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR. Near the mouth of White River, Arkansas, the keeper of a public house on the river went out with a friend on a bear hunt. He was not long (after they went out) before the former encountered one of the largest and fiercest bears in the forest. He fired at him two or three times, wounding him badly, but not mortally, for the moment; seeing his antagonist still struggling and making fight, he determined to close on him with his large knife in preference to shooting again, at the risk of killing some of his dogs, who were surrounding the bear; but when he advanced pretty close, he found he had lost his knife, and in this posture his enemy sprang at him, taking out a portion of his bowels, almost at the first grasp. In a few seconds he tore loose and parted the femoral artery, and he bled to death instantly, only having time to exclaim, "I am killed." His companion came up at the time, but as he efforts to save him were in vain, he has left a large family, and was esteemed a good citizen. This is truly a melancholy end to one of our oldest hunters. He has been one of the hardy and sturdy pioneers of this wilderness; and therefore, has always made those denizens of the former cover to him, having slain his thousand in his day.—Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette.

RATHER SEVERE. The Liverpool (Eng.) Mail is very severe upon the merchants in this country who have failed to make their remittances, and says they have wantonly and purposely swindled the merchants and manufacturers of England, of a sum not less than seven millions of pounds sterling. The Mail further asserts that it is a part of the American policy to swindle, cheat, and deceive the Europeans! and that some of our laws are specially made for that purpose! Alas—what a lot of raciality we have inherited from our ancestors of England!

DEATH BED CONFESSOR.—Most of our readers will perhaps remember the name of John R. Buzzell, who was indicted and tried some two years and a half ago, for having been engaged in the celebrated Convent Riot. He was acquitted upon his trial. We learn from the best authority, that Buzzell is since dead; and that upon his death bed he confessed himself to have been one of those who set fire to the Convent.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The rumored intelligence of the suspension of the Bank of England, is not confirmed by the last arrival. Advances had not been received in Liverpool of the general suspension of specie payments in this country. Another large American house in London had suspended payment—and several heavy failures are announced at Liverpool—names not reported.

The London Times publishes a transcript of the state of the affairs of the American merchants, which have failed in London, taken by inspectors chosen by the Bank, and submitted to the directors as the basis on which further advances were to be made. We learn from this statement that the liabilities of Thomas Wilson & Co. were £1,256,300—assets, £1,357,300. Of T. Wiggins & Co. liabilities £208,100—after deducting for loss by suspended accounts, £1,352,800.—Wildes & Co.—liabilities £628,000—assets £1,193,400.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, July 17. At market, 400 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 2250 Sheep, and 200 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices of Beef Cattle.—Prices have declined since last week, and about 50c on the hundred pounds, and we reduce our quotations, viz: first quality, \$7 a 7 50; second quality, at 6 25 a 6 75; and third quality, 5 a 6.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$23, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 42.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull. Lots of Lambs were taken, including part old, at \$1 67, 1 88, 2 25, 2 35, and 2 62 Old Sheep at \$2, 2 25, 2 50, and \$3.

Swine.—Nearly all at market were small pigs and shoats; one or two lots were heavy, but not made known; a few were retained without weighing.

VEGETABLE MARKET.

Boston, July 20. String Beans, \$1 50 per bushel; Beets, 6 cts. per bunch; Cabbages, 6c per head; Lettuce, 2c to 4c per bunch; Carrots, 6c per bunch; Turnips, 6c per bunch; Early bush scullion, 50c per bushel; Green Peas, \$1 per bushel; Onions, 6c per bunch; Radishes, 3c per bunch; Potatoes, new, \$1 50 per bushel; Cucumbers, 25 to 50c per dozen. A few Tomatoes of green-house culture have made their appearance.

Strawberries, 25c per box; Cherries, 12 1-2 cts per qt.; Currants, 6 1-4 cts per qt.; Blueberries, 50c; Gooseberries, 12 1-2 cts; Raspberries, 21c.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SHIP DALMATIA. On Saturday afternoon last, during the violent thunder shower, the ship Dalmatia, one of the finest vessels belonging to Boston, was struck by lightning. She had cleared for Mobile, and had a cargo of 500 bales hay, 500 casks lime, 500 bags oats, 200 boxes herring, some barrels butter and other merchandise. The sails and rigging upon the foremast were principally hoisted, and some of the other sails. The ship continued to burn until towards morning, when most of her upper works being destroyed, the hull settled and filled. But a small portion of her cargo was saved. The vessel was insured to the amount of \$24,000.

A Card.

MR. L. STIMSON, Instructor of Dancing, acknowledges with gratitude the very liberal encouragement which he has received heretofore from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, and would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, that he will commence a Day School, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses, at Mr. Prescott's new Hall, as soon as it is completed; and should he be successful in obtaining a large class, he will fit and prepare his scholars for an exhibition of Dances at the close of the quarter, which has not been surpassed in that term of time.—All those who would like to join the class, will please to call on Mr. Prescott, and subscribe as soon as convenient. The subscribers will have notice given them in season, when the quarter will commence.

Terms of Tuition as usual.

Quincy, July 15.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

SELLING CHEAP.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at

JAMES C. WHITES,

45 Hanover Street.

Boston, April 29.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Printed Flushings,

A NEW article for Ladies Dresses—a few pieces just received at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.

Boston, April 29.

Oven Mouths, &c.

Oven Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.

Apply to

WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18.

To be Let,

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber,

JOHN BRIESLER.

Quincy, April 22.

Elmer Fulton.

RECEIVED and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Elmer Fulton, a Sequel to the Three Experiments of Living.

Quincy, April 1.

Quincy State Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

For sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.

The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, June 24.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of time, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Book—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Descriptive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
7. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra.
11. Bailey's Backward's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
13. Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
14. Voss's First Lessons in Astronomy.
15. Bailey's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
16. Whelpley's Compend of Natural Theology.
17. Nicholas's Elements of Natural Theology.
18. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
19. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
20. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
21. Voss's First Lessons in Astronomy.
22. The Juvenile Speaker.
23. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
24. Davies's Conversations on Animal Economy.
25. Davies's Descriptive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
26. Davies's Surveying.
27. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
28. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
29. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
30. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
31. Pinnock's Golden Rule's History of England.
32. Pinnock's Golden Rule's History of Rome.
33. Pinnock's Golden Rule's History.
34. The Scientific Student.

For Sabbath Schools.

1. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
2. Nicholas's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
3. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
4. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
5. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
6. Parley's Book of Poetry.
7. The Young Pioneer, or Conversations on Natural History.
8. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
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98. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
99. Parley's Book of Poetry.
100. The Young Pioneer, or Conversations on Natural History.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can supply with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,

No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAFTER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fine SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark; very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses in season, and trusts by strict and unremitting attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.

Milton, April 29.

POETRY.

WHY ARE WE HERE.

Why are we here? The infant wail,
While resting on its mother's breast,
With feeble tongue begins the tale,
Then passeth to a better rest:
A fleeting smile—a falling tear—
Why are we here? Why are we here?

Why are we here? The bud of hope
That springs in childhood's happy hour,
Lies crushed, ere yet its blossoms open;
Beneath dull care's all-withering power;
Fit emblem of man's weak career—
Why are we here? Why are we here?

Why are we here? As brief as frail
Is man's maturity and prime;
Lone wanderer down life's stormy vale—
Swift voyager of fleeting time!
A breath—a thought—and death is near;
Why are we here? Why are we here?

Why are we here? That silvery hair,
Those pitted limbs, bespeak decay;
Those feeble eye balls sightless glare
Too surely tell life's cooling day;
The trial o'er—man on his bier—
Why are we here? Why are we here?

Why are we here? Behold yon star,
In splendor beaming o'er the sea!
E'en thus the souls of virtue are,
When purged from earth, from sorrow free;
In heaven no sorrow can appear—
For this we're here. For this we're here!

From the New York Mirror.

THE DRINKING SONG.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Drink, friends, drink deep—the moon is high;
Drink, and forget your care—
The sultry summer suns are high—
Drink, and your strength repair:
The deer, that from the hunter flies,
The warrior, red with slaughter,
The camel, 'neath the burning skies,
Quaff deep the crystal water.

Our father, here, the example gives,
Our mother, Earth, also;
He, jocund, drinks above the cloud,
She blushing, drinks below—
Pledge him, pledge long, the friends you love,
The absent wife and daughter,
Or blooming maid who rules your heart,
Drink deep—but only water.

RELIGION.

Mortality is doom'd to know,
The sad extremity of woe:
Nor can e'en hope one ray impart,
'Till bright religion fix the heart.
Religion cheers the awful gloom,
And beaming glory gilds the tomb;
Dispeles the sable shades of night,
And brings a happy world to light.

ANECDOTES.

WANT OF EVIDENCE. A pleasant anecdote is related in Poulson's Advertiser, of a venerable Judge who was no less known for the integrity of his legal decisions, than for his court whimsies. The crew of a vessel brought into this court a complaint—alleging the unwholesomeness of the provisions laid in for the voyage, and claiming damages for this misusage. One of the evidences in support of the charge was an apparently mouldy biscuit. The "opening" counsel produced this during his exordium, and it was handed incidentally to the Judge. The cause proceeded in due form, and when the defendant's counsel was proceeding with the citation of proofs to sustain the client's cause, the mouldy biscuit was not to be found. Great reliance was placed on this; it had however unaccountably disappeared; at length one of the jurymen reminded the counsel that he handed it to the Judge, who it appears, little by little, as the cause had proceeded, had inadvertently eaten it up. The hearty laugh was irrepressible, and it was needless perhaps to add, the complainants were foiled in the prosecution, evidently a spite action against their captain and owners.

A SPICE OF THE ROMANTIC. The Baltimore "Monument" relates that a lawyer from the West, married a few days since in this State, a lady with whom he had fallen in love some twenty years ago, and whom he had never seen until the time of the marriage. The gentleman would have married her at the time he was seized with the tender passion, but for the declaration which she one day playfully made, that she would "never marry a poor man!" Determined to remove this objection to him, he pushed for the West, and after twenty years hard toil, and when the lady had forgotten him, he had amassed sufficient wealth to encourage him to renew his proposal. The lady, luckily, had remained single, his proposal was accepted; they were married, and recently left the city for his home in the West.

A VALUABLE WIFE. A blacksmith, named Osborn, lately offered himself as bail in the Court of Sessions, for a prisoner whose trial was put off till the next term. "Are you clearly worth \$500 above all your debts?" inquired the Recorder. "Why, sir, I hold my wife worth \$500 at least, without counting my other property." "The Court is satisfied," replied the Recorder; take his bail.—N. Y. Sun.

A KNOTTY SUBJECT. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, was once on a visit to a gentleman in Schenectady, with whom he had long held correspondence, but to whom he had never been introduced. At the door, which the gentleman opened, the Doctor thus introduced himself:—"I am Nott from Schenectady." "You are not from Schenectady! Well, where the deuce are you from then?"

WITTY REPLY. A gentleman once made a very witty reply to one who asserted that he did not believe there was truly an honest man in the whole world. "Sir," said he, "it is quite impossible that one man should know the whole world, but it is quite possible that some one may know himself."

BENEFIT OF CLERGY. A man charged with burglary proved that, at the time alleged, he was in a distant church listening to the sermon of a celebrated preacher, and was acquitted accordingly. "That," said another, "explains what I never before understood—the benefit of clergy."

VARIETY.

TO MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS. Avoid, says Dr. Clarke, the error of those who continually find fault with their congregations because more do not attend. This is both imprudent and unjust; imprudent, for as men do not like to be forced in what should be a free will offering, so they are infallibly disgusted with those who attempt it; unjust, in being contrary to both reason and equity, to scold those who come because others do not attend. I have known this conduct scatter a congregation, but I never knew it to gather one. Indeed, it saves too much of self-love and pride. It seems to say, "Why do you not come to hear me?" am I not a most excellent preacher? what a reproach it is to your understanding that you keep away when I am here! Bring Christ with you, and preach his truth in the love thereof, and you never will be without a congregation, if God have any work for you to do in that place.

WETTING BRICKS. Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall, twelve inches thick, built up of good mortar, with bricks well soaked in water, in every respect, than one sixteen inches thick, built up dry.—The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization, and on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.—New York Sun.

TIGHT BOOTS. A physician says that during the past week he has attended four cases of apoplexy caused by tight boots. To persons of choleric temperament, nothing is more dangerous. The following confession of a sufferer, may throw some light on the subject: "Before I attempted to draw them on I rubbed the inside with soap, and powdered my heel and instep with flour; I next drew the handles of two forks through the straps, lest they should cut my fingers, then commenced the 'tug of war.' I contracted myself into the form of a chicken, trussed for the spit, and with patience and perseverance Providence had given me, I tested to the utmost. I danced round the room upon one foot, many times, and after several intervals of respiration, and pious ejaculation, I succeeded in getting my toes into trouble, or I would say, into purgatory."—New York Times.

THE WHITE NEGRO. The greatest natural curiosity of the present day is the child now exhibiting at the Museum in this city. The child is a little over a year old, and has all the characteristic features of the pure African race, except the color, which is a pure blonde, whiter than the ordinary shade of the American or European race at the same age. The hair is fine and resembles lamb's wool. The parents are both black, and there is evidently no mixture of blood. The child is worthy the examination of the curious.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

KEEP YOUR HOES SHARP. Very likely your grandfather, and perhaps your father, never heard of such a thing as grinding a hoe; but no matter, try it for yourself, and see if a sharp hoe does work as much easier as a sharp axe. You would think yourself poorly provided for mowing, without rub-stone or rifle, and a file for sharpening a hoe, is as necessary, where facility of labor is consulted, in the field of corn, as the former implements are in the meadow.—Genesee Farmer.

TO DEFEAT CALUMNY. First—Despise it: to seem disturbed about it is a way to make it to be believed, and stabbing your defamer, will not prove you innocent. Second—Live an exemplary life, and to your general character, let your power lie. Third—Speak tenderly of everybody, even of your defamers, and you will make the whole world cry shame on them who can find it in their hearts to injure one so inoffensive.

PENNY ROYAL. Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer great kindness on their animals, in preventing their usual annoyance of flies by simply washing the parts with the extract of pennyroyal. Flies will not alight a moment on the spot to which this has been applied. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this simple remedy, and every lively stable and country inn ought to have a supply on hand for travellers.—Yankee Farmer.

THE PRAIRIES. These are the natural gardens of America. The soil of the Illinois Prairies is a rich black vegetable mould, on a dark sandy loam, fifteen to thirty inches deep, generally blended with stiff yellow clay. The isolated clumps or knobs of timber are constantly shooting like radii into the vast plains. The border commences with the hazel shrub, which pushing its roots under the tough prairie sward, kills the latter, and then the seeds of forest trees take root, and nothing, it is thought, prevents these immense oceans of land being re-covered with heavy timber but the occasional fires which sweep over them.—New York Star.

HAY MAKING. Make as much hay as possible in the early part of the season, as there is at that time a greater probability of your being favored with fair weather. More rain falls, on an average, in the latter part of summer, or after the fourth of July, than before. If the weather is so unfavorable that hay cannot be thoroughly cured, the application of from four to eight quarts of salt to the ton, is recommended. In this way it can be saved in a greener state than otherwise, and the benefit derived from the salt is many times its value. Another method of saving green or wet hay, is that of mixing layers of dry straw in the mow or stack. Thus the strength of the grass is preserved by the straw, and the cattle will eagerly eat the mixture.

Notice. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.
Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6.

Scythes. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.
Quincy, June 10.

Beautiful English Prints. A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Silks. A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.
By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS.

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Iemo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Lease and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
Quincy, April 29.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Perisaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA. NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach, after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being so useful to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro, Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL.

GEORGE VEAZIE,

if

Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in the month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms, and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

Quincy, March 18.

GEORGE SPEAR.

Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Liniment Opedidoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house.
Quincy, April 15.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite No. 364, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, and which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbillion Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protruding Anus, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protruding Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Simon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Johnson, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Florence Bonnets.

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 30.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

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Boston, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. L. Mayne, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLaid SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Shirts and Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.
CHARLES BRECK,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
FREMANT HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER,

Quincy Railway.

Milton.

Weymouth.

Hingham.

South Scituate.

Lynn.

New-York City,

141, Nassau St.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

From the Lady's Book.

THE STRANGERS.

It was June. We had just had one of those delightful summer showers by which all nature is revived, after having all the day been parched by the burning sun. The drops were still sparkling on the leaves, and the birds were chirping and skipping from tree to tree, their happiness arising from the appearance of the sun, which was then just sinking behind the large chestnuts, throwing back its resplendent rays on the clouds as it left, of azure and gold.

As I sat by the window, I was refreshed by the odours from the sweet plants, in which my garden abounded. At this moment a stranger wrapped in a large Pretesto, accompanied by a young lady, knocked at the door. I was not a little curious to know who the strangers were. They entered, and being very much fatigued, were soon seated. I saw in the young lady the most lovely being I ever beheld. Her features were of the Grecian order. She had blue liquid eyes, and when she spoke the clusters of dimples that played around her mouth, of coral lips, and pearly teeth, fascinated every one. And her cheeks seemed as if they had kissed their colour from the rose, and her long tresses of auburn hair, that floated over her exquisite neck and shoulders, and her bright alabaster forehead, her beautiful and slender form, her dignified and graceful mien, showed that she was the scion of some proud tree. The little incognita seemed as if formed for nothing but to be loved. She had all that gentleness and effeminacy in her expressions that is so much desired in a woman. She was but fifteen. I must now describe her companion.

He was tall, and rather dark than otherwise; and about twenty years of age. A moustache of dark chestnut, shaded a rosy mouth: his complexion brilliant; his hair dark chestnut, gazelle eyes, and teeth of translucent whiteness. His dignity and somewhat austere countenance took away the effeminacy and foppishness his appearance might produce without it. But strange to relate these young persons said they were married. They informed us that they had lost their road, and had travelled very far. They did not wish their names to be known. They desired us to afford them concealment for a short time. This led us to believe it was a runaway match. They said they could not enter into an explanation at present, but at some future period they would relate to us their history. They informed us that they were Parisians, though this we could easily perceive from their manners and speech.

About this time there was a great commotion in our little village, respecting a Duke by the name of Dieskau, who escaped to Wales somewhere near the village of L—, in which we resided. Duke Dieskau having taken up the cause of liberty, and being very popular among the people, the King greatly feared him. Some royalists were sent against his house with orders to pillage and burn it, and to take Dieskau and his son prisoners. Count Priere, who commanded this force, had a great regard for Dieskau's daughter; but she had spurned him from her; for which he determined to take revenge. With this intention he marched towards Duke Dieskau's house, sure of his prize. He placed sentinels in front of the house with strict orders not to let any one pass the threshold of the door—either man or woman. He marched through the house followed by the rest of the troop, plundering and destroying every thing within their reach. But he sought in vain for the inhabitants.

His hopes in taking the beautiful Augusta were blasted. At last he received information from some of the royalists that they were somewhere in the neighborhood of the village of L— in Wales.

The strangers which I have before mentioned, disclosed to us who they were. To our astonishment they said Duke Dieskau was their father. They besought us not to betray them, that they were not married, but only pretended to be so, that their concealment might be the more secure.

But what has become of Dieskau all this time? If we look into a small cottage in the suburbs of the city, we shall see seated around a cheerful fire, a small group of middle-aged men, apparently in deep conversation. Opposite to an old man, sits one about forty years of age, who seems to be much perplexed in mind. It is Duke Dieskau. They are contriving means of concealment. The village

was to be searched the next morning. There was no time for to be lost. Priere had arrived and placed his troops in such a manner that no person could either enter or leave the village without their knowledge. A proclamation had been given out that if any person had in or knew of the concealment of Duke Dieskau, or any member of his family, and did not inform Count Priere of it, they should have their house burnt, and themselves taken prisoners as subjects against the king. Now where concealment was to be made, and how, undoubtedly was the subject of the consultation held at the cottage. After many plans had been suggested and rejected, they at last determined upon one. There was a well not far distant, which was completely drained, and would just suit their purpose.

Their plan was to have it covered with leaves at the top and bottom, and covered over with turf to prevent suspicion. In this well the refugees were to secrete themselves. Accordingly that night they took up their abode in this dungeon. Next morning at break of day, Priere and his troops began to search every house, hut and old building, but without success.

Duke Dieskau observed that his daughter's health was growing very bad, and that if they remained much longer in their retreat, she would certainly die. Therefore they determined to release themselves, as they might as well die in defending themselves as to die by the dampness of a well, and the impure air that must naturally arise from it. And, besides, it would be far more noble. That night they extricated themselves, and went to an old castle, which was deserted. And as that part of the village had been searched, they thought they might not be detected. But the next day one of Priere's officers happened to be passing by, and saw a figure moving about it. He determined to inform Priere of it. Who, when he heard it, immediately directed his troops against it.

There was no one in it but Augusta and her brother Edward, Dieskau having gone out to see if he could raise an army. In the meantime Priere's force advanced. Augusta and her brother could easily perceive them. What to do they knew not. The enemy began to fire. Edward taught Augusta to load a gun. They had but two guns. The enemy continued firing; Augusta loaded the guns readily as fast as Edward could fire them. At last the enemy ascended the steps of the castle. Edward and Augusta had placed every obstacle in their way that could retard their progress. But only one man could mount at a time. At last they gained free access, and there was no alternative but to jump. Edward took Augusta in his arms and leaped into the river beneath. They disappeared for a few moments, and then arose again to the surface. Priere and his troops were so surprised that they did not move for some moments. But revenge getting the better of Priere's consternation, he determined if he could not have them alive, he would at least bear them triumphantly away. Fearing that some person might take the bodies, he hastened to the place. But when he reached the spot he had to encounter fresh obstacles. He with terror beheld an army advancing towards him, headed by Dieskau. One of Dieskau's men plunged into the river, and brought his children safe to the shore. They were not dead, but after some time recovered, and were again restored to the arms of their father. A battle ensued between Dieskau and Priere. Dieskau was victorious, and Priere was killed. Dieskau finding in the cause of liberty that the crown was victorious, left Europe and came with his children to America.

CLOVES.

For the clove, we are principally indebted to the island of Amboyna. This island, which is situated near the western point of Ceram, is called by the Malays *Ambun*, which word signifies dew.

The botanical name of the tree which produces the clove is *Caryophyllus aromaticus*; its bark is thin and smooth like that of the beech, and its trunk, which is composed of an extremely hard wood, does not rise above five feet in height, but divides itself into several principal branches, the boughs of which are covered with leaves and flowers in the month of March. The leaves are placed opposite to each other, are of a dull green color, smooth, and resemble in form and consistency those of the laurel; when bruised, they diffuse a strongly aromatic odor. The flowers, which grow at the ends of the branches, are disposed in bunches, and are formed of a long calyx, divided into four segments, and a corolla, consisting of four roundish notched petals of a very pale blue color. This same calyx, gathered before the unfolding of the petals, is properly speaking, the clove, the gathering of which is the principal object of the cultivation of the clove-tree: this business begins in October, and ends in February, at which time the cloves have acquired a reddish color, and a certain degree of firmness. Large cloths are spread under the tree to receive the blossoms, which are brought down by strongly shaking the branches, or by the use of long rods. They require to be dried quickly, but are first immersed in boiling water; this is said to be done in order to prevent injury from worms, but more likely it is in order to increase the weight. After this they are spread upon hurdles, covered with leaves, and exposed for a few days to smoke and a strong heat. This fumigation is followed by drying the cloves in the sun, and is considered as a proof of the moisture being sufficiently evaporated when,

upon raising the outward petals with the nail, the inside displays a bright red color. The clove, to be in perfection, must be full-sized, heavy, oily, and easily broken; of a fine smell, and a hot aromatic taste, so almost to burn the throat: it should make the fingers smart when handled, and leave a greasy moisture upon them when pressed. The upper part, that is the corolla, should be of rather a lighter brown than the calyx and should be easy to separate from it. The best variety of the Amboyna cloves is called the royal clove, by way of distinction; it is smaller and blacker than the other varieties, and is very scarce.

From the unopened flowers is distilled an aromatic oil, formerly much in repute. The best is brought from Amboyna in bottles, but a considerable quantity is drawn off in this country.

The clove-tree requires a rich and fertile soil; it is requisite that every weed and shrub in its immediate neighborhood should be carefully removed, which practice has given rise to the idea which some travellers have entertained, that it attracts to itself all the nourishment of the soil in which it grows. The tree, if left to its natural growth, would rise to a considerable height, but a low stem sending off branches at its origin is preferred, for the facility of gathering the fruit.

The cloves which have been left upon the tree produce a fruit of an oval form, and about half an inch in diameter, containing a single kernel. This is called the mother clove, and is made into a sweetmeat by the Dutch. It is by this berry also that the tree is propagated; if put into the ground immediately upon being gathered, it produces the clove-tree, and flowers at the end of eight or nine years. Each tree yields annually on an average upwards of two pounds of cloves, and continues to bear flowers for a hundred years. It is the custom with the natives of Amboyna to plant one of these trees upon the birth of a child, in order, by a rough calculation, to know its age; and these the Dutch did not dare to extirpate for fear of an insurrection, when they made their annual progress of devastation through the Moluccas.—*Family Magazine.*

EFFECTS OF CULTIVATION.

The history of some of our commonest agricultural and horticultural products, furnishes a useful lesson respecting the beneficial effects of careful cultivation.—The husbandman may read, in the case of the Potato particularly, not merely the effects produced by accident in the introduction of useful plants, but the vast improvement resulting from judicious culture. The speech of Col. Knapp, in delivering the premiums awarded by the American Institute to individuals residing in Newark, embraced many curious facts, which will probably be read with profit by intelligent farmers. We quote a few paragraphs:

Every thing in this country, said he, has been brought forward by protection. In this bleak clime, but few of the sustaining fruits of the earth were here indigenous, or in a perfect state. Even the Indian corn, so often considered as native here, was with difficulty acclimated. It was brought from the south, and by degrees was coaxed to ripen in a northern latitude. The aborigines who cultivated it, taught the pilgrims how to raise it: they plucked the earliest ears with the husk, and braided several of them together, for the next year's seed, and their care was rewarded by an earlier and surer crop.

The pumpkin, brought from Spain, was first planted in Rowley, in Massachusetts, and it was several years before it came to a hard, knotty shell, which marks the true yankee pumpkin, such as are selected for the golden pies of their glorious Thanksgiving festival.

Our wheat was with difficulty acclimated. That brought from the mother country had grown from spring to fall, but the season was not long enough to ensure a crop. It was then sown in the fall, grew under the snows in winter, and catching the warmth of spring, yielded its increase by midsummer.

Asparagus, which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable, and for which several millions of dollars are paid our gardeners yearly, is of late culture in this country. At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on the sea board; this luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior.

The history of the potato is a singular one. Rees' Encyclopedia states that the potato was brought from Virginia, by Sir Walter Raleigh, to Ireland. The writer should have said from South America, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent, at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, bulbous root, was said, by the natives, to possess medicinal qualities. He took it to Ireland, where he had estates, presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and softer. The potato in its native bed was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an edible, and boiling and roasting it, found it by either process excellent. He then gave some of the plants to the peasantry, and they soon became, in a measure, a substitute for bread, when the harvest was scanty.

The potato was successfully cultivated in Ireland, before it was thought of in England; grew into favor by degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World. It would have been an excellent thing for them, if they had been

acquainted with the value of the potato. It was not until 1719, that the Irish potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish, who settled in Londonderry, in New Hampshire, brought the root with them. These people found their favorite vegetable flourished well in new grounds. By degrees, their neighbors came into the habit of raising potatoes; but many years elapsed before the cultivation of them was general among the yeomanry of this country. Long after they were cultivated in New England, they were held in contempt, and the master mechanic often had to stipulate with his apprentice, that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An aged mechanic once informed me, that he raised nine bushels, having at that time, (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not venture to offer them a boiled potato with the meat, but left them in the cellar for the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; he soon found that he should not have enough for seed, and locked up what was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty-six bushels; the neighbors stared—but his boys devoured them during the following winter.

About this time, some of the gentry brought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus, by degrees, a taste for this food was formed, never to be extinguished. The cultivation of the potato is now well understood—a crop ameliorates, instead of impoverishing the soil, and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus, by the curiosity of one lover of nature and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountains of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called 'the bread of nations.' Still the country from whence it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitious to attempt its cultivation, until within a few years. Now, the lights of science are chasing away the long, deep shadows of the Andes.

Rice was brought from India in 1721, and cultivated by way of experiment in South Carolina. It succeeded well, and was, for many years, the staple article of the State. It seems strange, but is not more strange than true, that a vegetable should have a moral and religious influence over the mind of man. Brahma could never have enforced his code of religious rites, with an hundred incarnations, if India had not abounded in the rice plant. His followers would have become carnivorous, notwithstanding all the rays of his glory, and the awful exhibition of his might, if he had not driven the animals away, and secured the vegetable for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the earth—and in a common measure, like the chameleon, takes the hues of his character from his position, and his food.

The cotton plant was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world. Look at the growth and consumption of it in the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it cannot be grown, and you will find my assertion true in its most extended sense.

Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West India for sugar. In the country—the thirteen United States—sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn stalks, sweet apples, pumpkins, and maple sugar trees; but all put together, furnished but a small part of the sugar demanded by the great mass of people. Our people are fond of saccharine or sweetening to use our peculiar term for it.

The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple, are given up for sugar or molasses—and the maple tree is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet.—The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful.—*Genesee Farmer.*

ADDRESS TO FEMALES.

The following Address of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society to the women of New England, inserted at the polite request of the Corresponding Secretary, will be attentively read, we hope, by all to whom it is addressed.

The true descendants of the pilgrims cannot fail to cherish as their inmost souls, the principles of christian freedom—the children of the far-sighted founders of New England, cannot fail to perceive that, while under any pretence, one human being is held in slavery in a nation of which they form a part, their own freedom is in peril. Every dictate therefore, of christian philanthropy and self-preservation, is to strive for the extinction of slavery.

Who have the power to abolish it in the District of Columbia, and to prevent its further progress by forbidding the introduction of slaveholding Texas? Our Northern senators, and representatives, who form a majority in Congress. Why do they not use this power? Because they are not sure that it would meet the wishes of their constituents? Who are their constituents? You: women of the North! You with your husbands and brethren are their constituents. Remember that the representation of our country is based on the numbers of the population irrespective of sex. Let us not forget that our representatives are now, borne down by southern violence, and require our utmost aid to enable them to act according to their consciences. What then will be their condition under the increase of violence, and the multiplication of arrogant demands which must grow out of such

an accession of power to the South, as the annexation of a slaveholding territory large enough to constitute five slave states, each as large as Kentucky? In vain it is said this is nothing to us. Have we not a COUNTRY, and is she not dishonored before all the nations, by her inconsistency and shameless violation of faith, in refusing for thirty years to acknowledge the independence of Hayti with its nine hundred thousand of inhabitants, and its extensive commercial relations, while she sends a vile and refuse population of only thirty thousand to take possession of Texas—aids them with arms and troops to revolt against Mexico, acknowledges them to be an independent people—and is preparing at an extra session of Congress, to annex them to herself, that she may increase her profits, in SLAVES! Is it nothing to us that Mexico and the Indian tribes should unite against our country's aggressions?—that our husbands and our sons should be drafted from our household-floors, to encounter the storm of fire and blood that will sweep along the southwestern border? Is it nothing to us if the North,—called on by those in Congress, who will then have the power and the disposition to use it, at once to defend them and to obey, should dissolve the national connection? Is it nothing to us, if, amid the wreck of States—United no more, brother should battle against brother and friend against friend? Our brothers—our friends? And is it indeed nothing to us that the scourged and trampled negro, a SLAVE NO MORE, should take advantage of the crisis to make his being felt, and rise to the shedding of blood on every southern threshold!

However ignorant, thoughtless, or negligent others may be—and though we may eventually be obliged to mourn over their negligence in selfishness and ashes,—let us free our souls from self-reproach: let it sink deep into our hearts that the unutterable destruction that sooner or later awaits our country unless slavery be abolished, is as certain as that God judges and punishes nations, in this world, according to their evil deeds.

While this truth is warm in our souls, let us reflect that conduct is the test of sincerity, and that we are upholding slavery in the most effectual manner, if we keep silence when an opportunity offers of lifting up our voices against it. Sustaining, as we do, all the relations of womanhood, we cannot but be shocked at a system which debases woman to a brute, by making her an article of property, keeping her in ignorance and heathenism, buying, selling, scourging and dividing her from children and friends at will. But if we are not enough shocked at its existence to pray both secretly and publicly, of God and man for its extinction, we are partakers of the sin; and may God forgive our hypocrisy; and humanize our hearts!

Let us now resolve to cast aside all the temptations of indolence and selfishness;—to deem it a dignifying privilege to redeem our leisure hours from frivolity, by laboring with unremitting constancy to unite the hearts and voices of others with our own, for the immediate abolition of all slavery over which Congress possesses jurisdiction.

Let us count it but a small thing to toil thus voluntarily through the dusty summer, knowing there are in our country, hundreds of thousands among those who are scourged to unrequited toil, who would 'count it joy enough to perish, being free.' We are not idly spending our strength for naught. It is for the honor of our country! for the welfare of our children and their remotest posterity; that their inheritance of civil and religious liberty be not vilely cast away! It is for millions of our enslaved countrymen, and for the bondman of all future generations! It is for the fundamental principles of christianity, wherein lie our salvation.

One single hour devoted to the consideration of this subject, will show its mighty tendencies through all time—will demonstrate that the present moment is giving its coloring to the far eternity!

In view of this crisis, unparalleled in the world's moral existence, let us go up, in the spirit into the councils of the nation, and ask in the name of God and the human race for the freedom of the seven thousand in the District of Columbia, and for a strenuous effort to avert the wrath gathering against that day of wrath, which shall witness the annexation of Texas.

By order of the Society.
MARY S. PARKER, President.
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE MORNING AIR.

There is something in the morning air, that while it defies the penetration of our proud and shallow philosophy, adds brightness to the blood, freshness to life, and vigor to the whole frame; the freshness of the lip, by the way, is, according to Dr. Marshall Hall, one of the surest marks of health. If you would be well, therefore, if you would have your heart dancing gladly like the April breeze, and your blood flowing like an April brook, "up with the lark," as Shakespeare calls it, which is "the ploughman's clock," to warn him of the dawn; up and breakfast on the morning air—fresh with the odor of budding flowers, and all the fragrance of the maiden spring; up from your nerve-destroying down bed, and from the foul air pent within your close-drawn curtains, and with the sun "walk o'er the dew of the far eastern hills." But we must defend the morning air from the aspersions of those who sit in their close airless studies, and talk of the chilling dew, and the unwholesome damps of the dawn: we have all the facts in our favor, that the fresh air of the morning is uniformly wholesome.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1837.

ANTI-TEXAS CONVENTION! CITIZENS OF TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SONS OF THE PILGRIMS— AWAKE! AWAKE!

At a meeting of the citizens of Dorchester and vicinity for the purpose of taking into consideration the loss of liberty by the denial of the right of petition, so ably contended for by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and the fearful and awfully calamitous event which threatens us in the annexation of Texas to the American Union, it was

Resolved, To recommend to the citizens in the Twelfth Congressional District to hold a Convention in the Town of Quincy, in said District, at an early day as possible, allowing suitable time to make arrangements.

Resolved, That each Town, without distinction of party, in politics, morals, or religion, be requested as they value liberty of speech and of the press—as they value the perpetuity of the union of these United States; in short, as they value that boon left by their venerable sires as a legacy as lasting as the rock on which they landed—liberty, to send a large delegation.

Resolved, That our beloved and venerated Representative, John Quincy Adams, the noble and fearless defender of our most sacred rights, be respectfully invited to attend the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, be forwarded to the Editor of the Quincy Patriot, requesting its insertion; and that all Editors of newspapers published in the Twelfth Congressional District and throughout the State, be requested to copy the same; and if they approve of the plan, and would be true to the best interests of their country, to recommend it through the medium of their several publications.

Messrs. Joseph Richards, of Braintree, John A. Green, of Quincy, and H. W. Blanchard, of Dorchester, were appointed a Committee to designate a day and hour for the Convention.

J. G. DODGE, Chairman.
ORIS P. BACON, Secretary.
Dorchester, July 26.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

The first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians comes next under our consideration. Previous however, to this, it may be proper to give a short account of the famous city of Corinth, and the character of its inhabitants. Corinth was the metropolis of the Province of Achaia, in Greece. Before it was destroyed by the Romans, it was famous for the magnificence of its buildings, the extent of its commerce, and the number, the learning, and ingenuity of its inhabitants, who carried the arts and sciences to such perfection, that it was called by Cicero the light of all Greece. But with all their reputation for the variety and extent of their learning, in religion and morals they were sunk to the lowest depth of depravity. One vice especially, which I need not name, and which the Apostle frequently brings into view in his letters to them, prevailed beyond word and deed, who have been favored with the pure instructions of the gospel, can easily conceive. Their famous temple was the very seat of prostitution, and the most flagrant vices were considered as virtues, or at least had no infamy attached to them. Corinth was at length utterly destroyed by one of the Roman Consuls; but was shortly rebuilt and peopled by a colony from Rome. It soon attained to all the splendor and magnificence, which marked its character in former periods. Schools were opened, in which philosophy and rhetoric were taught, and the city was filled with strangers from other parts to be instructed in the sciences and the arts. Wealth flowed in to them from every quarter, and vice and profligacy of manners kept pace with the increase of riches and luxury. The new city soon became as depraved as the old had ever been, and when the Apostle visited it a general corruption of morals prevailed.

Upon his arrival at Corinth the Apostle first preached in a synagogue of the Jews who had settled in that city; but the most of them contradicting and blaspheming, he informed them he would preach to the Gentiles, as he did it recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. Knowing the temper and learning of the Gentiles in Corinth, and their extreme profligacy of manners, he was fearful of the consequences that might ensue. His fears were immediately removed by his Master, who appeared to him in a vision by night, and said to him, "Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy tongue; for I am with thee and no man shall set thee on thee to hurt thee; for I have much people in this city." Accordingly, he addressed himself to the Gentile part of the city, and continued there about two years. He gathered a very flourishing church during the continuance of his ministry among them, to the members of which his two epistles were directed.

After the Apostle's departure from Corinth, a false teacher from among the Jews endeavored to supplant him in the esteem of his converts, pretending that he was not an authorized Apostle, and succeeded so far in his purpose as to occasion great divisions in the church. These divisions and difficulties increasing, those who still adhered to the Apostle, sent him a letter while he was preaching at Ephesus informing him of the character and conduct of the false teacher, and requesting his opinion concerning several matters specified in this letter. The Apostle immediately wrote a reply, which constitutes his first epistle to the Corinthians.

Keeping in mind these circumstances, and that the epistle under consideration is an answer to a letter sent to the Apostle from the church at Corinth, there will be no great difficulty in understanding its several parts; or at least, we may suppose that it was perfectly understood by those to whose letter it was intended as a reply.

In the eighteenth verse of the first chapter the Apostle remarks—"For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish, foolishness; but unto us who are saved, it is the power of God;" that is, the preaching concerning the cross of Christ, as the means of salvation, is to them, who perish among the wise men and philosophers by rejecting the gospel, foolishness; but to us, who are saved by receiving the gospel, it is indeed the power of God.

The twenty-first verse of this chapter is attended with a little obscurity. "For after that," saith the Apostle, "in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." The true meaning of this verse may be thus rendered. For when in

the wise government of God it was apparent that the world, by the exercise of reason did not attain to the right knowledge of God, it pleased God through what the philosophers call the foolishness of preaching, to save them, who believe the things preached concerning Jesus Christ.

The twenty-fifth verse may require some illustration. "Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men;" that is, the method chosen by God for reforming the world, which men reckon foolishness, is wiser as being more effectual than any method devised by men, and the weak instruments employed by God are stronger than those, which are thought mighty by men.

In the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth verses the Apostle observes, "God hath chosen the foolish things of this world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are." This strong and figurative language of the Apostle may be thus intelligently expressed. God chose not the learned, the mighty, and the noble ones of this world to preach the gospel; but illiterate and weak men, and men of low birth, as the Apostles were, and by making them successful in the reformation of mankind, He put to shame the legislators, statesmen, and philosophers among the heathen, and the scribes and doctors among the Jews, who had never accomplished any important change in reforming the world.

The gospel was opposed at Corinth and in other places where the arts and sciences were cultivated because of the want of eloquence in its first preachers. They were men of humble origin and destitute of human learning. These humble instruments however, the Apostle informs the Corinthians, God had chosen in order to convince the world that the gospel depended not for its success upon its learned and eloquent supporters, which might have been adduced as an argument against its truth, that it gained an establishment in the world by the persuasive power of human eloquence. God was therefore pleased to select men of low birth and unlettered, to make known the unsearchable riches of his love in the christian dispensation, that it might appear by the success of these humble instruments, that the gospel did not owe its progress to the aid of men, but solely to the power and influence of Heaven, imparted to its unlearned but sincere and honest preachers.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

I had proposed to have said more on the doctrine of the Atonement; but W. finds so few passages which need 'illustration,' and those which require any, need so little, that in order to keep in sight of him, but little can be said on any one subject. As he slips ahead so fast, to get anything like 'a birdseye eye view' of him, it seems necessary 'to forget the things that are behind and look forward to those,' which are coming in every new paper. For this reason, I shall pass by what was contemplated to have been further said respecting the atonement, and in the present number, call the attention of your readers to some remarks on Rom. 9:5—

"Whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen." W. in 'illustrating' this verse says:

"In this passage, according to the present translation, the divine character of Christ, or his being the God of the universe, is, it must be confessed, most clearly stated. And could no other construction of the verse be given without doing violence to the original, I see not but that we must yield an assent to the doctrine, however revolting it may appear to our reason, and inconsistent with the obvious import of other passages of the sacred writings. But there is not the smallest difficulty in reconciling this passage with the derived and subordinate nature of Christ, by giving it a different punctuation, which is a thing altogether arbitrary, and by a different location of the words in the sentence, which may be done without violating any of the laws of grammar. This being the case, those who consider it inconsistent with the dictates of reason that Christ, who suffered and died on the cross, was indeed the supreme Jehovah, have most certainly a right to give a translation of the text in conformity with their views of the subject. By putting a period then at the close of the sentence, 'of whom Christ came,' and making the latter clause in the verse an independent sentence, which many Orthodox christians as well as others admit to be the most consistent mode of translating the sentence, we shall find nothing crossed in the slightest degree with the perfect agreement with the Unitarian faith. The verse will then read thus, 'Whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh, Christ came, God, who is over all, be blessed forever!' This last clause is considered as to be an ascription of praise to the uncreated Jehovah. Such ascription of praise are not unimportant in the Old and New Testament."

We should have thought, as W. 'illustrates' the Scriptures, the first part of this verse, 'Whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came,' would have claimed a little of his attention. If Christ had but one nature, and that one inferior to the Father, but superior to the human, how could he descend from the fathers of the Jewish nation according to the flesh? Did the fathers of that nation, 'according to the flesh,' beget an angel, or a super-angelic being? And if his nature was merely human, how could he come in any other way than 'according to the flesh'? Does not the expression, that he came of the Jewish 'fathers according to the flesh,' or 'of the seed of David,' plainly imply, that there was some other nature, or way, in which he did not 'come according to the flesh.' If such language were used respecting a human being simply, we should immediately ask, in what other way could he come, than 'according to the flesh.' But no such language is ever used respecting any mere man in the Bible. An if it does not teach that Christ had another nature, besides that in which he was of the Jewish fathers, it is utterly without meaning. We wish W. would 'illustrate' this phrase, and tell us what Christ was not 'according to the flesh'? Who ever heard of a son, who was not in nature, equal with his father?

W. admits that if the latter part of this verse is correctly translated, it does teach the divine character of Christ, or that he is the God of the universe. He does not see but he must give his assent to the doctrine, however revolting it may appear to reason, or inconsistent with the obvious import of other passages of the sacred writings.

We are happy to find him paying so much deference to the word of God. He will believe this text teaches the divinity, or deity of Christ, if correctly translated. This is more than some Unitarians have been willing to say. The celebrated Mr. Yates, who maintained Unitarian doctrines, in the controversy with Dr. Wardlaw of Glasgow, Scotland, says, 'This doctrine (of the two natures in Christ) could not be established, even by the clearest declaration of the Scriptures. For the testi-

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mony of the Scriptures, would not prove it to be true: on the contrary, its occurrence in the Scriptures would prove them to be false.' We rejoice to find W. more regard for the Scriptures than Mr. Yates had.

It seems, then, all we have to do to prove to the satisfaction of the author of the 'Biblical Illustrations,' that 'Jesus Christ is the God of the universe' is to show that the fifth verse of the ninth chapter of Paul's epistle to the Romans is correctly translated. We think this task will not be a hard one. Because,

1. The present translation was carefully made by learned and good men, therefore we ought to presume that it is correct.

2. No other translation harmonizes so well, as our common version, with the sense of the passage itself, or with the context, therefore we are bound to believe the present translation the true one, if the inspired writer wrote sense, and left no chasm unfilled.

3. This translation has never been proved to be incorrect.

4. Even so skillful and eagle-eyed a Unitarian critic as Mr. Yates acknowledges, that the 'common translation does not violate the rules of grammar, or the idioms of the Greek language, and therefore may possibly be the true translation.' Jesus Christ, then, by the concessions of the Unitarian critics W. and Mr. Yates may possibly be 'divine, or the God of the universe.'

5. Finally, I ask no more license than W. has taken with this text, to destroy the natural sense, or make any other sense, or no sense at all, of every passage in the Bible from Genesis to Revelation. He says 'punctuation is a thing altogether arbitrary, and by a different location of the words in the sentence, without violating any of the rules of grammar, he can prove the doctrine he wishes. I wish for no more liberty than this, and I will prove *Atheism*, or any other *ism* from the plain declarations of the Bible, Isaiah 45:5—"There is no God." There you have *Atheism*: what has done it? Nothing but a different punctuation, 'which is a thing altogether arbitrary.'

Need W. be told that any man, if he can have the liberty of translating the Scriptures in conformity with his own views of any subject, can prove any doctrine? I can prove from disconnected texts of Scripture, that he is bound to commit suicide immediately, much easier than he has proved that Christ, is not 'the God of the universe.' 'Judas departed and went and hanged himself.' Go thou and do likewise; and what thou doest, do quickly.' There it is. Only three disconnected passages brought in contact do the work. But is this the way we are to understand the Scriptures? Are we to take passages that have no reference to a particular subject, and apply them to that subject? On disconnected passages referring to different things, and connect them all together, and refer them to one thing? Or break up sentences by making full stops where there are none; or transposing words from their proper place, where they mean something, to their improper place, where they mean nothing? If this is the way the Bible is to be used, might we not as well have no Bible? Would not a blank Album, in which every one might scrawl his own wild conjectures, and 'give a translation as he understands the subject,' be as good as the book of God?

To us, it seems a thing awfully solemn, thus to trifle with the inspired volume. If the words therein spoken are to be the rule by which we are to be judged at the last day, it certainly behooves us to beware how we pervert those words, or endeavor to contort them from their plain, obvious meaning, into a conformity to our own preconceived notions or schemes.

Ought we not to fear respecting the soundness of that system, which, in order to bring in the Bible to its support, compels us to take such liberties with the book of God, as would reduce any other book to nonsense? We would not for our right hand be guilty of garbling Scripture, so as to make those passages, which by a literal and proper exegesis, upset our whole system, speak a language which supports that system. And we submit it to all who can read the Bible, in any language, either translated or untranslated, whether any man who attempts to prove that the fifth verse of the ninth chapter of the epistle to the Romans does not teach the Divinity of Jesus Christ, both by fair implication in the first part of the verse, and by positive declaration in the latter part, is not justly chargeable with distorted and garbling Scripture.

We believe our doctrines are supported by the plain, obvious meaning of the Scriptures,—that they are in full accordance with 'the law and the testimony,' and believing this, we shall ever endeavor, earnestly, though meekly, to contend for them. We ask no one to believe them, if they are not fully sustained by 'thus saith the Lord.'

PHILEMOS.

CANDOR AND PREJUDICE.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

Candor. Good morning, Mr. Prejudice.

Prejudice. Good morning, good morning, sir. Tell me, if you can, who this fellow is, canvassing our village for subscribers to a "Graham Journal." I don't think such persons should be allowed to go about, getting away people's money these hard times, to support all these new doctrines they talk about. This same fellow had the impudence to tell me a great long story about how that I should not eat meat, nor cakes, nor drink tea, and all that. And here, they have been lecturing all summer about slavery, and peace, and temperance, and missionaries, and all manner of things, that nobody never heard of; and you may be sure they'll always want money in the end. I can see through 'em if you can't. And now, next week a man is a going to preach about the life of some great person, I don't know who he called him—fre—frenol—frenology, I believe 'twas.

Candor. Phrenology, I suppose you mean, sir; the doctrine of the special phenomena of the mind, and of the relations between the mental dispositions and the body, particularly the brain. And now, neighbor, I wish to ask if you ever go and hear these lectures, and judge for yourself of the truth of what is advanced?

Prejudice. Not I. I'm not a going to be forced to do only just so and so, as though I don't know my own business best. Why, what are these things coming to? Next thing we shan't be allowed to think, only just as these ere people tell us to, and have to wink by rule. When I was a boy, Mr. Candor, there was no such carryings on, I assure you. Father ate meat all his life, and a smarter man never swung a scythe.

Candor. Well, sir, you say that you do not attend these lectures. I have heard them, and if you had, I presume you would think quite differently about these subjects.

Prejudice. I hear them? What business have they to come here preaching about slaves? I don't keep

slaves. There are no slaves here. Let them go where the slaves are, and then they may preach till the judgment day if they please. I don't approve of slavery any more than you do, but, as for—

Candor. Neighbor Prejudice, I once hated these things as much as you do now, but since I have examined them, I have changed my mind. I think that the guilt of slavery rests on us at the North, as well as on the South. Many Northern people are, at this time, holding and trafficking in flesh and blood, not of beasts, but of men, God's own image. Then let us purify and change public opinion here, send our tracts, papers and appeals to the South, and by and by, under Providence, the way will be open for our agents to present the truth directly and openly to the slaveholders themselves; and moral power, faithfully applied, is omnipotent.

Prejudice. Well, I don't know how that is; I can't stop to talk about it now. But, I should like to know how we are a going to manage without trainings and soldiers? Must we all be killed before our time comes?

Candor. Piety and intelligence are the strongest bulwarks of defence. If we obey the commandments of God, as laid down in the Bible—love our enemies—resist evil, and labor as diligently to promote peace as we now do in reality to foster a military spirit, I fear not for the consequences. Duty is ours; consequences are God's. Answer me candidly, Mr. Prejudice, which is the better way to prevent war, to train up our men to kill and murder, and infuse the same spirit into the minds of our children; or, to act on the principles of peace as exemplified in the life of our Saviour, and direct our efforts to the spread of the Gospel and useful knowledge?

Prejudice. Why, sir, I have never thought much about it. I should like to talk with you again about these things, though I don't believe I shall give up my meat yet, nor my musket either, so long as I have strength enough to shoulder it.

Candor. I should be happy at any time to converse with you, for these are matters which concern us all, and it is important that we act from principle, and know our duty in every circumstance of life.

Prejudice. I'll come over to your house this evening if you please, you talk so plain and reasonable. Now there's Mr. Stuff-mind, he thinks the same as you do, but we can't talk together two minutes before we are as wide apart as the sun and the moon. But we this Graham fellow, if I can find him, I think I'll subscribe for his 'Journal' for one year, and read for myself—Good bye, sir.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

I observed in your paper of the 5th instant, a suggestion of the expediency of calling a District Convention, for the purpose of expressing our approbation of the course taken by Hon. John Q. Adams, at the last session of Congress, in relation to the sacred right of petition. I entirely approve of the suggestion and am pleased to find it meets so general approbation. Indeed, I have been surprised that a more full and decisive public expression of approbation has not been manifested before. When we consider that the right of petition is the very vital principle upon which rests the security of free institutions, the most remote attempt at infringement of that right, should meet with decided and unbending resistance. The monster who would invade that right should be met at the threshold of the temple of Liberty, and thrust back ere yet, he obtains foothold, at its entrance. It fell to the lot of our Representative to be the first to breast the shock of that violent torrent of ungoverned passion which threatened to break away all barriers of right and to bear down in its angry course this sacred and invaluable privilege of freemen. The event proved it could not have fallen into better hands. Surrounded by the tempest of unyielding prejudice and reckless abuse, while the mingling voices of threatening rage were sounding in his ears, calm and unconcerned amid the mighty clamor, with unshaken firmness he resisted the shock, and his gigantic mind rising above the fearful darkness and wild tumult that surrounded him, portrayed in letters of light the dangers of that course which would subvert a fundamental principle of Liberty. If there ever can be an occasion upon which the people should come forward and express their approbation and sanction of the patriotic efforts of their Representatives, this stands forth in bold relief, and commands itself to the heart of every patriot. If there be any principle of more vital importance than any other, more necessary than any other to the very existence of free institutions, it is the undoubted, uncontrolled and uncontrollable right of petition.

L.

Hingham, July 27.

DR. J. S. BARTLETT'S LETTER.

Sometime since we received a pamphlet from Dr. John S. Bartlett, of Marblehead, containing a letter, addressed by him to the members of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was once a member, but lately expelled for a violation of its by-laws, in recommending the pretended occultist Promises, to the patronage of the public. The Doctor promises to continue his letters for the purpose of exposing the imagined absurdities of the by-laws of the Medical Society, and to defend himself from the serious charge which led to his expulsion.

The object of the formation of the Massachusetts Medical Society may be best learnt from the language of the Legislature who incorporated the Society, which is in the following words, 'Whereas it is clearly of importance that a just discrimination should be made between such as are duly educated, and properly qualified for the duties of the profession, and those who may ignorantly and wickedly administer medicine, whereby the health and lives of many valuable individuals may be endangered, or perhaps lost to the community: Be it therefore enacted, that the president and fellows of said Society shall have full power and authority to examine all candidates for the practice of physic and surgery respecting their skill in their profession; also, that the fellows of said Society shall have full power and authority to make and enact such rules and by-laws of this Society as are not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth.'

Among the by-laws of this Society there is one which forbids any member of the Society to consult with any irregular practitioner under the penalty of censure, reprimand, and in aggravated cases, expulsion. An irregular practitioner is defined by the by-laws of the Society to be one who has not received a degree of doctor of medicine from any College in this State, or a license from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and

all gentlemen who are educated out of the State, can obtain this license by presenting their credentials to the Society. It seems that Dr. J. S. Bartlett, (a young man, not twenty-five) undertook to consult with a foreigner, and to publicly recommend him to notice, whom the medical faculty through the United States considered an impudent impostor, and also when called upon by the Society to explain his conduct, acknowledged that he had transgressed a by-law of the Society, and defended himself principally upon two grounds: one was that he was doing what was morally right, and the other ground of defence was the example of his seniors; which example of his seniors was not proved to the satisfaction of the Society, and Dr. Bartlett, refusing to retract what he had said, was expelled from the Society. In consequence of his expulsion he has written for the public this pamphlet, wherein he complains of injustice, oppression and monopoly. Whether the Massachusetts Medical Society, which is composed of six hundred of the most respectable practitioners of the State, have degraded themselves by unjustly expelling a young member of the Society, remains for the public to decide.

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HYDROPHOBIA. A young girl who was bitten about three weeks since by a rabid cur in this city, expired with horrid convulsions. All remedial means were utterly unavailing, and death alone put a period to her sufferings.—Phil. Ledger.

A MOST DISGRACEFUL SCENE. We learn that German Reformed Church in Forsyth street was created by a scene of violence and disorder, the deepest disgrace on all parties concerned in it. Following are the leading particulars as they have been communicated to us: At about eleven o'clock, clergymen followed by their respective friends, and a large number of laymen, entered the church and made for the pulpit reaching the sacred desk, the passage was much disputed and a quarrel ensued, and the church was freely in requisition being supplied by bricks, and the rails around the altar? Possession of the church was gained alternately by both parties, and both parties alternately dislodged. While matters were in this frightful state of victory and defeat, the alarm bell rung and the firemen rushed to the spot, detecting we believe to throw cold water upon the fiery war the reverend belligerents. In the meantime, however, a strong party from the Police Office, parted the belligerents, cleared the church and closed it, very much to the dissatisfaction of both parties. The clergymen are said to have fought like very Bluchers; their clerical garments torn to rags, and one of retiring with a remarkably bloody nose receiving *ostium celestis*. On the whole, it is the grossest of crimes that has ever occurred in this country, and is a crying sin to record a transaction so deeply disgraceful to the city, and especially to the ministers of religion engaged in it. If any of the particulars here given exaggerated or erroneously stated in any respect shall be corrected with genuine pleasure than we give them.—New York Gazette.

LAUNCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA. This noble vessel was launched from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, Tuesday, the 18th inst., about half past two o'clock fine style. The concourse of people was immense. The opposite shore, the wharves, and all around New York, was crowded for some time. The number of persons on board the Pennsylvania, at the time she was launched, is estimated was nearly two thousand. This ship, says the Philadelphia Gazette, is enough to carry two thousand men. She is of the ton of three thousand tons, and could, if loaded down, carry the moderate cargo of thirty thousand barrels, enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand for a whole year. She is to carry one hundred forty guns, thirty-two pounders, so that every tier discharges a full broadside, she will dispose of nearly a ton of bullets, to help to destroy the fleet at the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to be an enemy. She will draw twenty-eight feet of water, thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. Her anchors, which is said to be the largest in the world, weighs eleven thousand six hundred ninety-seven pounds, something more than five tons, and will require some merry piping at the capstain to speak.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. During thunder storm on the night of the 11th inst. the house of Mr. Walter Hawley, in Norwalk, Conn., was struck with lightning, and distressing to relate. Mr. Hawley and his wife, and a daughter, were instantly killed. Mrs. Hawley, immediately after the flash, several times to her husband, who slept in an adjoining room, and not being answered, she went below, and found her husband a corpse. She then upon her son, who occupied a room below, and answering, she hastened to the room and found her child dead, and his wife senseless, who supposed, cannot recover—and who was delivered fine child early on the following morning, who not appear to be affected in the least degree of shock. The house was situated on a height, trees near it, but no electric conductor on the roof. The house was not injured, except one or two panes of glass broken, where the fluid is supposed to have passed into the house.—Norwalk (Ct.) Chronicle.

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THE CROPS IN ALABAMA. It gives us pleasure to state, says the Mobile Shipping List 4th inst., that from the best information we can obtain the present year's crop will prove unusually good. Cotton is smaller than usual, owing to the drought rather backward spring, but the weed looks vigorous, and full of squares. On the back which are peculiarly adapted to dry seasons, the prospect is most cheering. We are glad to hear, and we are gratified to learn, that planters, generally, have devoted a much greater portion of their land to this article the present season, and that the promises to be an abundant one.

ATTEMPTED MURDER. The Skowhegan (Maine), gives the particulars of a desperate attempt at murder, which occurred at Harmony lately. Ward, of said town, fired the contents of a barrel, two barrels gun, loaded with a bullet and a ball, at Harvey E. Robinson, who entered his rooming him in the most shocking manner—Robinson fell, when Ward approached, and attempted to hit him through the head with the other barrel—Robinson pushing aside the muzzle, received the blow in his arm. Ward was immediately arrested by present. Robinson's life was despaired of, mention having already taken place.

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SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. We are informed by Mr. C. C. Powers, of Ouslow County, that his daughter Pauline, a girl six years of age, and a half, spoke to him lately for the first time since she was born. He does not say, but we presume she to be the fact, that his daughter has resided with him during the time of this singular silence. Mr. P. is a schoolmaster, and the child has attended his school, and made for the purpose of lessons regularly to her brother, to whom and to others "she talked freely" although she found it impossible, as she now says, to speak to her father before the day above mentioned.—Newbern (N. C.) Spectator.

MELANCHOLY. A little girl, aged thirteen, fell from the second story window of a house in Front street, Philadelphia, and was instantly killed. She was playing between the shutters and venetian blinds, when the latter gave way, and she plunged head foremost into the cellar below. A slight convulsive quiver of the limbs and chest, were the only indications the little sufferer exhibited of expiring life.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS'S ORATION. Mr. Adams has furnished a copy of his Oration in this town, on the Fourth, for the press, and it will be speedily published. Terms from abroad will be received at this office, and those who may wish for any considerable number of copies of the first edition, would do well to give immediate notice. A portion of the oration, owing to its extreme length, was omitted in the delivery. The whole is a finished and elaborate performance, and will furnish a pamphlet of greater interest than has for a long time been published in this country.—Newburyport Herald.

OUTRAGE AT BRIGHTON. On Sunday evening last, while Mr. J. Coddington, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was delivering a discourse in favor of the Abolition of Slavery, two men, Hiram Hill and John Hammond, entered the church and forced the lecturer from the pulpit, and endeavored to turn him out of the house. The audience rescued the lecturer, seized and pinioned the two champions of the mob, and surrounded the house, and deposited them in two of the front pews, where they were obliged to remain until the remainder of the service. The two prisoners were afterwards rescued by their friends. They have since been arrested and brought before a Justice, fined, and put under bonds to keep the peace.

DISGRACEFUL MOB. A party of men, about forty in number, with their faces bearded with soot and grease, seized upon the persons of Matthew Hastings, Esq., and Mr. Veazie, Custom House officers at Calais, Maine, and carried them into the British territory, where some violence was done them. Mr. Veazie's house was threatened by the mob. This outrage, we understand from the Calais and Eastport papers, was in consequence of the seizure by these officers, of one or two cargoes of boards.

FRESHET IN OHIO. There was a destructive flood in Ohio about the 18th or 19th of this month. Every bridge on Conneaut Creek save one, was carried away; acres upon acres of oats, corn, potatoes and grass, were totally destroyed, and miles of fence disappeared.—Thousands of dollars worth of lumber, wood, etc., accumulated on the banks of the creek, were totally lost.

PROLONGED SOMNOLENCY. A Mrs. Sidney, residing in the village of Schoharie, New York, fell asleep on the 18th ult. while sitting in her chair. The Aired impossible to wake her. She was carried to bed, where she slept soundly and quietly until the 24th. During all this time she took no food.

REQUESTS. We have been informed by a legal gentleman, that Mr. Lenow, the Scotchman, who lately committed suicide in Boston, gave the value of \$30,000 to the Divinity School of Harvard University, for the purchase of land, and \$10,000 to the Howard Benevolent Society, and a like sum to some other institution whose name we have forgotten.—Herald.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. William IV., King of England, is dead. He expired at Windsor Castle, about twenty minutes past three o'clock on the morning of the 26th June, at the age of 72. The Archbishop of Canterbury and several members of the King's family were present. The heiress to the Crown is the niece of the late King, Alexandrina Victoria, who was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, brother of William IV. Three other heirs are yet living.—The Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex and Cambridge. But the Duke of Kent was next oldest to the King, and, if living, would have succeeded to the Crown; but he died in 1820, and his daughter Victoria therefore succeeds to the Crown in right of her father. She is yet young and unmarried, being a little over eighteen.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The House of Lords the Tories prevail. In the House of Commons the Whigs prevail, and the reins of government are with the Whigs. Who will get and keep power under the new Queen, cannot be foreseen.

THE NEWS OF OUR GENERAL SUSPENSION, and the crisis of business matters here, had been known for nearly a fortnight at the latest date, and the effect was decidedly favorable. Confidence was reviving and business improving.

IT IS STATED THAT 50,000 HANDS are out of employ at Manchester; 4000 weavers are unable to get employment at Wigan.

THE BRITISH LEGION, under Gen. Evans, have left the service of the Queen of Spain; it has gained no laurels. The chances, it is stated, are in favor of Don Carlos.

THE U. S. SHIP INDEPENDENCE was at Portsmouth, Eng. June 12th, twenty-two days from Boston. Mr. Dallas and family left that day for London. She was to sail for St. Petersburg, 4th July.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, July 24. At market, 400 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 2300 Sheep, and 50 Swine. 175 Cows and Calves unsold.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Prices have declined, and we reduce the quotations. We quote first quality, \$6 50 a 7 25; second quality, 6 a 6 50; and third quality, 5 a 5 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$22, 25, 28, 30, 35, and 37.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull. We notice lots, some of which were ordinary, taken at \$1 25, 1 67, 1 85, 2 25, 2 50, and 2 75.

Pigs.—All of which were small pigs, and were chiefly sold without weighing.

VEGETABLE MARKET.

Boston, July 26. String Beans, \$1 per bushel; Green Peas, 75 cts. per bushel; New Potatoes, \$1 per bushel; Tomatoes, 50 cts. per dozen; Cucumbers, 25 cts. per dozen; Early scotch bush Squash, 12 1/2 cts. per doz.; Beets, 6 cts. per bushel; Carrots, 6 cts. per bushel; Turnips, 6 cts. per bushel; Onions, 6 cts. per bushel; Lettuce, 4 cts. per head; Cabbages, 4 cts. per head; Radishes, 3 cts. per bunch; green Butternuts for pickling, 25 cts. per hundred.

FRUIT.—Strawberries, 25 cts. per box; Thimble-berries, 25 cts. per box; Currants, 6 cts. per quart; Blueberries, 25 cts.; Raspberries, 24 cts.; Gooseberries, 12 1/2 to 17 cts. per quart; Pears, 17 cts. per quart; Apples, 50 cts. per peck; Cherries, 12 1/2 cts. per quart.

We are happy to observe an abundant supply of Vegetables and Fruit, of the above sorts, with the exception of Tomatoes, which have only appeared in small quantities.

MARRIED.

In Milton, Mr. James Brock to Miss Lydia Davenport. In Dorchester, Mr. C. V. Smith to Miss Sarah B. Stetson.

DIED.

In Roxbury, Dea. Jonathan Richards, aged 77. In Dedham, Mrs. Almira Shumway, aged 21. In Canton, Mrs. Lemuel Fuller, aged 55. In Franklin, Mrs. Mehitabel Richardson, aged 88. In Walpole, Hon. Daniel Kingsbury, aged 74.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the Stock in the "Granite Bridge Corporation," are hereby notified that a meeting of said Corporation will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing the report of their Directors and of the Committee upon the subject of By-Laws; and also to transact any other business which may regularly come before them. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Directors,
OTIS SHEPARD, Clerk.
Milton, July 29.

Household Furniture.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THIS DAY, July 29th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Quincy Market House, so called, situated on Hancock street, following articles, viz: Chairs, Crochery, Bedsteads, and many other things too numerous to mention. Also—One Chaise and Harness.

HARVEY FIELD, Auct.
Quincy, July 29.

Mortgages' Sale.

Will be sold at the Stable of Thomas Adams, Jr., o'clock, in the afternoon, five first rate Canadian HORSES, suitable for team or carriages. Also—One Stone WAGON, nearly new, with a break attached to the same, cost two hundred and seventy dollars, and the Harnesses, Chains, etc., belonging to the team.

The above property will be sold without reserve, and Gentlemen in want of the same are particularly requested to attend the sale.

THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, July 29.

To be Let.

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29.

A Card.

MR. L. STIMSON, Instructor of Dancing, acknowledges with gratitude the very liberal encouragement which he has received heretofore from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, and would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, that he will commence a DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses, at Mr. French's new Hall, as soon as it is completed; and should he be successful in obtaining a large class, he will fit and prepare his scholars for exhibition at the close of the quarter, which has not been surpassed in that term of time.—All those who would like to join the class, will please to call on Mr. French, and subscribe as soon as convenient. The subscribers will have notice given them in season, when the quarter will commence.

Terms of Tuition as usual.

Quincy, July 15.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, consisting almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at

JAMES C. WHITE'S,
45 Hanover Street.

Boston, April 29.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Builer Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10.

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.

Apply to
WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

To be Let.

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber,

JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, April 22.

For Sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms. Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education, and to be engaged in such work as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

- Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
- Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
- Emerson's National Spelling Book—the Old and the New.
- Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
- Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
- Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
- Goodrich's Geography.
- Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
- The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
- Baile's First Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Second Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Third Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Fourth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Fifth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Sixth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Seventh Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Eighth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Tenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Eleventh Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Twelfth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Thirteenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Fourteenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Fifteenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Sixteenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Seventeenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Eighteenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Nineteenth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Twentieth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
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- Baile's Twenty-sixth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Twenty-seventh Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Twenty-eighth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Twenty-ninth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Thirtieth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Thirty-first Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
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- Baile's Fortieth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
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- Baile's Fiftieth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
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- Baile's Eighty-seventh Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Eighty-eighth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Eighty-ninth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninetieth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-first Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-second Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-third Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-fourth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-fifth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-sixth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-seventh Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-eighth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's Ninety-ninth Lessons in Reading and Key to do.
- Baile's One Hundred Lessons in Reading and Key to do.

For Sabbath Schools.

- Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
- Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
- Day's Conversational Geography.
- The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
- Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
- Parley's Book of Poetry.
- The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
- Parley's Ornithology, with numerous Engravings.
- School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the Boston and Quincy Branches of the American Book Concern, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROADCLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fine SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUMSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of every opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29.

To Road and Bridge Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Granite Bridge Corporation, until July 20, 1837, for building said Bridge, and also for making the road to and from said Bridge, or any section thereof. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

By order of the Directors,
EDWARD GLOVER.
Quincy, July 1.

Blacksmith & Machinist.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will, also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, etc., etc.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE, will give particular attention

POETRY.

THE SABBATH MORNING.

How calm comes on this holy day,
Morning unfolds the eastern sky,
And upward takes her lofty way
Triumphant to her throne on high.
Earth glorious wakes, as o'er her breast
The morning flings her rosy ray,
And blushing from her dreamless rest
Unveils her to the gaze of day;
So still the scene, each wakeful sound
Seems hallowed music breathing round

The night-winds to their mountain caves,
The morning mists to heaven's blue steep,
And to their ocean depths the waves
Are gone, their holy rest to keep.
'Tis tranquil all-around—above—
The forests far, which bound the scene
Are peaceful as their Maker's love,
Like hills of everlasting green.
And clouds like earthly barriers stand
Or bulwarks of some viewless land.

Each tree that lifts its arms in air,
Or hangs its pensive head from high,
Seems bending at its morning prayer,
Or whispering with the hours gone by;
This holy morning, Lord, is thine!
Let silence sanctify thy praise—
Let heaven and earth in love combine,
And morning stars their music raise!
For 'tis the day—joy—joy—ye dead—
When death and hell were captive led!

STANZAS.

Oh! pale is that cheek,
Where the rose flourished brightly;
And cold is that heart,
Which beat warmly and lightly:
And that lip I have clung to
The loathsome now presses;
And the cold earth-worm strays
Mid those dark-flowing tresses.

Yes, the earth-worm's the lover
That twines round the neck now;
The rank grass waves over
That heav'n's beaming brow:
The night-owl is sighing
His dirge o'er thy head;
And the screech-owl replying
In shrieks for the dead.

Yet thy soft image never
My bosom forsakes;
For thee my heart ever
Shall beat till it breaks.
This wreath I am braiding
To deck thy grave-stone!
Oh! would it were shedding
Its leaves o'er my own.

ANECDOTES.

CHANGING SHOES. A few days back an Irish laborer went to buy a pair of shoes, and at the same time asked the shoemaker if he could tell him what would prevent them going down on the sides? The shoemaker said the only way to prevent it was to change them every morning. Pat left the shop after purchasing a pair, and the following morning returned; asked for a pair of shoes, tried them on, and (leaving the pair he bought the day before) was surprised to find that the shop without further notice, when the shoemaker called to him to know what he was doing, telling him at the same time that he had forgotten to pay for the shoes he had just bought. "And it is what am I doing, you ask, am not I doing what you told me yesterday, changing my shoes every morning?"

A REPROOF TO SLEEPERS. It is related of John Lassenius, the chaplain to the Danish Court, who died at Copenhagen in 1683, that having for a long time perceived to his vexation that during his sermon, the greatest part of his congregation fell asleep, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock from his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. A circumstance so extraordinary, naturally attracted the attention of that part of the congregation who were still awake. They jogged those who were sleeping, and in a short time every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. This was just what Lassenius wished, for he immediately began a most severe castigatory discourse, saying, "When I announce to you sacred and important truths, you are not ashamed to go to sleep; but when I play the fool, you are all eye and all ear."

ALL RULES HAVE EXCEPTIONS. Two whiskered dandies, with long hair enough on their upper lips to make a grenadier's cap, went the other day to the Academy of Fine Arts. On reading the inscription over the door, "no dogs admitted," the foremost turned to his friend, and wittily observed, "you must go back, Fred, you see they don't admit you." "Oh, don't be alarmed, gentlemen," said the door-keeper, "you may both come in, the regulation does not extend to puppies."—*New York paper.*

A LOAFER. A witty servant being sent to a neighboring bakery for bread, refused to give but five cents for a loaf; upon which the baker declared he was no gentleman. "Of course not," replied Joe, as he left the door, holding up the purchase, "don't you see I'm a loafer!"

VALUABLE INFORMATION. A sage was asked what was the most valuable piece of information he had ever acquired? "I learnt from a blind man," he replied, "not to lift a foot, till I had previously, with my stick, ascertained the nature of the ground on which I was to put it down again." What a lesson to logicians, and all engaged in philosophical inquiries!

A DIFFICULT QUESTION. A young man, desirous of engaging in matrimony, once asked the philosopher Aristippus, what kind of a woman he should choose for a wife. "Indeed I cannot advise you," said the cynic, "if she is beautiful, she will deceive you; if she is ill-favored, she will disgust you; if she is poor, she will ruin you; and if she is rich, she will dominate over you. Indeed, my young friend, you must be your own counsellor in this matter."

A CUT DIRECT. A certain majestic gentleman once remarked, that "he went for every man paying his debts promptly in gold or silver." "I am glad to hear that," said another gentleman, who was standing by, "and I hope you will set the example, for to my certain knowledge you have not paid a debt in gold, silver or paper, when you could help it, for the last seven years."

SPECULATIONS. A capitalist being asked what he thought of the speculations now afloat, replied, "They are like a cold bath, to derive any benefit from which, it is necessary to be very quick in, and very soon out."

VARIETY.

CREAM CAKE. A quart of cream; four eggs; sifted flour sufficient for a thick batter; a small teaspoonful of pearl ash or saleratus; a spoonful of salt; beat four eggs very light, and stir them by degrees (a little at a time) into a quart of cream; add gradually, enough of sifted flour to make a thick batter; put in the salt; dissolve the pearl ash in as much vinegar as will cover it, and stir it into the mixture. Bake it in muffin-rings. Send the cakes to the table quite hot; pull them open, and butter them.

For these cakes, sour cream is better than sweet. The pearl ash will remove the acidity, and the batter will be improved in lightness.

GINGER SYRUP. Take one pound of raw ginger, beat it into small pieces in a mortar. Lay them in a pan, cover them with water, and let them soak all night. Next day take the ginger with the water in which it has soaked, put it into a preserving-kettle, with two gallons of water, and boil it down to seven pints. Let it settle, and then strain it through muslin. Put one pound of loaf sugar to each pint of the liquor. After the sugar has melted in the liquor, return it to the kettle, and boil it one hour more, skimming it well. When cold, bottle it for use.

HATCHING. All birds enjoy the perception or sagacity, that their eggs in hatching should have a proper degree of heat, and the alternate movement of them for that purpose displays both a right reasoning, and acting rightly on it. While sitting, most birds are in the habit of changing the position of the eggs from the centre to the circumference, and vice versa, that all of them may receive an equal share of warmth.

THE HAMMER-HEADED SHARK. This strange creature resembles the shark in many respects, but differs from it in the odd shape of its head, which resembles in some degree a hammer. The orbits of the eyes project a great distance from each side of the skull. This fish is very abundant in the Mediterranean, and is at times taken as much as fifteen or eighteen feet in length; and it was well known to the ancients, but it is believed to be a kind of whale. At Marseilles, it is called the *jeu-fish*; in the West Indies it has obtained the name of the *slipper-fish*.

TONGUE OF THE DUCK. When we consider the particular use which the duck makes of its tongue, we shall immediately perceive that it is endowed with great and unusual sensibility. The duck, unlike all other birds, discriminates its food, not by sight or by smell, but by the touch of its tongue. It thrusts its bill into the mud, just as a fisherman throws his net into the sea, and brings up whatever it contains; from the mouthful of stuff it selects by the tongue alone, what is good, and every thing else is rejected.

CHILLOAN PUNISHMENTS. In Chiloe, an island at the south extremity of Chili, a man was recently convicted of parricide. In pursuance of the old Spanish law, he was condemned to receive two hundred lashes, and then be put to death, by being sewed up in a hide sack with a dog, a cock, a snake and an ape, and cast into the sea. But the government, at the suggestion of the Supreme Court, had commuted the sentence to death, by shooting the culprit, undergoing merely the forms of the punishments. This modification of the law is to be observed in similar cases, until the promulgation of the Penal Code now being formed.

WATER YOUR PLANTS WITH SOAP SUDS. A gentleman assures us that soap suds is the best of all possible manure, for cucumbers, water melons, etc. as it not only causes them to grow with rapidity, but preserves them from bugs, worms, etc. You will, therefore, direct your domestics to bear this important fact in mind, on washing days, and to preserve this valuable manure in tubs and other suitable receptacles, and apply it to your plants every evening about sundown, after it had been exposed to the heat of the sun during the day.—*New England Farmer.*

A RECIPE. To find when the teakettle boils, put a marble (toy) into the teakettle, and keep it there. When the steam begins to form, the marble begins to rattle—when the water boils it will create quite a racket, and may be heard all over the room. If the water all boils away, and the kettle gets red hot, the marble will explode with noise enough to alarm the neighborhood. This is a convenient signal, and in the reach of every body. The worst trouble is, the fear that some curious folk may boil away the water for the sake of the fun of the explosion—and then—take care kettle!—*New York Sun.*

FLOWERS. Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept twenty-four hours in water; a few may be revived by substituting fresh water, but all (the most fugacious, such as the poppy excepted,) may be completely restored by the use of hot water. For this purpose, place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover about one-third of the length of the stem; by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; then cut off the codded or parboiled end of the stems, and put them into cold water.

SUBSISTENCE. How little and how simple a diet would have supported human existence in comfort and activity, we see from this passage: A Laplander will go thirty miles through swamps and rocks, take a draught of milk, sleep in his wet clothes, and rise the next morning as fresh as when he began his journey. The high state of health and spirits of the Laplanders may be ascribed to their total abstinence of length of anxiety, to their few and simple wants, and to their hardy habits.

PARAGORIC. A woman residing in New York city, who was in the habit of gadding abroad and leaving her infant aged six weeks at home, with a strong dose of paragoric to keep it quiet, succeeded in effectually silencing the little innocent by giving it a teaspoonful of morphia. The lady had been told that morphia was a better effect than the drug she had been in the habit of using, and purchased a phial of it from a druggist by way of experiment. The dose above alluded to was administered in order to keep the child still while the mother went to the funeral of one of her cronies. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury was undetermined whether the child died from the immediate effects of the morphia, or from its habitual use of the paragoric.

Beautiful English Prints. A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy Stone Bank. BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays. IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Boots. JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING: GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING. All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity. **BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS,** made and repaired, at short notice. A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14. 6m

Fire Insurance Only. THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000, which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding \$30,000; and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding \$15,000 on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 5th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit." THOMAS C. AMORY, President. Boston, Jan. 7. 1mo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers. THE subscriber wishes to acquire the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Line Geese and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap. ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Woolen Goods. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors, blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt. CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain. PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black. VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk. SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Patent Drawing Knife. THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility. THOMAS WHITE. Quincy, March 4. 1f

Prints. A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Harvey Field, AUCTIONEER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Salt Rheum Ointment, A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all Eruptions of Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Crockery & Glass Ware. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware. Quincy, April 29. 1f

A Good Chance. ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 15. 1f

French Prints. LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

New Silks. A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street. JAMES C. WHITE. Boston, April 29. 2m

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA. NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, April 8. 1f

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers. JOSIAH SAVIL, GEORGE VEAZIE, Quincy, March 25. 1f

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc. They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit. JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS. He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch. THOMAS DRAKE. Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Liniment Opodeldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Winds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house. Quincy, April 15. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms. W. P. BLANCHARD. Quincy, May 6. 1f

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. FOSTER manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night, improve the Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbuckled Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if they do not suit them after a fair trial they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place. Boston, Feb. 11. 1f

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion. The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of the most improved machinery. The above works will be afforded the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston. Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low price of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE. Boston, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D. THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15. 1f

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use. Quincy, June 10. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

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PUBLISHER

NUMBER 31.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions. JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 31.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

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FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Hingham.
HON. S. A. TURNER, Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-York City.
J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE GOOD DAUGHTER.

Written in imitation of the style of "that most excellent father in literature, Sir Thomas Fuller."

Every mother is a daughter, though perchance every daughter be not a mother. It is fitting therefore that we characterize the good daughter. And since her modesty is of great niceness, (so that she esteemeth it her richest jewel,) let us not stare her long and full in the face, but take as it were a Pisgah-peep and observe her carriage towards God, her parents, the residue of the family, the world and herself.

While mindful that her father and mother are her parents after the flesh, she forgetteth not that God is her true father, and that she is God's daughter. Therefore doth she strive constantly to serve and please him. To this end she omitteth not her morning and nightly prayers. Nay, she is scrupulously diligent herein; and as is related of Mary, Queen of Scots, (of whose character and life in all other respects, not in this place,) that she would never suffer the cares or calls of her regency to prevent her devotions, so our good daughter would rather the body should go without its breakfast than have her soul fast. This communing with God she doth not regard as a set task, which the mind and conscience may go and perform while the heart stays at home; but her feelings are always ready to do their part. Clean contrary to the conceit of the pretty child who thought he might say his prayers over fourteen times, and then not say them for a fortnight. She likewise putteth her especial confidence in God's providence, believing that all his dealings with her are right, and in a word doth totally obey the injunction of the philosopher, "deos multum amare precari et cogitare."

Most becomingly doth she conduct towards her parents. Nay, I do here so much admire her that I would gladly indite a long discourse, were it not that the ear and eye tire so much sooner than the tongue and pen. Wherefore summarily.

1. She obeyeth their every command and wish. In this, mindful that she followeth not more her own inclination than the teachings of scripture. To which point divers passages might be cited; but chiefly Ephesians vi. 1. 2; likewise Colossians iii. 20, and Jacob's dutiful behaviour, Genesis xxviii. 7.

2. She doth not wait (in all instances) to be directed, but she even runneth before want in her attentions. Wherefore in the presence of her parents, she is ever on the alert to discover if by any means she may advantage their condition. Oftentimes doth she lie in ambush and spring suddenly on an occasion to benefit and please them. In her conversation before them, she principally respects propriety. If so be that they are gray she aimeth chiefly to be grave, and to this end mediteth often on sober matters.

3. She seeketh their advice in all heavy matters, but eminently in that of marriage.—And wisely, since there is no master like experience.

4. She becometh one of the firm in looking after the general welfare of the household.—While Cardonius was absent with the family, his daughter Familla (passingly discreet) prevented one of her father's richest estates ("optimam rem") from passing out of his hands.—She is even first mate, and ready at the captain's bidding to take the helm and steer safely. As for her carriage towards the residue of the family.

It is her meat to be kind and serviceable unto all. But especially doth she think it meet to look after the young children. For she knows that if they be not profitably or innocently engaged, the devil will be seeking to engage them, since he has various establishments (mischief shops) here and there in which children are mostly employed; and if he can catch them shortly after they leave their cradles, he is not fond to leave them till they enter their graves. She refraineth not (as opportunity offers) from teaching them wholesome psalms and hymns. Indeed, she devotes much of her time to their catechising and inward cultivation. Hereto she hath memorable examples from her own sex, as Aurelia and Attia, who reared Julius and Augustus Cæsar; Cornelia, who educated the Gracchi and made rare youths of them, once saying with satisfaction to a Campanian lady who was displaying her jewels, "these are the only jewels of which I can boast."

But mark how she demeaneth herself to the world.

From her own sex she attaineth full confidence and love. First, by her uniform kindness and gentleness; secondly, by being (according to her means) their helper; thirdly, by never playing false with a trust; fourthly, by not bearing a stomach sharp set for scandal; fifthly, by so seasonably bringing them into smooth sailing who have foundered by sickness or the like discomfiture; sixthly, by always carrying the manner which her mother (nature) gave her, not lording it to the humble, nor seeming down to those who are up. But I mind me of the proverb, "Short precept, long practice." Our good daughter

To the male part of the world doth acquit herself discreetly. With old men she is attentive and respectful, nor counteth them wearisome. Indeed she so handsomely foldeth up her discourse as the rather to be sought by them. Excellently Seneca, "Adolescuntula senectuti sermone delectat." But towards young men,

It is her gospel rule, unalterable as the laws of the Medes, to be modest and (at the least) wise on new-born acquaintance quite retiring. She hath not studied the art of love-making; knowing a wise man will never love one who makes that her business. She is not one of your fantastic deceivers—bright eyes and swimming smiles outside, hypocrisy within—a whitened sepulchre, so fitly rebuked in Matthew xxviii. 27. Here the fable of the Sirens will out. The ancient and modern mythology differ in their representation, but both feign them beautiful. They are said to reside on rocks where vessels are in danger of splitting, to allure passengers by the sweetness of their melody and put them to death. But our good daughter is no Siren, (albeit she singeth such measures as savor not of folly.) In her walking intercourse with the world she weareth much a veil. Whenever the Grecian damsels went out, they were obliged by law to be attended by a slave carrying a lighted torch.—But virtue is her torch always lighted in her heart. In fine, she is wary both in manner and matter to young men; knowing that their hearts, unlike Achilles, have not been dipped in the river Styx to make them invulnerable.—But of her carriage towards herself.

Here she endureth not conceit, and is rather humble than haughty. Sir Thomas Clef-ton calls Monk Neavins proud for his humility. But our good daughters' humility is so kneaded in her character as hardly to be distinguished, (per se) and she would blush did one tell her she possessed this goodly heaven. Admirably the preacher, "Humility is so delicate a gem that he who thinketh he has it, sheweth by that that he has it not." Touching raiment, she setteth her eye on comeliness; knowing God meant not she should live to dress, but dress to live. Oh, she mightily detesteth that tyrant fashion, who hath usurped the place of common sense, and doth utter manifold edicts to the wise rather grievous than grateful. But such edicts she holds apocryphal, as found neither in God's word nor the canon of reason. By the Apian law, the Roman ladies were forbidden robes of various colors, or ornaments worth more than half an ounce of gold; but she needeth no Apian law to teach her wisdom. She journeyeth often in her own heart, verily giving long seasons to self-examination. At last, she knoweth so well all its intricacies as rarely to be deceived therein. She ever aimeth at the improvement, not (as do many) of her person solely, but chiefly of her soul. But what go I about to do thus lengthily? That was a wary fool who jestingly said to the Danish King Harold II., (son of the Earl of Kent,) "Me thinks, Sire, had your speech been shorter, its effect had been longer." Like Job, I may darken counsel by words without knowledge. Wherefore here I turn the key of my soul, yet leaving it in the lock.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ADDRESS TO CHILDREN.

The following Address was delivered before one of the public schools in this town, by the instructor, on the late anniversary of Independence:

Do you ask, my young friends, why the fourth of July is celebrated more than the fourth day of any other month, or what distinguishes this day from any other? I would tell you because it is the birth-day of a nation. You know that the earth is inhabited by a various people; people of different customs and manners; of different languages. Thus the French are gay and polite, and speak the French language; the Spaniards grave, sedate and indolent, and speak the Spanish language; while the English, those from whom we descended, are generous, patriotic and industrious, and speak the same language as we do. So of all other nations on the surface of the earth; each have their own peculiar characteristics, and all have found it necessary to form themselves into a body politic, to adopt some kind of government. Even the most refined and enlightened, as well as the more rude and barbarous, have ever found it expedient to have some laws by which to be governed. Men need laws, like children, to keep the bad from injuring the good; to keep good order in the community.

The year 1492 is a memorable one. For in that year a new world was discovered. Previous to that time the existence of America was unknown to the nations of the eastern hemisphere. Christopher Columbus, a distinguished navigator and geographer, made the discovery under the patronage of the King and

Queen of Spain. The story of his discoveries soon spread over the known world. People flocked here from all nations, and further discoveries were made. The northern part was discovered in 1497, by the Cabots, Englishmen by birth, and therefore it was claimed by the English nation. But no permanent settlement was made till 1607, when one was commenced at Jamestown, Virginia, and through the persevering and time-serving efforts of Capt. John Smith, succeeded. In 1614, another was begun at Albany, N.Y., and at Manhattan Island, on which the city of New York now stands, by the Dutch. It was, however, soon taken from them by the English, on the right of discovery. In 1620, a settlement was made at Plymouth, in this State. Thus Great Britain claimed and settled the northern part of the great continent of America. In 1776, the colonies sent over, or compelled to come through unnatural treatment, numbered thirteen, with a population of three millions. Many of these colonists were good and worthy men. They laid the foundation of new institutions; institutions which have been a blessing to the world. The effects of which are felt to this day, and may they be felt to all coming time. They were governed by British laws; had British rulers, and were called the British Colonies of America. And for these reasons England is called our mother country. During this period of one hundred and sixty-nine years they had been good and loyal subjects. They had been like a dutiful child, obedient and submissive.—But about the end of this period, they conceived themselves (and justly too) injured, and consequently on the fourth of July, 1776, the great men of the colonies, being assembled at Philadelphia, declared them, the colonies, free and independent; that is, were determined to have England make laws and govern them no longer, but that they would make their own and govern themselves. Thus, on this day, sixty-one years ago, was born a new nation. They christened it with the name, 'United States of America.'

It differs in many respects from all other nations. There is no king, no monarch, no nobility nor hereditary titles. But the people themselves choose their own rulers, and through them make and execute their own laws. It is a friend to freedom and justice, and an enemy to tyranny and oppression. It gives all an equal chance, makes no distinction, but respects talent and virtue, whether found among the poor or rich. Many of its noblest men were children of poverty, or labored with their own hands for daily support. Franklin was a printer; Washington a surveyor; Roger Sherman a shoemaker; Greene a blacksmith.—These men, with a host of others, rose to distinction through their own exertions. They did great service to their country, both in the field and in council. With but little more than a common school education, they made themselves conspicuous to the world and beloved by their countrymen. What noble examples! children. You that are the sons of mechanics and farmers, be not disheartened with such bright lights before you. Press on, dig out your talent, and like Washington, you may stand at the head of your nation, or like Franklin, be able to bring down the lightnings from the skies.

Children, let me tell you of our earlier ancestors. For they sowed the seed. They planted the tree of liberty and knowledge. Washington and his co-patriots gathered the fruit. You partake of it. The many wise and free institutions you enjoy took their origin with the Pilgrim Fathers. Common schools, one of the greatest of all blessings, had their beginning with the little band of exiles who landed Dec. 11th, O. S., or 22d, N. S., 1620, on the rock at Plymouth. This rock is still pointed out as being the spot upon which they first trod, after having selected that part of the country for a settlement. Part of it has been taken up into the town, and an iron fence put around it with the names of the Pilgrims carved upon it. The anniversary day of their landing is still observed. So much are they honored! Well they may be. For no people, it is said, since the days of the Apostles, have been more deserving of praise. Look at the motives which induced them to leave their homes and seek an asylum in the then barren wilderness. How different from any which had actuated all those who had preceded them. Riches, love for gold, had been the great actuating principle. This no doubt caused the many complete failures, which preceded the first permanent settlement. For avarice is blind to all moral good: blind to every measure which would tend to conciliate a savage people. This desire for riches had induced many a gallant knight and noble lord to cross the boisterous ocean; to endure hardships and trials; to live with the wild beast and savage man in the wilderness far from home and friends. But far otherwise with the Puritans. (The name of Puritans was given them by their enemies, to ridicule them for their strict morality, and scruples of conscience. But it had not the desired effect, for it fitted them too closely. It was a name which could be applied to them with more propriety than to any other sect of Christians. There was a marked distinction between them and others; they were purer and better. Therefore it was soon understood and used in its proper sense by all.) They left their homes, dear to them from its many endearing ties, with tears. They came here from a purer, nobler, and far more valuable motive. They came to escape the unnatural and unjust treatment of their sovereign James I. They

came to enjoy freedom of speech, freedom of thought. They came to exercise their own consciences; to enjoy their own religion; to rear the church of God. Such were the motives with which they began! And should you follow them in their course, you would have every reason to think them sincere. They suffered and endured much. At times faith alone, or a firm belief or reliance on an all-wise and perfect Being, sustained them. Sickness and famine in their turn stared them in the face.—Their number was soon diminished one half, and at one time five kernels only of parched corn served for their meal. Notwithstanding all these calamities, notwithstanding they were in an unknown and wild country, surrounded by savage foes, they seem to have fully understood that just and true maxim of Lord Bacon, "Knowledge is power." For they had scarcely obtained a foothold before measures were taken for the improvement of the rising generations. Yes, my young hearers, they in the very outset, under circumstances most difficult and appalling, made provisions for the education of all their children, both rich and poor.—They enjoined it by law. They erected school houses. Their children flocked together in them as you do in yours. But how different the situations. Imagine to yourselves a country covered with woods, full of bears and other wild animals; inhabited with a barbarous and rude race of men; with a log house here and there, their own dwellings or homes, and you will have some idea of the situation of the first school boys and school girls of America. The public roads over which they passed were not broad and spacious like yours, but were foot paths. No flowery fields and extensive plains attracted the eye and cheered them on the way; but dreary woods and barren waste met the view on every side, and now and then they were intercepted on their way by master Bruin or some of his wild associates of the forest.—And when they reached the school-room, they found it not like yours, a neat, convenient and airy room, furnished with maps, globes, etc., but in comparison no better than a barn or shed. Yet, my young hearers, these difficulties and inconveniences tended to inspire them with more courage and zeal. They knew how to appreciate or value the advantages of learning, so dearly obtained. They knew the worth of knowledge. Our fathers not only kindled the spark of liberty here, but at home; for according to the historian Hume, the English are indebted to the Puritans for the whole freedom of their constitution.

Ought you not to feel grateful to an ancestry who have been the agents of so much good.—Agents I call them, for they were guided and upheld by Him who ruleth the nations of the earth. May you, therefore, the more heartily thank Providence. While we speak of them with praise and respect, may you reverence Him. May you thank God for having raised up such a people, for having inspired them with such holy zeal. And in doing this, may you prove yourselves worthy of such ancestors. While you possess superior advantages in enjoying the fruits of their labors, with all the improvements of the age, may you by constant attendance at school, and ready obedience and good attention store your hearts and heads with pure and useful knowledge, that you may rightly appreciate the labors of your fathers; that you may be able to hand them down, uncorrupted to generations yet unborn, that when you become men and women, and these seats are occupied by your successors, they may be able to greet, like you, this day, as a day of praise and a day of prayer.

MECHANISM OF A FEATHER.

Even in this comparatively humble object we have cause to contemplate the display of Omniscience and divine perfection with the utmost admiration.

The outward surface of the quill and stem of a wing-feather in any bird who is accustomed to fly, is of a very hard, stiff, and horny substance, and filled with a pith which, on examination by the microscope, appears to be formed of a congeries of small bubbles, the films of which seem to be of the same substance with that of the quill. As for the make and texture of the down itself, they are, indeed, admirable, and are not, perhaps, to be surpassed in any body in the known world: for there is hardly a large feather in the wing of a bird which does not contain nearly a million of distinct parts, every one of which is shaped in the most exquisite form, and adapted to a particular design.

On the examination of a middle sized goose-quill, it may be perceived, even by the naked eye, that its main stem contains about three hundred longer and more downy branches upon one side, and as many on the other, of more stiff, but somewhat shorter branchings. Many of these branchings, on being viewed through an ordinary microscope, are found to comprise nearly twelve hundred leaves or filaments, and as many stalks, if they may be so denominated, on the back of which each of the leaves or branchings seem to be divided into sixteen or eighteen small joints, from whence emanate small long fibres, each proportionably shaped according to its position, (those in the under side of the joint being much longer than those directly opposite to them in the upper,) and many of them terminated with small crooks, much resembling those small crooks which are visible to the eye in the seed buttons of burdocks. The stalks likewise on the other side are divided into as many small knotted joints, but without any appearance of strings or crooks,

each of them about the middle being divided into two parts by a kind of fork, one prong of which is longer than the other.

The stems of the downy branches are so arranged, that the leaves or hairy stalks of the one side lie at top, or are incumbent on the stalks of the other, and also cross each other, by which means every one of these little hooked fibres of the leaved stalk insinuates itself between the naked stalks, and there, being full of knots and rather disjointed, (so that the fibres can easily get between them,) the two parts are so closely and admirably woven together, that they are enabled to impede, for the most part, the transclusion of the air; and though they are so exceedingly small that the thickness of one of the stalks does not amount to a five hundredth part of an inch, yet they compose so strong a texture that, notwithstanding the exceedingly quick and violent beating of them in the air, they hold firmly together.

The contrivance and contexture of these feathers evince an admirable providence of Nature: for they are such that, though by any external injury the parts of which they are composed may be disjointed, so as that the leaves and stalks shall not touch each other, and consequently several of these rents would impede the bird's flying; yet, for the most part, they of themselves readily rejoin and re-connect themselves, and are easily, by the bird's stroking the feather or drawing it through his bill, all of them settled and woven into their former and natural position; for there is such an infinite quantity of small fibres in the under side of the leaves, and most of them have such little crooks at their ends, that they readily catch and hold the stalks they touch.

From this instance in the formation of the feathers in birds, we may observe that provident Nature, if not in all, at least in many things which come under our investigation, performs her operations with the greatest uniformity.

BLACK ANT OF GRENADA.

The hurricanes in the West Indies, are generally most severe in the Islands of Martinica, Dominica, Guadeloupe, and the Island adjacent—and sometimes they extend over the whole of the eastern, or, as they are very improperly called, "Leeward" group, with the exception of the Islands near the coast of Cumana, as Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, and the Grenadines.—These Islands are very seldom indeed visited by a hurricane. The trade winds blowing with but little variation throughout the year. An exception to this general rule, however, took place about forty years since, accompanied with some circumstances of a nature so singular that a recital of them may not prove uninteresting. Little more than that number of years have elapsed, since the Island of Grenada suffered much from a most annoying visitation, which threatened to bring famine and desolation into the Island, and destroy not only the present, but the future hopes of the planter.

There suddenly appeared simultaneously in different parts of the island, a vast number of black ants, of a species until then unknown—and although the inhabitants of that fruitful island were wont to welcome strangers with kindness and hospitality, they seemed inclined to depart from their usual custom, so far as it related to these new but strange visitors, especially when they found the ants were more voraciously inclined than was consistent with the welfare of either party.

Their favorite food was vegetables, and they were by no means fastidious in their choice.—They attacked the fruit trees and denuded them of their leaves. The gardens of the slaves, and upon which they chiefly depended for subsistence, were next attacked, and yams, cassava, kallaloo, all shared an equal fate, that of annihilation. In a few months the number of invaders increased to an incredible amount.—They attacked fields of sugar cane—and soon the beautiful island looked as if a fire from heaven, the scourge of an offended deity, had passed over it. The fields, the trees, the roads, and even the dwelling houses were covered with these ants—and when all vegetation was destroyed in one quarter, they would take up their line of march and proceed elsewhere in search of food. In these migratory excursions, if they came to a brook or a small river, which are numerous in the island, it did not appear to impede their progress—those in front were impelled into the stream by the pressure from behind, and although many millions were swept away and drowned in the rushing waters, yet in a short time a sort of living bridge would be formed, over which the greater portion of these annoying insects, passed in safety and dry shod.

In short, it appeared that nothing would check their progress—or apparently reduce their number. The inhabitants, both white and black, as it may be well conceived, were in great consternation—and were about making preparations to remove to some more favored soil—when, during the month of August, while the ants were possibly congratulating themselves on being about to obtain undisturbed possession of the island, a hurricane was experienced for the first time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It was a furious one, as if desirous to make up in strength and power, for its forbearance in times past. But they soon learned that this hurricane was attended with one blessing, which they had not dared to expect—the black ants were exterminated! Not one of the kind was ever afterwards seen in the island. And what perhaps is almost equally singular—the island has never suffered by a hurricane since that time.

nothing essential for me to do? Did Christ make any atonement for sin, or is there no merit in his blood? Did Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, intend to convey the idea that all men in all ages of the world were sinners, and under the condemnation of the law of God, or was it only those to whom he wrote his epistle? Did he preach the doctrine of atonement, or the necessity of some one to suffer the penalty of the law in the sinners' stead? I would ask Philemon why it is necessary to believe in the reality of evil spirits or demons tempting our Saviour? What is gained or lost by believing or disbelieving it? What reason has he to believe that the whole of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew is any thing more than a description of the destruction of Jerusalem? Is it necessary to believe in the doctrine of the Trinity in order to be saved or not? If so, for what reasons? Do any of the prophets in the Old Testament teach that doctrine? Can a person be truly pious or a child of God, if his religious principles are in any degree unsound or defective? Is there any reason to believe that in this enlightened age of the christian world, any person may commit the unpardonable sin? If so, in what way? Is there any reason why a person should disbelieve or reject, as uninspired, any part of the Bible? I would be very thankful to W. and Philemon if they will have the kindness to answer these questions, and extricate my mind from many doubts and perplexities.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.
Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Bridgewater.
"In regard to the views and feelings of the public in reference to Mr. Adams' course in Congress, I am persuaded there is scarcely any dissenting voice from unanimous and cordial approval. I do not mean that there has been any direct test, but I have never heard any one disapprove, and all expressions that have fallen on my ear have been those of high commendation.
"I have long thought a District Convention should be called without distinction of party, to express the views of Mr. Adams' constituents upon this subject, and it would have been well if it had been done ere this. Let no more time be lost."

DEATH PATRIOT. "We care not a fig how much anti-temperance stuff Mr. Spear prints." Mr. Spear is editor of the *Norfolk Argus*. We suppose our *Knight of the Flagon* spoke the truth in the above sentence. Why should he care how much anti-temperance stuff is printed? Probably the more, the better for his cause. The *Norfolk Advertiser* has given our *Knight* a fine flagellation in the last number. He says, "The boy does not know the difference between an explanation and an apology." We think he is not far from the truth, and we imagine the castigation was justly merited; though we sometimes doubt whether it does much good to chastise one who has so often deserved and received such numerous corrections, as has the editor of the *Deedham Patriot*. We fear he is incorrigible.

We think the *Knight* must take the palm for low, vulgar phraseology. Among others, we noticed the following in the last number: "Vomiting like blazes," "sun got floored," "he agrees to dig the worms," "they turned out to be real squirts," "what makes a cow's tail grow downwards," "he's a slim concern, any how," "she's a pretty fair piece," "did not get down on my marrow bones," "man jabs a knife into him," &c. &c. If we could descend to his low phraseology, we would say, truly, his talent at this kind of writing "blazes," but his reputation for decency seems "floored." We doubt whether he has any ideas above fish "worms," and whether he will ever fire any other guns than "squirts." If he ever had any growth upwards, he must long since have been growing "downwards," like his "cow's tail." We doubt whether he has any "marrow bones" about him; and if he's not a slim concern, any how, we mistake. Must not his readers be improving in style and courteous epithets? If we might, for once, descend to a style with him that seems so familiar, and which he will, we apprehend, readily understand, we could say, "one scabby sheep spoils the flock." Alas! for the flock of editors, while such sheep, or rather goats, remain among them.

MISS BECHER'S ESSAY ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION. A little book displaying a mind shockingly warped by prejudice and in great ignorance as to the anti-slavery movements at the North. The book is a bundle of absurdities, and often contradictory with itself. She says, "Whatever throws a woman into the attitude of a combatant, either for herself or others; whatever leads her to a party—throws her out of her appropriate sphere." Such is her preaching. Her practice is, to come out with a book against anti-slavery measures, and thus bind herself to the opposite party.

NEW HAVEN was not the place for a college for colored people, because it was a city. Canterbury was not the place for a high school, because it was a small retired town. O tempora, O mores!! We wonder Miss Becher should step out of the appropriate sphere of her sex. She has had justice done her by the author of *Archy Moore*.

DEATH OF A STRANGER. The individual alluded to by the Overseers of the Poor, in their notice in another column, is supposed to have been a man of correct habits, and to have enjoyed a good character, as the letter of recommendation, a part of which only remains written in a very fair hand, found in his pocket book, fully confirms. The name of Thomas McNary appears in the memorandum attached to his pocket book, several times among sundry other items. All is clothed in mystery relative to his place of abode or his relatives and friends.

STORIES FROM REAL LIFE. The long expected third part of the series of *Stories from Real Life*, of which the *Three Experiments* formed the first part, has been published. It is entitled, "The Harcourts," and illustrates the benefits of Retrenchment and Reform. Subscribers to the work can receive it at this office, where a few copies are for sale.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS. The Rev. Mr. Minor, of Newport village, is expected to deliver an Address on Temperance, to-morrow evening, at the Evangelical Congregational Meeting House in this town, at half past seven o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The poetic favor of L. D. C. was received too late for this number. What has become of D. on the License Law? Another number of "Calm Thoughts" would be very acceptable.

PROBATE COURT. A Probate Court will be held on the second Tuesday in August, in this town.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Governor has issued his proclamation announcing the number of Representatives to which each city and town in the Commonwealth will be entitled under the new amendment to the Constitution. We annex the apportionment for this county.

Bellingham, one representative every year.
Braintree, one representative every year, and an additional representative eight years within the ten years.
Brookline, one representative every year.
Canton, one representative every year, and an additional representative seven years within the ten years.
Cohasset, one representative every year.
Dedham, two representatives every year, and an additional representative six years within the ten years.
Dorchester, two representatives every year, and an additional representative seven years within the ten years.
Dover, a representative four years within the ten years.

Foxborough, one representative every year, and an additional representative one year within the ten years.
Franklin, one representative every year, and an additional representative three years within the ten years.
Medford, a representative seven years within the ten years.
Medway, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.
Milton, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.
Needham, one representative every year, and an additional representative one year within the ten years.
Quincy, two representatives every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.
Randolph, two representatives every year, and an additional representative three years within the ten years.
Roxbury, five representatives every year.
Sharon, a representative nine years within the ten years.
Stoughton, one representative every year, and an additional representative six years within the ten years.
Walpole, one representative every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.
Weymouth, two representatives every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.
Wrentham, one representative every year, and an additional representative eight years within the ten years.

A SAD CATASTROPHE. The *Glasgow Courier* gives an account of the sad situation in which the *Advice*, of Dundee, was found at sea by the ship *Grace*, Captain Reid, which arrived at that port. The *Advice*, it will be recollected, is one of the whaling ships, which got caught in the ice last winter in the northern ocean, and it was feared was lost with all her crew. The following is the description which Captain Reid gives of his falling in with the *Advice*: "On the night of the 3d June, while in lat. 52° N., lon. 21° W., he descried a vessel, apparently in extreme distress, with sails torn, which proved to be the *Advice* whaler. On boarding the vessel, one of the most appalling spectacles presented itself that it is possible to conceive. Out of a crew of 63 men, including part of the crew of the *Thomas*, 54 had perished, and the remainder were in a miserable state of exhaustion and disease. In the fore-cabin were discovered five of the men speechless, in a dying state, and unable to move. The remaining crew, who were capable of being removed on board the *Grace*, one of them ceased to exist only three days after, and the other, who suffered dreadfully from scurvy, is, we understand, likely to recover. The remaining three found in the fore-cabin, it was evident, could not survive many hours, being the last stage of disease and debility. Among the survivors on board this ill-fated vessel were Capt. Duthers, the mate and surgeon, and Capt. Davidson, of the *Thomas*, of Dundee, one of the best men in the service. These were the only persons on board who presented any appearance of sanity, and these with the exception of Capt. Davidson, who appeared to be in tolerable good health, were only able to crawl upon the deck, but none had power sufficient to go aloft. The vessel was in a deplorable state of filth, and the stench emitted was abominable. The accounts given by the survivors are heart-rending in the extreme."

A THRILLING INCIDENT. The packet ship *Washington*, which recently arrived from Calcutta, had on board one of the largest Anacondas ever imported into this country. The animal was kept in a large box, and for one hundred and thirty days, had not partaken of food or drink. With a view of gratifying the curiosity of one of the Custom House Officers, the Captain proceeded with him into the hold of the vessel, and with an axe removed the top of the box, in which the reptile was incarcerated. She was coiled in convoluted folds around her eggs, which were evidently undergoing the process of hatching. Not content with the spectacle thus presented, they must needs know how many eggs there were, and for this purpose they cut the animal, and the handle of the axe was used to remove part of her body from the eggs. So soon as the attempt was made, the Anaconda became furious, and quick as thought, darted its gaping jaws towards the Custom House functionary, enclosing his head, (which, by the way, is not a small one) within the vortex. The Captain, with great presence of mind, threw the axe into the mouth of the monster, in so doing, narrowly grazing the cheek of the officer, but saving him from being swallowed. A portion of his ear cut off, and an abrasion of the skin of his dexter jaw, saving the fright, was the only damage sustained. The Captain had his hand identified with fourteen impressions of the fangs of the serpent, which he considers as fourteen substantial reasons for the exercise of more prudence in future.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER. The United States Gazette states that Mr. Foote, formerly a wine merchant in Philadelphia, a short time since took with him a considerable sum of money, and started for the west. When he reached Huntington county, he evinced symptoms of derangement, suddenly he left the packet boat, and has not since been heard of. The Huntington Gazette states that the body of a man was found in Water street dam. He had two large stabs or cuts on each side of the neck. He had on a fine dress coat, hombazine vest, pantaloons of summer cloth, all black. In his pockets were found a fine gold pocket watch, comb, pencil, trunk key, silver spectacles, tobacco, some small loose change in silver, and a newspaper, the "Public Ledger," published in Philadelphia, dated June 27, 1837. No other papers were found that would lead to a discovery of his name, or place of residence. When found, he still held in his right hand a lucky cane, with a buck horn handle, having a silver top, with the initials B. E. F. engraved thereon. A black fur hat, made in Philadelphia, with a white cravat, in his left hand, the initial F. wrought on the corner, with silk thread, was floating at the edge of the river, a few rods above the place where the body was found. An inquest was held by Samuel Caldwell, verdict of the jury: "that his death was caused by the aforesaid wounds, inflicted by unknown hands."

SINGULAR CASE. Two years ago last May, a child of Mrs. Grant, aged two years, while amusing itself upon the knees of its mother, who was engaged in sewing, a tailor's thimble of silver, inadvertently struck the thimble from the finger of the mother, and putting it into its mouth, was soon distressed with choking from an attempt to swallow it. It stuck in the throat, producing distressing symptoms, when the mother endeavored with her finger to remove it, but instead of succeeding, pushed the thimble behind the palate, and lodged it in the passage from the throat to the nostril. Attempts were made to extract it but without success, as the passage was of course small, and the thimble firmly embedded. A few days since an attempt was made by Dr. George Frost, to remove the offending body, which had for a long time given rise to symptoms of a very unpleasant nature, and would probably have produced caries of the adjacent bones, and subsequently fatal symptoms. This last attempt proved perfectly successful, without the assistance of any cutting instrument, and without any injury to the child. The joy of the grateful mother and friends may well be imagined.—*Springfield Republican*.

MARRIED.
In Canton, Mr. Charles H. French, formerly of Dedham, to Miss Elmina Everett.
In Stoughton, Mr. Hiram France to Miss Matilda Howard, both of Randolph.
In Newton, Mr. Michael McIntosh, of Needham, to Miss Mary Boynton.

FORGERY. A young man named Daniel J. Barnard, of Boston, sent a lad into the Mechanics Bank with a check, purporting to be drawn by Harrison Fay, for \$494. When the check was presented, it occurred to the Teller that all was not right, and he asked the boy where he obtained it. The boy replied that he received it from a man who was then waiting in the street. The Teller immediately followed the boy, and told him to point out the man from whom he had received the check—which he did—and Barnard perceiving it, attempted to run away—but Mr. Hooper, the Teller, started in pursuit, and soon overtook him. He was carried to Police Court, and examined. Mr. Fay testified that the check was not his, but a forgery. Barnard was put under \$1000 bond, but being unable to obtain it, was committed.

DESTITUTE SEAMEN. The Boston Morning Post says that a case of some interest to sailors was recently decided before the United States Circuit Court. The United States Consul at Smyrna, Mr. Olney, sued in behalf of the United States, *Richard Mathews*, master of the brig *Gem*, for \$100 penalty, for refusing to bring home from Smyrna a destitute sailor. Counsel for the plaintiff, Hon. John Mills, District Attorney; for the Defendant, B. R. Curtis. Defence set up that the sailor was an alien, and therefore not an "American seaman." The Court held, that the sailor having arrived at Smyrna as one of the crew of an American vessel, was an American seaman, within the meaning of the United States Statute. The just after a consultation of ten minutes, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. We believe that this construction of the law is somewhat new—and ought to be generally known.

PIRATES. The bark *Talent*, of Boston, Jenkins, master, has arrived from Messina. When off the Western Islands, she was brought to by a piratical hermaprophrodite brig, clipper built, armed with six guns and a long twelve pounder, on a pivot amidships. Captain Jenkins and his mate were taken on board the brig and confined to the fore peak, while the pirates overhauled the *Talent*. They took from her the new sails and rigging they could find, the clothes, watches, &c. of the officers, and every thing they took a liking to. The chronometer was hidden by the cabin boy in a half barrel of rice, and escaped their search, although they examined every barrel of bread. The *Talent* was then suffered to proceed, without any serious outrage on the ship's company, although the mate received a violent kick as he was leaving the brig, for casting an inquisitive glance at the twelve pounder.

LICENSES. The *Norfolk Argus* states that Mr. Taft, of the Roxbury House, was tried before J. J. Clarke, Esq., for keeping a house of entertainment without a license, and gave bonds for his appearance at Dedham in September next. He has since obtained a wine license. Mr. Bates was tried for the same offence. Mr. Johnson his bar-keeper refused to testify, on the ground that he was interested in the profits of the house, and in the event of the suit, being a partner with Mr. Bates. Mr. Clarke decided that his reasons for refusing to testify were insufficient, and fined him ten dollars. Mr. Johnson refused to pay and was committed to Dedham Jail, where he remained about twenty-four hours, when his fine was paid, and he was discharged. The trial of Mr. Bates was adjourned to Thursday morning.

GREAT SACRIFICE. The decline in the value of real estate in some parts of England, within the last six months, has been very great. The Bristol Gazette states that the whole of the extensive woollen cloth manufactory at Ulling, three miles from the city, and machinery, a genteel dwelling house, eight acres of land, a large reservoir, &c., which originally cost upwards of sixty thousand pounds, was sold last week at a public auction sale, for only two thousand three hundred pounds!

JUSTICE. Daniel Walton, convicted of stealing a pair of drawers, not having ever been previously convicted, was sentenced to transportation for life! And William Lowe, convicted of burglary, having been previously confined at different times, for seven various offences—and once convicted of felony, was sentenced to imprisonment to hard labor in the House of Correction for one year! An English editor suggests to the Judges, to write a list of sentences, clip them up, throw them into a lucky bag, and give to each culprit the benefit of a draw!

CROWN OF ENGLAND. By the laws of England, no member of the royal family is allowed to marry without the consent of the Sovereign. The Queen in her own right, may marry whom she pleases, excepting a Roman Catholic. *Victoria* may select her husband from her own subjects, or from the petty princes of Germany, from the prairies of the West, the plantations of the South, or the hills of New England. Several of our American girls, on visiting England, have been offered Dutch coronets—and who knows but some Yankee boy may yet wear the crown of Great Britain? He had better dig potatoes at home.—*Exeter News Letter*.

A LAD TORN TO DEATH BY A DOG. The St. Clairsville Gazette tells an appalling occurrence which lately took place in that town. A lad while riding on horseback early in the morning, was attacked by a large dog, seized by the leg and thrown down, and before he could arrive, the ferocious animal had torn his head and face to such a degree, that he died almost instantly. The boy was twelve years of age, and rather stout, but not sufficiently so to defend himself against the ferocity of the animal. The dog was shot during the day.

MELANCHOLY DEATH. The *Dedham Advertiser* records the sudden and melancholy death of Major Elihu P. Mason. He left Dedham in the morning after breakfast, in his usual health, alone in a chaise for Newton. He had been absent but a short time, before the news came that he was found lying in the road in an insensible state. His horse had travelled leisurely along and was stopped, a mile or more ahead. Medical aid was soon procured, but it proved unavailing—He is supposed to have fallen from his chaise in a fit of apoplexy.

RECKONING. There was a rencontre between B. F. Thomas and William White, in Mount Sterling, Ky., which grew out of some political quarrel. White struck Thomas a blow with a chair, which broke his arm; in return for which Thomas stabbed his opponent in the abdomen with a sheath knife, killing him on the spot. B. F. Thomas and his brother, who seems to have been implicated in the transaction, were both arrested and committed for trial.

SHARK CAUGHT. Capt. Ralph Peacock, of the steam boat *Comet*, while standing on the deck at the foot of Fulton street, New York city, discovered a shark in pursuit of a dead fish floating on the top of the water. The captain immediately jumped into his boat with harpoon in hand, and with one thrust secured the fish. The shark measures nine feet in length, and six feet four inches in circumference.

FAILURES IN PARIS. There were fifty-three bankruptcies in Paris, during the month of May. In January, there were 27; in February, 28; in March, 61—in April, 40—total since the first of January, two hundred and twenty-nine.

EMIGRANTS. Within a week past, nearly twenty-five hundred emigrants have arrived in New York from Europe. Many of them, however are of a good class, and have brought with them some property. They are bound to the West.

MARYLAND ELECTION. The Whigs have succeeded in electing four of their candidates at the late Congressional election in Maryland. The Van Buren party have elected the same number.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

DIED,
In this town, yesterday morning, Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Jabez Sumner, aged 11 years. She had a protracted illness, attended with great bodily distress and often with most excruciating pain. The disease so seriously affected her nervous system, that frequently, in the former part of her sickness, she could converse but little or bear much company. But, at length, she was able to sit and bear more, when her mind appeared to be in a happy state. She frequently asked her watchers to read portions of the Holy Scriptures, and pray with her. She desired the ministers who visited her to do the same, and once selected the *fourteenth chapter of the gospel of St. John*, which commenced with, "Let not your heart be troubled." &c., to be read to her. Her parents, who had the best opportunity of judging, think she became the subject of serious impressions and experimental religion, when she was but five years of age. She had by them, and by her Sabbath School teachers, ever been taught the "truth as it is in Jesus," and we trust, it was attended to her heart by the saving efficacy of the Holy Spirit, and that she may be now rejoicing with him, who, when here on earth, took little children in his arms and blessed them, and declared, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Those of us who are acquainted with the family feel to sympathize with the bereaved parents, who have often been called to mourn the loss of one after another of their children.

The funeral will be attended this afternoon from the house of the bereaved family.
In Dorchester, Mrs. Margaret Young, aged 77.
In Canton, Mrs. Mila Fenn, aged 47.
In Stoughton, Mr. John Holmes, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 80.
In Needham, Mrs. Rachel Bullen, aged 82. She was found dead in her bed, and is supposed to have died in a fit, as she was in usual good health the evening previous, and was about her chamber but a few hours before her death.

BRIGHTON MARKET.
MONDAY, July 31. At market, 316 Beef Cattle, 105 Stores, 16 Cows and Calves, and 3879 Sheep.
Last week's prices were fully supported on Beef.—We noticed several yokes extra taken at \$7.50 per cwt. Cows and Calves—Sales were made at \$30, 35, and \$50.
Sheep and Lambs—Very dull. We noticed sales at \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.12, 2.33, and one lot at \$2.50.
Swine—None at market.

VEGETABLE MARKET.
BOSTON, Aug. 2. Shell Beans, 25 cents per quart; String Beans, 75 cts. per bushel; Green Corn, 1 1/2 cts. per dozen; Tomatoes, do. do; Green Peas, 75 cts. per bushel; New Potatoes, 75c. per bushel; Cucumbers, 15 cts. per dozen; Early scotch bush Squash, 12 1/2 cts. per doz.; Beets, 6 cts. per bunch; Carrots, 6c. per bunch; Turnips, 6c. per bunch; Onions, 6c. per bunch; Lettuce, 4c. per head; Cabbages, 3c. per head.
FRUIT—Strawberries, 25c. per box; Thimble-berries, 25c. per box; Currants, 6 to 8c. per quart; Blueberries, 25c.; Raspberries, 25c.; Gooseberries, 12 1/2 to 16c. per quart; Peas, 17c. quart; Early Apples, 50c. per peck; Cherries, 12 1/2 to 20c. per quart; Peaches, 25 to 50 cents a single one!!

Notice.
DIED at the Almshouse in this town, on Wednesday last, of brain fever, a foreigner, whose name is supposed to be JOHN KERNEY, about 35 years of age. Nothing could be ascertained from him, as he was unable to converse. He had about him a Watch, and \$6.37 in money—\$7 was found in the Stable of J. J. Carr, after he had been sleeping in it a few days since, which is supposed to have belonged to him. This information is given in order that his relatives or any person authorized, may settle the expenses on his account and receive his property.
LEWIS BASS,
DEENY BASS,
JAMES NEWCOMB,
Overseers of the Poor of Quincy.
Quincy, Aug. 5.

Sheriff's Sale.
NORFOLK, ss. Taken on sundry writs, and will be sold by consent of parties, on MONDAY, Aug. 7th, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, at Hosea H. Flanders' Ledge, in Quincy, one yoke of Oxen; one Cart; one Wagon; a large quantity of hammered and unhammered Granite; Stone Tools; Hand Hammers; Iron Shovels; Long Wrenches; Blast Drills; Wedges; half round Drills; two Chains, weighing 500 pounds; one do. 50 pounds; three pair Sheers and Rigging; 403 small Chisels; 17 Drills; 574 large and small Chisels; 45 Hammers; 162 Hawsing Hammers; 250 Steel; 2 Bush Hammers; Blacksmith's Tools; 5 Forges; 10 Anvils; 6 pair of Bellows; Sea Coal; 200 baskets of Charcoal; Grindstone; 363 lbs of Wedges, half round; 60 Drills; 100 lbs. of German Steel; lot of Iron; together with a large lot of Stone, Steel, and Blacksmith's Tools, of all kinds, too numerous to mention.
By order of
THOS. ADAMS, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
Quincy, Aug. 5, 1837.

Canal Shares at Auction.
TWO SHARES, Nos. 22 and 48, in the Quincy Turnpike, will be sold at Auction to pay an assessment of thirty dollars on each Share, which was assessed at a meeting of the Corporation on the 26th of last April, to be paid in on the 5th of May last. The sale to be at Mr. DANIEL FARRINGTON'S, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of Aug. next, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Directors.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Treasurer.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, Aug. 5.

Auction.
TO be sold on THURSDAY, August 10th, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., the Dwelling House recently erected by Mr. JOHN FOWLE, situated in rear of Canal street. Said House is painted inside and out, and papered within, and is a very desirable situation for a small family.
By order of the Directors.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, Aug. 5.

Straw Carpeting.
4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.
Quincy, Aug. 5.

Money Found.
A SMALL sum of Money in Bank Bills, was found by the subscriber. The owner may receive it by proving property and paying for this advertisement.
ELISHA MARSH.
Quincy, Aug. 5.

Wood.
JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by J. Curtis, White & Co. at the head of the Canal, FIFTY CORDS OF HARD WOOD, and forty cords of PITCH PINE WOOD.
Also—Sixty cords of Pine SLABS.
BELA WHITON, Agent.
Quincy, April 22.

Quincy Stone Bank.
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors met on Monday, Tuesdays and Fridays.
J. H. BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.
A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

Notice.
THE subscribers to the Stock in the "Granite Bridge Corporation," are hereby notified that a meeting of said Corporation will be held at the Railway House, in Milton, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of hearing the report of their Directors and of the Committee upon the subject of By-Laws; and also to transact any other business which may regularly come before them. A general and punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Directors.
OTIS SHEPARD, Clerk.
Milton, July 29.

Blacksmith & Machinist.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.
AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.
He will also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, &c. &c.
The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz. SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.
JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 25.

A Card.
MR. L. STIMSON, Instructor of Dancing, acknowledges with gratitude the very liberal encouragement which he has received heretofore from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, and would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, that he will commence a Day School, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses, at Mr. FARRINGTON'S new Hall, as soon as it is completed; and should he be successful in obtaining a large class, he will fit and prepare his scholars for an exhibition of Dances at the close of the quarter, which has not been surpassed in that term of time. All those who would like to join the class, will please to call on Mr. FARRINGTON, and subscribe as soon as convenient. The subscribers will have notice given them in season, when the quarter will commence.
By Terms of Tuition as usual.
Quincy, July 15.

List of Letters,
REMAINING in the Post Office, Weymouth, July 1st, 1837.
Baldwin, Seth Mrs.
Baron, Silas
Barnell, Sarah Mrs.
Blanchard, Daniel Jr.
Brown, Bradish B.
Cleverly, Samuel
Damon, John W.
Eastman, Loton H.
Elkins, Moses R.
Hollis, Lysander
Holbrook, Samuel
Knowles, Elijah E.
Lovell, Leverell P.
Lovell, Cotton
Lovell, D. & M.
Loud, Lory C.
Loud, Nathaniel N.
Newton, Minot P.—2
Newton, Henry
Nash, Lysander P.
Pray, Edward—4
Weymouth, July 8.

For Sale or to be Let.
FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.
Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church.
The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.
HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, June 24.

To Sell or Let.
A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to
WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

To be Let,
A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber.
JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, April 22.

To be Let,
PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.
Quincy, July 29.

A Good Chance.
ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Elinor Fulton.
RECEIVED and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, R. Elinor Fulton, a Sequel to the Three Experiments of Living.
Quincy, April 1.

Carriage Manufacture.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggee WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIEYS. "
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES. "
25 " WAGONS " "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

THE subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, and desiring to continue the same, and to give the public the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)
On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.
Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLET.
Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Blue Hill Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken from Boston, on the Blue Hill Turnpike, leading from Dorchester and Milton Village to Randolph, formerly known by the name of Tucker's Tavern, (recently kept by M. Thayer) now Blue Hill Hotel. Said house is large and commodious, fitted up in good style, with an excellent stable, and permanent water flowing from an adjacent spring with two convenient places to water horses, &c. A beautiful grove adjoins the premises, and a large number of fruit trees, among which are a choice variety of cherries. Those who travel for pleasure or business are desirous to be made comfortable and happy, are invited to call, as they may rest assured no pains will be spared on the part of the subscriber to render them both comfortable and happy.
N. B. Should a large party wish to be accommodated they will please send previous notice.
J. V. CLARK.
Milton, July 1.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.
At the head of the Quincy Canal.
FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
BELA WHITON, Agent.
Quincy, April 15.

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, now building, and which will be let for a GRAIN STORE.
Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.
Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to
SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.
Quincy, April 1.

White's Bonnet Room.

THE subscriber having completely refitted and greatly improved the convenience and elegance of his Bonnet Room, would particularly invite the Ladies to call and examine his large assortment of Florence and other Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons. It is his intention to keep on hand the largest assortment that can be found in this market, including some of the first quality and latest patterns.
Having in his employ both an Englishman and a Frenchman, long experienced in the manufacturing of Straw Goods, attentive and pleasant clerks for the sales, and a retired and commodious room, where purchasers can take their friends to advise at leisure; and also having an establishment of the same kind in the city of New York, which enables him with facility to receive the latest fashions and fashions, he hopes to merit the commendation of all.
JAMES C. WHITE,
Boston, April 22.

Notice.

HOUSE, SHIP, and SIGN PAINTING; GLAZING, GILDING and VARNISHING,

POETRY.

WATER AND RUM.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

Cold Water, pure and clear,
To man was freely given;
And while mankind are here,
It will descend from heaven.
This element received its birth,
Ere man was made upon the earth.

And when our parents graced
Fair Eden's happy ground,
Cold water pleased their taste,
Though in abundance found;
Nor did that happy pair, we trust,
Need stronger drink to quench their thirst.

But were it needful then,
And now, and ages hence,
The blessing would have been—
(We speak with reverence)—
Pouring from the clouds, and freely come,
Raining, instead of Water—Rum.

For would not God our Judge,
The gift to us afford?
Would he the favor grudge?
Be that far from the Lord!
If needed, it had been as free
As are the waters in the sea.

But this destructive drink,
By fallen man was made:
Though Satan might, we think,
Have also lent his aid.
Thus man and fiend, with help enough,
Performed the work, and found the stuff.

And the ingredients
Are poisonous to our race;
Benumbing every sense,
And bloating up the face.
Diseases and delirium,
Are often fruits of drinking Rum.

The wise to folly turn,
When they have drunk their fill;
The simple only learn
To be more simple still.
The spirit of the poor it flags,
And clothes the wealthy man with rags.

Now Water, Heaven's gift,
To earth for drink has come;
But man has made a shift,
And taken up with Rum.
But Water will again prevail,
And man again drink Adam's ale.

Weymouth, July 27, 1837.

For the Quincy Patriot.

LINES

WRITTEN DURING A THUNDER STORM.

The following is the effusion of a young muse, who promises well, and is destined to rank high in the poetical world; and though it is not poured out in soft rhyme, yet is not wanting in the true spirit of poetry.

Almighty! now I hear thy awful voice.
In thunders wild, thou speakest from above,
And biddest the sinner suppliant turn.
To seek thee, in this hour of dread; the next,
Perchance, may call thee to his awful bar.
Sinner, mayhap, thy death-bolt in yon cloud
Sleeps, and ere thou art aware wilt wake thee
From thy slumber. Repent, or else, too late
A sense of danger come. Now is thy time,
Or never. Lord, I shrink into myself,
And seem of nought, a thing of yesterday,
And only worthy not to be. What's man?
A being but of dust. A questioner
Of thy mysteries—of thy plans, improver.
Poor mortal! vain are all thy dreams;—thyself
The dupe of all thy schemes. Should God frown,
Thou perishest, and thy works follow thee
To chaos and to ruin.

ANECDOTES.

Hiring a Door. 'But pray, Johnny,' interrupted his mother, 'where do these people think you live?' 'At a house in Grosvenor street,' said Jack, 'next door to what-d'ye-call-em's hotel; my name is on the door, and my address on my card.' 'But you do not live there?' said Mrs. Brag. 'Not I,' replied the son, 'I only rent the door.' 'How do you rent it?' said the mother. 'Why, I went to the man,' said Brag, 'who keeps the house. Now, sir, said I, I want to rent four square inches of your panels. He was puzzled for the moment; but I was down upon him in no time, and no mistake. Out I pulled from my pocket a brass plate of these precise dimensions, hereupon is engraved—'Mr. Brag.' 'What will you take per annum, said I, to let this be screwed on your door, and let your servant take in my cards and letters?' 'Startled him a little at first; however, he entered himself for the plate, acceded to my proposition, and so for the trifling consideration of four guineas per annum, and a tip to the slavey, I got the credit of five windows in the front, three stories high, in one of the best streets in London.'

A Free Man. When Sidney was in France, being one day hunting with the king, and mounted on a beautiful horse, he received a message that his Majesty would buy the horse at any price; he answered that he would not part with him; whereupon the king ordered the animal to be seized, and a large sum of money given to the owner; which being made known to Sidney, he shot the steed dead, saying, 'He was born a free creature, he has served a free man, and should not be mastered by a king of slaves.'

LORD WALDEGRAVE. Some time after the late Lord Waldegrave abjured the Catholic religion, he was sent ambassador to France, where he resided several years. Being one day at an entertainment with his cousin the Duke of Berwick, and many other noblemen, were present, the Duke wanting to mortify him on the score of religion, asked his Lordship whether the ministers of state, or the ministers of the gospel, had the greatest share in his conversion. 'I am astonished, my Lord Duke,' says Waldegrave, 'how you can ask me such a question! Do not you know that when I quitted the Roman Catholic religion, I left off confession?'

CHAPS. A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend, that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. 'Friend,' said Obadiah, 'these should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips.'

PADY'S EXCHANGE. A Hibernian, passing home-went for his dinner, with a bunch of odd ends of laths and boards on his head, for July, to make the pot boil, was accosted by a gentleman dismounting at a bank door, with, 'Here Pat, hold my horse a minute.' 'Yes, yer honor; just take these chips under your arm, and I will.'

VARIETY.

EXTRAORDINARY ANTIPATHIES. What jarring chord of the human fabric is struck—and how is it struck—to produce effects both involuntary, irresistible, and unaccountable, similar to the following remarkable sensation? Henry Hill, of Kenton Digby narrates that the king shook so vehemently in knighting him, that he would have run the point of his sword into the eye of the knight elect, if the Duke of Buckingham had not guided it across his shoulder. M. La Motte de Vayer could not endure music, but delighted in the sound of thunder. An Englishman of the seventeenth century, was nearly expiring, whenever the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah was read to him. A Spaniard about the same period fell into a syncope, whenever he heard the word *lana* (wool) mentioned, although his coat was made of that material.

ALMOND TREE. The common or sweet almond is a soft and pleasantly-flavored kernel contained in a nut which is a flatish shape and has an inner shell. The almond tree (*amygdalus communis*) is usually twelve or fourteen feet high. Its beautiful pink flowers grow in pairs; they appear very early in the spring, and are remarkably beautiful. Almonds are imported into this country sometimes in the shell, and often without, from France, Spain, Italy and the Levant. They are packed in casks, boxes, or bales. The province of Valencia was formerly much celebrated for its almonds, but the cultivation of the trees in that part of Spain has for several years been neglected. By pressure they yield a considerable proportion, sometimes nearly half their weight of oil. In some parts of the East India it is said that almonds supply the place of small money.

IVY. This plant saves many animals from want and death, in autumn and spring. In October, it blooms in profusion, and its flowers become a universal banquet to the insect race. The great black fly (*musca grossa*) and its numerous tribe, with multitudes of small-winged creatures, resort to them; also, those beautiful animals, the latest birth of the year, the admiral and peacock butterflies. In its honey, it yields a constant supply of food, till the first of November. In the spring, in the bitter months of March and April, when the wild products of the field are nearly consumed, the ivy ripens its berries; and almost entirely constitutes the food of the mistle-thrush, the wood-pigeon, and other birds.

SPONGE. Sponge is allowed now to be a living being; but it long remained a question, whether it was a vegetable or an animal one. Its tendency is now the belief of the best naturalists. It is described as fixed and torpid; of various forms, composed of network fibres, or of masses of small spines interwoven together, and clothed with a gelatinous flesh, full of small mouths on its surface by which it absorbs and rejects water.

SHOE BLACKING. Perhaps the best in the world is elder-berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water, and set them in the shade a few days, filling it up with water. After it is cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, and then boil it down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, rub the shoe till there is a fine gloss. The same will make good writing ink.

TO KEEP OFF FLIES.—At a late meeting of the British Entomological Society, a paper was read, developing a plan for keeping flies out of houses. The means adopted is simply a net of different-colored thread, the meshes three quarters of an inch square, which is fixed before the window. The flies, it seems, are stupid enough to suppose that this net presents an absolute bar to their entrance, and therefore do not make the attempt.

VEGETABLES. Vegetable substances, which have apparently lost all vital power, may frequently be made to germinate by iodine. The vegetable acids and their salts favor the development; so do the alkalis and sulphur. Solutions of alcohol, camphire, and essential oils, accelerate vegetation, especially camphire; but in their concentrated state, destroy it. The aromatic infusions, sugar and gum, promote it, if they do not ferment.

INSECTS. All genuine insects have six legs; a head distinct from their body, furnished with two antennae; and pores for respiration, extending to the tracheae, arranged along their sides. They are all produced from eggs. Some undergo no metamorphosis; others, but a partial change; while the remainder pass through three stages of existence, after their egg-state.

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street, Boston, April 29.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESSE AND COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Silks.

A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at
JAMES C. WHITE,
45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, June 10.

Notice.

ERENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, no Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.
They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-net and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellus and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Crocker & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crocker, Glass and China Ware.
Quincy, April 29.

Liniment Opodeldoe,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.
JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighborhood, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.
THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc., at fair prices.

Quincy, March 18.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RYTHMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 25.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

Quincy, April 29.

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house.

Quincy, April 15.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Brigham Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

Quincy, May 6.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Truss Manufactury.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 265 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelmann's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now edited with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original and selected matter from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS*.

The *MECHANICS' MAGAZINE*, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also, one case of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by

Boston, April 29.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—AND THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.
CHARLES BRECK,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
FREEMAN HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER,
Quincy Railway.
Milton.
Weymouth.
Hingham.
South Scituate.
Lynn.
New-York City.
141, Nassau St.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE PROMISE.

At the age of eighteen Charles Vernon fancied himself violently in love;—the object of his passion was a lovely girl of sixteen; she was the child of nature, and never dreamed of disguising her feelings. She loved Charles with all the romantic fondness of that early age, and scrupled not to let him know, that in her opinion he was the first of created beings. Charles used to meet his lovely Fanny in her walks, and at the social parties where the youth of both sexes met together, when present enjoyment was the only object considered, and form and etiquette were unthought of. Fanny was the gayest of the gay:—She laughed, danced, and sung, in all the happy thoughtlessness of youth and innocence. But alas! the dearest joys must have an end. Charles was obliged to leave the pleasant village, the place of his birth, the residence of Fanny—his father destined him for the scenes of active life, and he prepared with a heavy heart to leave the scene of his early happiness. To part with Fanny was terrible; he feared that in his absence some other might try to win her love; and he determined to bind himself and her, by an engagement, which neither, of course, would ever wish to break. Fanny consented without hesitation. She asked no consent of any person; she lived with an aunt who idolized her, and from whom she feared no opposition; but a secret engagement was so romantic: consent would have destroyed half its charm. Charles never thought of making his father the confidant of his intention, if he had, the old gentleman would probably have laughed at his romantic folly, as old people are apt to call the unchangeable love of boys and girls. Charles felt that his love must be eternal, consequently the wisest step he could take was to secure his lovely Fanny by a promise of being united, as soon as he became of age. Nay, he went farther, and solemnly vowed never to marry any other. Fanny would not be outdone in love or generosity:—she echoed the vows of her lover—but more wisely added, "that is, dear Charles as long as you love me." If you see any other person you love more than me—(here she shed tears which, mingled with her smiles of conscious power, looked like dew-drops on the rose when the sun glances upon them.) "If you see any person you love more than me, I will give you back your promise." "Impossible! my own dear Fanny," was the enraptured answer:—"I can never see any person I love more than you, no other shall ever possess my affection."

They parted—Charles to pursue the path that was to lead him to future eminence—and Fanny to her home, where she often stole away by herself during the first week, to think of, and weep for, her dear Charles. But Fanny was too young and gay always to pine in solitude; she returned, therefore, to her gay companions, and though she thought of Charles all day long, she was happy, for he had not promised to love her always; and would he not soon return to see his friends; and was she not certain he would be true to his promise, because he loved her so dearly?

At the end of six months Charles visited his native village; he flew to his lovely Fanny; he found her the same as when he left her; he talked to her of the city where he resided, of the elegant fashionable young ladies he sometimes saw, though he had not become acquainted with any of them; for he was certain that not one of them could be compared with his dear Fanny. He left the artless girl as happy as he found her; obtaining from her a promise of answering his letters. Charles wrote often; and at the end of six months, once more returned to visit his native place. In their interviews, Fanny learned that he had become acquainted with some of the fashionable young ladies of the place; and she listened with sweetness to his description of their manners, dress and amusements; and she was not offended when Charles advised her to take a little more pains to embellish her dress, and to learn to play, and dance scientifically; for these accomplishments were considered highly important to a young lady.

Again they parted—Fanny's heart was not quite so light as it had been, yet she scarcely knew why. Charles had renewed his promise to love her always; but she thought he seemed not quite so fond of her society as he used to be, and then he said so much about those "fashionable young ladies;" and about her

"improvement." "Yet, after all," thought she, "I may be mistaken, he only has more to think of, more cares than he used to have; I dare say he loves me as well as ever; I am certain he will keep his promise."

Two years passed away immersed in business, and spending all his leisure in the society of the gay and fashionable, Charles Vernon began to think less and less of his lovely Fanny, he compared her with the accomplished young ladies he visited; poor Fanny lost by the comparison; in his estimation she was too volatile, and her manners not sufficiently refined. One young lady in particular attracted his admiration. Julia Wilmot was graceful and accomplished—she was not as beautiful as Fanny, but her manners were so elegant, conversation so brilliant—she was formed to adorn any station, and Charles regretted that he had been so rash as to make a promise to Fanny—"for after all," said he, "my love for her was only a boyish fancy; Julia Wilmot I love truly and sincerely." In short, though Charles felt his honor was engaged to Fanny, he discovered that his happiness depended on a union with Julia. He began to feel very uncomfortable, he had not resolution to deny himself the pleasure of her society: he was assailed by all the pangs of jealousy, for he saw her surrounded by a crowd of admirers, though he fancied she discovered a preference for him—what should he do? He could never request Fanny to release him from his engagement: she was so attached to him it would break her heart. His letters to her had ceased, and on his returning once more to visit his father, the poor girl whose penetration was greater than their youth last met, and whose fears had been awakened by his silence, easily discovered that his heart was estranged from her, and that he considered his promise to her as an act of boyish folly. Fanny's thoughtless gaiety had given place to reflection, her feelings were too refined, and her ideas of love too exalted, to permit her to hope that she could be happy, by binding Charles to a promise, the fulfilment of which it was evident would not constitute his happiness. Her feelings were acute, for she still loved him, but her resolution was strong, and in the last interview she gave him in writing a release from his engagement, stating her reasons mildly, yet forcibly. Charles scarcely knew whether to rejoice at, or regret this generous conduct. It certainly raised Fanny in his opinion; but then Julia: the beautiful and accomplished Julia Wilmot! She certainly loved him; no doubt would accept him; and if he married Fanny he should never make her happy when his heart was engaged to another. He returned to town—offered himself in form to Miss Wilmot, and received for answer that she had accepted the addresses of another. He accused her of coquetry. She defended herself with spirit and address, using for her argument, "that as he had never been explicit in his declarations, she had no reason to believe that he felt any decided preference for her—that she had admitted his visits at first from preference; but as sufficient opportunities had offered for declaring his intentions, and he had not availed himself of them, she had no idea that his happiness was concerned in her decision, and that in accepting the addresses of his rival, she had consulted her own happiness"—and concluded by urging that "a love which could waver in its choice, was not such as could make her happy." Poor Charles knew too well why he had not been explicit; but would not add to Julia's triumph by informing her that an engagement with another, from which he was just released, had been the cause of his apparent wavering. He felt that his hopes had been too sanguine, and that Julia's love for him had not been of that devoted character which only could satisfy his feelings. His thoughts reverted to Fanny, and he sighed deeply when he reflected on her confiding trust and artless tenderness—he feared she was unhappy; but his pride would not permit him to seek a renewal of their intercourse, besides, "she was not exactly the woman to make him happy."

Years passed away; Charles remained unmarried. In the mean time the lovely and ingenious Fanny had given her heart and hand to another. At the age of twenty-seven Charles Vernon having completely conquered his disappointed love for the charming Julia, discovered that his opinions and tastes had undergone a complete alteration. He became acquainted with a female, who, though she was neither so beautiful as Fanny, or so accomplished as Julia, possessed every requisite to make him happy. She resembled neither in any great degree, but in her manners, appearance, and conversation, there was an indescribable charm which bound him her willing captive. Her intelligence and good sense, and above all, her deep and sincere attachment to him, completed her conquest. There was nothing to oppose their union—no dangerous rivals were encouraged to torment him; this was a "rational love" for a rational being. Charles confessed it to its object—was accepted; and ever after had reason to rejoice that a noble, though simple and artless girl, had possessed the magnanimity to release him from a promise which his notions of honor would not have suffered him to break, although his feelings had forced him to regret it. The generous conduct of Fanny met its reward in the consciousness of having acted right, and when time had soothed the disappointed feelings of an early love, reflection and experience taught her, that though what is called "first love," may be the most ardent, and then he said so much about those "fashionable young ladies;" and about her

our feelings, but our conduct may always be under our own direction, and where inclination and duty are not at variance, the performance of the latter will soothe the pain of any sacrifice we may make of the former.

DROWNING.

Scarcely a day passes without applications to the coroner, to hold inquests on persons who have been accidentally drowned. As it frequently happens that a considerable time elapses before medical assistance can be produced, it may not be amiss to give a brief outline of the course which should be pursued for the resuscitation of such persons when the time they have been under water affords a reasonable hope of success. When a person has remained above a quarter of an hour under water, there can be no considerable hope of his recovery. But as several circumstances may happen to have continued life, in such an unfortunate situation, beyond the ordinary term, we should never too soon resign the unhappy object to his fate, but try every method for his relief; as there are many well-attested proofs of the recovery of persons to life and health who had been taken out of the water apparently dead, and who remained a considerable time without exhibiting any signs of life.

The first thing to be done after the body is taken out of the water is to convey it as soon as possible to some convenient place where the necessary operations for its recovery may be performed. In doing this, care must be taken not to bruise or injure the body by carrying it in an unnatural posture, with the head downwards or the like. In attempting to restore animation, the principal intention to be pursued is to restore by gradual means the natural warmth, upon which all the vital functions depend. A moderate degree of heat will be sufficient. For this reason after stripping him of his wet clothes the body must be rubbed for a considerable time with coarse linen cloths, as warm as they can be made; and as soon as a well heated bed can be got ready he may be laid on it, and the rubbing should be continued. Warm cloths ought likewise to be applied to the stomach and bowels, and hot bricks or bottles of warm water, to the soles of the feet.—After the restoration of heat, volatile spirits should be frequently applied to the nose, and the spine of the back and pit of the stomach may be rubbed with warm brandy or spirit of wine. To renew the breathing, in the absence of a better apparatus, a strong person may blow his own breath into the patient's mouth with all the force he can, holding his nostrils at the same time; when it can be perceived by the raising of the chest, that the lungs are filled with air, the person ought to desist from blowing, and should press the chest so as to expel the air again. This operation may be repeated for some time, alternately inflating and depressing the lungs, so as to imitate natural respiration. A clyster of warm water is also recommended. While these things are doing, some of the attendants ought to be preparing a warm bath, into which the person ought to be put, should the above endeavors prove ineffectual. Till the patient show some signs of life, and is able to swallow, it would be useless and even dangerous to put liquors into his mouth. His lips, however, and tongue, may be frequently wet with a feather, dipped in warm brandy or other spirits; and as soon as he has recovered the power of swallowing, a little warm wine or some other cordial should be administered.—*New York Times.*

WHITE WEED.

What benefit is White Weed to the farmer? One would be led to suppose, from witnessing the great amount of this article growing over many fields, that it was some valuable thing, suffered to grow and spread itself, or carefully cultivated, until scarcely a blade of grass could be seen without a very close inspection. What benefit is it? We never heard any person (save one) say it was good for any thing but to poison and root out every thing valuable from the ground. We never heard but one speak of it but to scold that it should have existence; still it is suffered to keep quiet possession. If it is a noxious weed, why not destroy it? It can be done—and now is the time to do it.—The field is even now white for the harvest. How can it be done? Simply by pulling it up root and branch, and carrying it from the field, and putting it where no soil can nurse it—where its seeds cannot be blown about by the winds, even for old pains to pull it up and throw it upon the soil, for its seeds will grow thus disposed of. It will be a great job to pull it up, granted; it will be a good one, no one will deny. In some fields we observe but a few of the plants; spare them not now for their beauty; they spread like the contagion of vice—they may be here conquered with comparative ease. Out with them, we say, spare them not. Suffer them not to enter your barns with your hay, to be spread with your manure over the whole of your grounds. The seeds of each flower are numerous,—their name is legion.—Burn, sink and destroy them while you can without the labor of Hercules. We speak of the worse than uselessness of this weed on the authority of many farmers, who in purchasing grass seeds are careful to see that there is no white weed among it. Still, if they are mistaken, and any farmer can show that there is any value in it—that it makes good hay—that it ought not to be abated as a nuisance—let them come forward if they please, and state what they know about it.—*Portland Farmer.*

TIMELY ADMONITION.

The General Association of Massachusetts held its annual meeting at North Brookfield, on the 27th June. From the pastoral letter they then issued, the following is an extract:—

"We invite your attention to the dangers which, at present, seem to threaten the female character with wide-spread and permanent injury. The appropriate duties and influence of women are clearly stated in the New Testament. Those duties and that influence are unobtrusive and private, but the source of mighty power. When the mild, dependent, softening influence of woman upon the sternness of man's opinions, is fully exercised, society feels the effect of it in a thousand forms. The power of woman is in her dependence, flowing from the consciousness of that weakness which God has given her for her protection, and which keeps her in those departments of life, that form the character of individuals and of the nation.—There are social influences which females use in promoting piety and the great objects of Christian benevolence, which we cannot too highly commend. We appreciate the unostentatious prayers and efforts of woman in advancing the cause of religion at home and abroad; in Sabbath-schools, or leading religious inquirers to the pastor for instruction; and in all such associated effort as becomes the modesty of her sex; and earnestly hope she may abound more and more in these labors of love. But when she assumes the place and tone of man as a public reformer, our care and protection of her seems unnecessary. We put ourselves in self-defence; she yields the power which God has given her for her protection, and her character becomes unnatural. If the vine, whose strength and beauty is to bear upon the trellis work, and help conceal its clusters, thinks to assume the independence and overshadowing nature of the elm, it will not cease to bear fruit, but fall with shame and dishonor in the dust. We cannot, therefore, but regret the mistaken conduct of those who encourage females to bear an obtrusive and ostentatious part in measures of reform, and countenance any of that sex, who so far forget themselves as to itinerate in the character of public lecturers and teachers. We especially deplore the intimate acquaintance and promiscuous conversation with regard to things "which ought not to be named," by which that modesty and delicacy, which is the charm of domestic life, and which constitutes the true influence of woman in society, is consumed, and the way opened, as we apprehend, for "regeneracy and ruin."

HARVESTING CORN.

If your hay is short, or you wish to sow winter grain after your Indian corn, or secure your corn against the effects of early frosts, you may cut up your cornhills close to the ground, in fair weather, with a sharp knife or sickle, and lay two rows into one, in small bundles, as when you top and secure your stalks; bind your bundles above the ears, and stack the same day, in small stacks, either upon the borders of your field, or upon an adjoining field; you may then plough and then sow as upon fallow grounds; secure your stacks by doubling down the tops, and binding the heads with a pliable stalk; this will exclude the rains which otherwise would damage your corn. The corn will be ripe at the usual time, without the least diminution in its color, weight, or value; but in the opinion of some of the best farmers, (who are in the steady practice of this mode from choice,) with an increased value to the grain. The increased quantity and value of your stalks will richly pay the expense; you may in this way, bring forward the sowing of your winter grain, two, three, or four weeks, which will again at harvest repay the expense of cleaning your corn-fields. If you house your corn-stacks before you husk your corn, the pitching will be heavy, and your bundles often break, and your places for housing be difficult and inconvenient, and often exposed to your cattle; therefore, husk your corn on the field, and empty your baskets into your cart as you husk, always remembering to leave the husk upon the stalk, by breaking off the cob; these will again repay your expense in feeding. The difference in the mode of husking, will at first be considerable; but a little practice will soon remove this, and render them equal. It is of high importance for every farmer to know every mode of culture that will afford him successful advantage in managing his farm, and in this point of view, this does not rank as one of the least.

GREEK FUNERAL.

A late traveller gives the following account of a Greek funeral. "A low bier, standing near the centre of the church floor, bore the corpse, the remains of a female. On her head was a white turban, in which was gracefully entwined a large braid of hair. She was dressed in a long light brown silk mantle, with edges trimmed with sable. Her head was resting on a pillow of yellow silk, beautifully figured with gold, and a small coverlet of the same was spread over the lower part of the body, and hung down from the foot of the bier. She seemed like a person who had thrown herself on a couch to rest from the fatigues of a journey. No coffin, no shroud, none of the wonted habiliments of the dead were seen. On each side of the bier stood large waxen candles, and around were standing hundreds of friends, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand. Half an hour or more, the priests alternately chanted and recited the funeral service, and at short

intervals numbers recited a sacred song. The Scriptures were opened, and from the ancient Greek was read, "the hour is coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth." An aged priest, with a long hoary beard, standing by the side of the dead, in their own native dialect, then addressed the people. He stood there, he said, to speak for her who could no longer speak for herself, and for her to forgive any who might in any way have injured her. If she had herself injured any, he hoped they would freely forgive her. The assembly, with united voice, responded "we forgive, and may we also be forgiven of her," crossed themselves and bowed. Then the crowd parted, and relatives themselves drew near. The eye of the husband was now, for the last time, fixed on the object of his affections. Thrice he crossed himself, then bowed and kissed the cheek now cold in death; and so affectionate was this last farewell, that no one could pronounce it a ceremony merely. The deceased was then borne to the depository of the dead, and when laid in the tomb the priest poured oil on her head, repeating from one of the Psalms of David, "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein."

HYDROPHOBIA.

This is one of the most dreadful diseases which ever effects animal life. As this is the season for its prevalence, and some instances having occurred in this neighborhood, a degree of alarm and not unreasonable apprehension exists against dogs. The great difficulty at the outset, is to detect the incipient stages of the disease, before the animal is able to inflict injury. It is melancholy to reflect that the precaution is seldom taken to destroy rabid dogs until they have bitten individuals. We have looked into some medical treatises on the subject, and find that certain symptoms, if accurately observed, will always enable one to detect the early indications of the disorder.

The first symptom of the disease in a dog, is a strange departure from his usual habits, a never-failing indication of hydrophobia. This peculiarity consists in a disposition to pick up straws, pieces of paper, or threads upon the floor. An inclination to scratch or rub parts of themselves, and a sort of sluggishness of look and sullenness of manner, as if to get away from observation. They gradually become peevish and irritable, and manifest a peculiar antipathy against cats and other dogs. The irritability increases, and dogs and persons about them are objects of their enmity. A stick held toward them will excite anger, and they snap at it furiously, even if done by one whom they are most fond of. Some dogs, in the early stages of the disease, will come at the call of their master, and wag their tail with the usual friendliness of manner, while the next moment they turn and snap at some object about them. As the disease advances, the eyes become swollen and inflamed, the breathing is thick and heavy, froth appears at the mouth, and they are continually gnawing and biting at objects.—When this stage of the disorder arrives, but few persons are so stupid as not to perceive the necessity of their immediate destruction.

Medical writers affirm that the fatal effects of this dreadful disease may result from the bite of dogs even days before any signs of hydrophobia are visible. In relation to the origin of the disease, there is no settled theory among medical writers. The ancients attributed it to a worm under the tongue, and the moderns, some of them, consider it only a gland there for generating poison. One thing seems settled, that the disease in the human system has never yet been eradicated by artificial remedies. Certain death is inevitable to that unfortunate individual who has been exposed to the bite of a rabid dog, unless the amputation of a limb has sometimes checked the circulation of the poison. The time which elapses between the bite and the appearance of the disorder, varies from ten days to the lapse of some years, as the nervous system or the virulence of the poison determines. The horrible condition of a human being suffering from apprehension or hydrophobia itself, is too familiar to be detailed. The horrible pains in the limbs, and contortions and convulsions of the body at the sound or sight of water, the apprehensions of approaching death in all the hideous forms the bewildered imagination creates, is dreadful for the patient and the tortured friends to endure.—*Northampton Courier.*

A FINE WOMAN.

It is very pleasant to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the book of Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family, of a useful member of society; the one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff, and the loom; the business of the one is pleasure; the pleasure of the other is business; the one is admired abroad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the most respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of HERNIA, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of those instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the nature, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Elastic Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by which some persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on a back with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Sullivan's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Some, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

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Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention, as, furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

MALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. Geo. E. A. Andrews, edited by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminister REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very fine Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One set of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the present in the money market, at 45 Hancock Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29.

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Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.

Quincy, June 10.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Hopes and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medical Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, &c. Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO on Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-HINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15.

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Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging solid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of your Bilious Pills, I have made use of them myself as they are safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

J. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, Quincy, Jan. 7.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1837.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

CHILDREN OF CARVER, BRADFORD, AND WINSLOW, AWAKE! ATTEND!!

Pursuant to the recommendation of a meeting of the citizens of Dorchester, at which the undersigned were appointed a committee to designate a day and hour for the Convention, they hereby give notice that a District Convention will be held in the town of Quincy, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and the citizens of each Town comprising the Twelfth Congressional District, without political or religious distinctions—as they value the liberty of Speech and the Press—as they value the perpetuity of the Union of these United States, in short, as they value that boon left by their venerable sires, as a legacy as lasting as the rock on which they landed,—LIBERTY,—are requested to send, at least, five Delegates to said Convention, to adopt some Resolutions approving the course pursued by our Honorable Representative, John Quincy Adams, in his noble and fearless defence of the Right of Petition, at the last session of Congress, and expressive of our gratitude for the same course, and as a pledge that his constituents will sustain him in future; and to take into consideration the disastrous consequences which threaten our country in the proposed annexation of Texas to our Union.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, Braintree,
JOHN A. GREEN, Quincy,
H. W. BLANCHARD, Dorchester.

Braintree, Aug. 3d, 1837.

FREE DISCUSSION.

We are cordial to free discussion on any subject.—We have ever believed freedom of speech and of the press to be the true glory of the land. They are rights and privileges which we will surrender only with our life. Hence we shall ever oppose mobocracy, and all unlawful measures to deprive us of these rights and privileges. We have laws, and good laws, and we mean to use our efforts to have them enforced on all occasions.

We are willing the subject of slavery should be freely and fairly discussed in all proper times and at all proper places. We believe slavery to be a great and crying sin—that it is contrary to the law of God, and violates that golden rule which requires us to 'love our neighbor as ourselves, and do to others as we would have them do to us.'

But, while we say this, we must express our decided disapprobation of the denunciatory manner in which some of the anti-slavery papers speak of many good men in the community, who are unfriendly to the measures of those who contend for immediate emancipation. In the *Liberator*, *New England Spectator*, and some other anti-slavery papers in the land, unwarrantable, and in our view, altogether unjustifiable attacks have been made upon the characters of good men, who feel that slavery is a great evil, but who have not yet seen the way to be clear, in which it can be done away. Their motives have been impugned—they have been called slaveholders and man thieves, and many such like names, without a shadow of proof that they ever held a slave, or ever bought or sold a human being.—Individuals have been named, and insinuations thrown abroad, calculated to incense the public against them, without any evidence having been produced to substantiate these charges.

We view such a course as entirely wrong: as calculated to do great injury to the cause of anti-slavery. It prejudices the minds of men against what is good and right in the anti-slavery movements. And when we have excited a man's prejudice by unjust insinuations and his hostility by slanderous insinuations, we cannot expect him to listen to us with candor, even when we tell him the truth; as a wise man, in answer to the question, 'What a man gained by telling a falsehood,' said, 'Not to be believed when he speaks the truth; so we believe.'

We think such injudicious measures, more than any thing else, have retarded the progress of emancipation. Even if a man were a thief, it might not be the best way to convince him of it, to call him so. And if he is not, it will not certainly do him any good to insinuate that he is.

We think it ought to be considered that it is but a little while since the whole North slumbered over the enormous evil of slavery; and though we firmly believe that anti-slavery men have taken the right ground, and that they have found 'the club of Hercules,' which properly used, will not fail to destroy the serpent, yet, if it be used in an injudicious manner, and levelled against those who only need 'light and love' to bring them cordially to coincide with all proper measures, it will impede the progress of the chariot which is rolling on to carry liberty to the captives, and to break the chain which now binds the oppressed.

We hope a more prudent course will be pursued hereafter. We wish the weapons of all anti-slavery men might be like those of the gospel, 'not carnal'; then would they be mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong holds of slavery. We say not these things to hinder the progress of abolition, but to further it.—We are confident there are multitudes in the community who need only light and that spirit of courtesy which the gospel everywhere inculcates, to induce them cordially to co-operate for the immediate emancipation of all the slaves in our land. Let these measures be used, and the time will soon come when it can be said,

Slaves cannot breathe in America.
If their lungs receive our air,
They die.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We invite the attention of all our readers to the Congressional Convention to be held in this town on Wednesday, the 23d inst. We hope the various towns will send each of them, at least, five Delegates. It is very desirable, that, as the subject of the Convention is one of common interest, in which all in the community are equally concerned, there should be a general representation from all classes of the people, without political or religious distinctions. 'The Right of Petition' is one of vital importance to the American Republic.—It is not simply one of the boughs or branches of Liberty, but the root of Liberty itself. If this right is to be wrested from us, freedom is no more. Will not every citizen realize the importance of rallying around this common standard, and sustaining their Honorable Representative in his laborious and indefatigable efforts to defend their rights on the floor of Congress? We doubt not they will, to the last, etc all measures cal-

culated to tear from them their privileges of a free people, bought by the tears and blood of their fathers of '76. We hope the several editors in the District will say a word to the readers of their Journals on this all-important subject.

The Old Colony Memorial, published at Plymouth, notices the proposed Convention in the following emphatic language:

"We insert to-day a notice for a meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth Congressional District, to be held on at Quincy on the 23d instant. The objects of the meeting have our entire approbation. We look upon the course of Mr. Adams in defence of the right of petition, as among the noblest of all his political efforts, and we should be exceedingly happy so far as the expression of our own opinion goes, to strengthen him in sustaining this inestimable right."

"We look upon Texas as a sort of Botany Bay to the United States. Every individual who commits an outrage on society, or a crime against our laws, seeks an asylum within its borders. We never could screw up our patriotism to view it as 'glorious struggle in the cause of freedom' in any other light. Even were it expedient to enlarge the borders of our national dominion, already, we fear, sufficiently extensive, by the annexation of other territory, we cannot justify ourselves that the great body of the people of Texas sufficiently possess the restraints of morality and religion, to render them of any value to us. At the present time, and under present circumstances, we think the annexation of Texas to the Union would be fraught with disastrous consequences to the peace and happiness of the nation, as well as to the perpetuity of her best institutions."

Again, as a short time only intervenes before the 23d inst., we urge the immediate action of the friends of liberty through the district, in order to insure a full representation.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In order fully to understand the twelfth and following chapters of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, it is to be remarked that the Apostle treats in them of the miraculous powers which were communicated to the Christian church in the infancy of its existence.—These powers were various, and furnish to us, as they did to the first converts, undeniable evidence of the celestial origin of the gospel. Multitudes of the early Christians had these supernatural gifts imparted to them in different measures, and of different kinds. To one was given the word of wisdom, that is the whole doctrine of the gospel, to another the healing of diseases, to another the faculty of speaking in various languages, to another the power of interpreting languages. The miraculous powers were imparted to the members of the Corinthian church, and it seems they had in some measure perverted them. The Apostle therefore gives them directions for the right employment of their spiritual gifts, and impresses upon them the importance of rendering all their gifts subservient to the advancement of the cause of Christ. These miraculous powers continued in the church of Christ till in the wisdom of God they were no longer deemed necessary for the propagation of the Christian faith. They then ceased to be imparted to the followers of the Savior, and ordinary means only were employed.

In the fifteenth chapter the doctrine of a future resurrection is brought into view in one of the most sublime and interesting passages to be found in the Apostle's writings. This doctrine was a subject of derision to the learned Grecians, and the false teacher, whom we have before mentioned, had adapted his discourses to the views they entertained of the doctrine denying the resurrection, and openly declaring that it was inconsistent with the principles of reason to suppose that the body, which perished in the earth, should ever be quickened with life. To this reasoning the Apostle directs some parts of his discourse. 'But some man will say,' (referring no doubt to the false teacher at Corinth) 'how are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?' In answer to this he appeals to the operation of the Divine power, which we every where behold; the production of plants from seeds, which perish in the earth; the diversity of the bodies of beasts, and fowls, and fishes; and the different degrees of light with which the heavenly bodies shine. For if the Divine power is so illustriously manifested in the endless variety of its productions, can we doubt for a moment that God is able to raise the dead? In his hands the resurrection of the human body is as easily effected, as the original formation of the body. Hence there is nothing incredible in the doctrine of a future resurrection.

This invaluable portion of the Apostle's writings is, or ought to be, familiar to all our minds. We have read it, I trust, with thankfulness to God for the light it has thrown upon our future prospects; for the consolation it has imparted to us in seasons of affliction; when we were weeping over the dying objects of our affection; or when we stood at the grave, which was soon to hide from our sight all that was mortal of our beloved relatives and friends. Resting in the firm belief of a future resurrection, as declared and illustrated in this chapter, and other parts of the sacred writings, we beheld a light beaming upon the darkness of the grave, and looked forward with the fullest assurance of faith to that solemn period, when agreeably to the declaration of Him, whom God hath appointed to be the resurrection and the life. 'All that are in the graves, shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and shall come forth.' Looking for, as we are hastening into this great day of the Lord, let us live as becometh those, who know and believe that they are now acting for eternity, and that they must 'receive hereafter according to the deeds they have done in the body.' In that world of retribution which the gospel has revealed, when all its solemn realities shall be present, may it not be our distressing lot to exclaim in the language of Scripture? 'Oh, that we had been wise!' that we had considered, as we ought, our latter end; that we had thought of these things before as we think of them now!

God grant that we may none of us experience these upbraiding reflections in the region beyond the grave! But may we all so live and so die that we may be admitted to dwell in the presence and to partake in the everlasting favor of our Maker and Redeemer.—To be continued.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The remarks of W. respecting the terms *loved and hated*, as applied to Jacob and Esau may be correct.—We have no wish to controvert them. We would only say, if God preferred Jacob to Esau, 'before the children were born, or had done either good or evil, that his own purpose according to election might stand,' if he was not partial. Nor, can we see that he gains any thing by saying, 'the Apostle is treating only of nations, of the selection of the descendants of Jacob, from whom the Jews proceeded to be the depositaries of his will, in preference to those of Esau.' And again, 'It

relates solely to the good pleasure of God in distinguishing what nation he pleases with singular tokens of his favor, and leaving others without any extraordinary advantages.'

If God selected 'the descendants of one man'; if he preferred them to the descendants of another man, and that before either of them 'had done good or evil,' and 'out of his mere good pleasure,' is not this the carrying out of the same principle which he condemns in those who believe in particular election; or, that God has 'mercy on whom he pleases to have mercy?' Is this that impartial Being of whom he has so often spoken?

If I select the sons of A. and confer on them peculiar favors in preference to the sons of B. before either of them have done good or evil; and if I have a right to do, am I not as much partial as though I select one individual and confer on him special privileges, in preference to another individual who is equally good with him? I confess if W. can see any distinction here, he has a more perfect discrimination than I possess. And if God, 'solely from his good pleasure' must prefer one individual, (as he did Jacob, to Esau, before either of them were born,) and 'has a right to distinguish what nation he pleases with peculiar tokens of his favor,' in this life, why may he not do the same in the life to come? Is not the principle precisely the same? Or, does that immutable distinction which exists between right and wrong, as applied to creatures on earth cease, when exercised respecting the same creatures beyond the present world? Is not justice the same in all worlds, heaven, earth and hell? Does God say, 'he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much,' and then act out this same principle by preferring one man to another on earth, only because of 'his mere good pleasure'; and because it is for a short time?

If it is wrong and unjust for God to prefer one man to another irrespective of his moral character, or having done either good or evil, as it relates to the future state; is it not also wrong and unjust to prefer one to another on earth, before either of them have done good or evil? Every one can see that the principle is precisely the same. And if, as God says, 'he who is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much,' then is He not as unjust in his preference on earth, as he would be in any preference beyond the present world? We wish to see this problem solved. We wish any one would tell us, how God 'solely out of his mere good pleasure,' can prefer one to another on earth, and bestow upon him peculiar tokens of his favor, before either of them have done any good or evil; and why he may not do the same, as it respects a future world?

We should think he believes in as much partiality in God, in his bestowing 'peculiar favors on whom he pleases, and on as many nations as he pleases, and withholding extraordinary advantages from whom he pleases, and from as many nations as he pleases,' as those who believe 'that God of his own sovereign pleasure has elected a certain part of the human family to be the heirs of everlasting life and happiness.' If W.'s God does not act upon the same principle as to time, that their God does as to eternity, we cannot understand language, and do not know what principle is. And if his 'illustrations' on this subject have shed any new light, or exculpated the divine character from any part of the partiality and injustice, which he thinks the advocates of the doctrine of election cast upon that character, it is invisible to us.

The fact of the case seems to be this. He has no love for the doctrine of election, the purposes of God, or divine sovereignty. And finding this subject so clearly stated in the Apostle's argument, he is compelled to admit some kind of election or sovereignty on the part of God, and therefore supposes it to be a preference of God's mere good pleasure, to Jacob and his posterity before Esau and his posterity. But in our view he has gained nothing; for, if it is unjust, and impeaches the character of God to prefer one before another in eternity, before either of them had done good or evil, it is the same, only in a less degree, to prefer one to the other on earth.

We believe God did prefer Jacob to Esau before either of them had done good or evil. We believe he had a right so to do if he pleased. We believe he frequently prefers one to another on earth before either of them has done good or evil; as that one should be born heir to a throne and another to poverty, one to sickness and another to health, etc. Nor, have either of them any just ground of complaint against God. It depended entirely on his will whether they should ever have an existence. It depended entirely upon the same will whether that existence should commence with the advantages of health, riches and honors, or, under the disadvantages of sickness, poverty and shame. Surely no man had any thing to do with those circumstances which gave him being in India or America; which made him a Hottentot or an Englishman; which subjected him to all the evils of heathenism, or conferred on him the advantages of christianity; which entitled him, by heirship, to the inheritance of millions, with health and honors; or, entitled him upon his poverty, disease and reproach. We only ask, if God can be, and is, (as the whole course of his providence demonstrates) thus partial to individual men and nations in this world, wherein this principle differs from bestowing such favors as he pleases, and on whom he pleases, in the world to come?

We repeat it. We believe in election, in the sovereignty of God. We believe all men deserve to perish. That God provided a way of life for them all—that they all, without exception, refuse to come to the Christ that they may have life—that in consequence of their violation of his law, and rejection of the Savior, God might justly leave the whole human family, or any part of them, to their own chosen ways, and to reap all the dreadful consequences of their sins. We believe the goodness or sovereign pleasure of God through the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Ghost, makes willing (not forced) in the day of his power, as many as infinite wisdom sees best—and though the belief of the truth prepares them for heaven; that it is sovereign goodness that saves any; that, while sovereign grace goes beyond equity, and induces some to prepare for heaven, it never keeps within equity, or withholds from any a single privilege which they have a right to claim, or inflicts any more punishment upon any, than justice requires.

We should be happy to learn wherein this kind of sovereignty differs from that which selects the children of one man, and confers on them special tokens of favor, and leaves the children of another man without any extraordinary advantages, and that 'before either of them had done good or evil.'

Philemon will be happy to give an answer to the questions proposed to him by 'An Inquirer after Truth,' when time and opportunity shall permit.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

TEMPERANCE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I take the liberty to send you the remarks of two celebrated individuals on the subject of temperance. They are very striking, and are worthy of being reflected upon by every body. The words of the Sage of Quincy come to us now with all the emphasis of a voice from the dead. Sir Astley Cooper was one of the most celebrated Surgeons in London, and his practice was immense. His observations derive great weight from this consideration.

QUINCY, February 21, 1819.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for your address to the New Bedford Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, which I have read with pleasure and edification. It abounds in ingenuity and information; it is elegant and pathetic; it is pious and virtuous; it addresses itself to the understanding and the heart.

A drunkard is the most selfish being in the universe. He has no sense of duty, or sympathy of affection with his father or mother, his brother or sister, his friend or neighbor, his wife or children; no reverence for his God; no sense of futurity in this world or the other—all is swallowed up in the mad, selfish joy of the moment.

Is it not humiliating, that Mahometans and Hindoos should be put to shame the whole Christian world, by their superior examples of temperance? Is it not degrading to Englishmen and Americans, that they are so infinitely exceeded by the French in the cardinal virtue? And is it not mortifying beyond all expression, that we Americans should exceed all other eight millions of people on the globe, as I verily believe we do, in this degrading, beastly vice of intemperance.

I am, Sir, your obliged friend and

humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

William Willis, Esq.

Sir Astley Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them evil spirits; and if persons could witness the white livers, the dropsies, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen, as the consequence of drinking them, they would be aware that spirits and poison are synonymous terms."

NEW PLAN FOR LECTURES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In these hard times it is desirable that every alleviation should be sought. May not the means of general education be applied, and the subjects of Lyceum lectures be substituted for the dolorous, worn-out topic of secular perplexities? It has been proposed among us to ask the several adjoining towns to unite for scientific and literary purposes.

The plan is this—Let every town furnish from itself as many gratuitous lecturers as it can; let each of these gentlemen deliver the lecture he has prepared in each of the associated towns, in turn; asking only his travelling expenses paid by the town in which he lectures. By this plan, each town, gathered into the largest meeting house or hall, could hear alternately all the lecturers in the circuit; and the whole expense to each family would not be more than fifty cents. They should begin by the middle of September, or first week in October, so as to secure good travelling and long evenings.

Mr. Editor, let my heart slip in a wish, that should this plan be adopted, elementary instruction may be one of the prominent topics discussed by lecturers; and especially the importance of introducing Christian morality as an agent in mental culture—barring as by statute all debateable dogmatics. Religion in its philosophical signification is the divinely constituted basis of the highest intellectual expansion. It is quite time that the moral powers should fill the place in education which the All-wise Creator designed them to fill in society. We want school men. We want our town schools, small and great, should lead forth all the powers of the future man, in their proper order, harmony and strength, so that we may ere long realize God's idea of a MAN.

HINGHAM.

VULGARISMS OR YANKEEISMS. Along with, for with; arter, for after; ax, for ask; bimely, for by and by; be-grutch, for grudge; because, for because; bellows, for bellows; bran new, for new; blow'd, for blew; cheer, for chair; chimbley, for chimney; clargy, for clergy; clean, for quite; cetch, for caught; come past, for came by; a cold, for cold; digest, for digest; done, for did; drap, for drop; darsent, for dare not; dream, for drain; divorced, for divorced; frind, for friend; for to, for to; forbid, for forbidden; fore, for before; furdur, for further; give, for given; hizzen, for his; howsemever, for however; hussen, for houses; hearn, for heard; if so be, for if; is often, for is; keer, for care; kiver, for cover; know'd, for knew; larin, for learning; lem'me, for let me; leasest, for least; must n't, for must not; maricle, for miracle; mild, for mile; neast, for nest; nighest, for nearest; ourn, for ours; pardner, for partner; raley, for really; ruff, for roof; riz, for risen; rumatiz, for rheumatism; says I, for said I; saxon, for saxon; see'd, for saw; sildom, for seldom; spunful for spoonful; shay, for chaise; shot, for shut; shew, for showed; sot, for sat; spy, for sprightly; squinch, for quench; stich, for such; skeered, for scared; skase, for scarce; sythe, for sigh; speak, for spike; sarment, for sermon; sabber day, for Sabbath; taters, for potatoes; teach'd, for attached; taint, for it is not; that are, for that; theirs, for theirs; turkel, for turtle; um, for them; I took and did it, for I did it; unrip, for rip; unposible, for impossible; upporepus, for obstreperous; vally, for value; weak, for weak, etc. etc.

ROGUEERY. On Saturday night last, some persons in this town possessed of a roguish disposition, employed the hours designed for sleep in opening the gates in different sections of the town, and by a display of sundry other foolish freaks. The gardens of individuals were thus exposed, and had cattle, cows, horses, etc. escaped from their enclosures, or been left at liberty to roam, much injury would have been the result of this highly censurable conduct. We are requested to state that a reward of five dollars will be paid upon the conviction of the guilty.

AMERICAN LIBERALITY. In no country perhaps are more liberal contributions made for the support of religious institutions than in our own. We learn from the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, that in our own State, seventy Calvinistic churches, too feeble to support themselves wholly without assistance, have received aid from that society, during the past year. It is stated that the sum distributed among these seventy churches, is \$3,325. This in a single State, and in one year, speaks well for the liberality of our generous people.

LADY'S BOOK. The Lady's Book, for July, contains a number of pleasing and entertaining articles in poetry and prose—mostly written by ladies celebrated for their literary acquirements.

PUBLIC MEETING. It will be observed by reference to our advertising columns, that a meeting of the citizens of this town is solicited at the Town Hall on Thursday evening next. We hope all who value that most inestimable right—the Right of Petition—will attend. On the annexation of rebellious Texas to this Union, the public press at the North has already expressed with few exceptions an unfavorable opinion.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS. The quality of the paper upon which we print is not so good as promised, or as the sample appeared and the lot represented to be when we purchased it. We shall in future deal with those who will sell us such paper as we desire, and especially when they receive cash on delivery.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. The first number of this work will be issued on the first of October ensuing. It will be edited by Dr. Samuel Daly Langtree, assisted by some of the most distinguished literary writers of the day. We wish our friend a cheerful and hearty support. Otis, Broaders & Co., Boston, are the agents for New England.

MILITARY REVIEW. The 14th of September has been appointed as the day for the Inspection and Review of the first Brigade of volunteer companies. It is expected that the Review will take place in the vicinity of the Railway.

FAMILY MAGAZINE. This work for the present month answers the most sanguine expectations of its patrons and is highly deserving the support it receives. The publishers seem determined that it shall retain the celebrity it has thus far enjoyed. Otis, Broaders & Co., Boston, publishers.

TREASURY RECEIPTS. The receipts in the United States Treasury for the month of June were \$393,000, viz.: for customs, 213,000; lands, 680,000. The expenditures during the same month were about \$2,611,603.

ALARMING FLOOD COMBINATION. The Buffalo Journal of the 1st inst. says, there is every reason to believe that notwithstanding the immense yield of the grain crops this season, the manufacturers and dealers in flour are busily at work to forestall and buy up the market. The extent of ramification of this secret combination is incredible, and their resources ample. The above paper says:

We could name, we believe, a single bank for instance, eastward of us, which, within a few days, has engaged to make discounts to the amount of at least \$140,000 to three individuals, for the purchase of wheat—and the agents of which individuals have already passed through this city and gone west to purchase wheat of the new crop. We could also name an association of individuals in another part of our State, who already own one bank in Michigan, and another in the valley of the Scioto, Ohio, if not indeed other banks, whose agents are in the field making purchases; to say nothing of the dozens of our large milling establishments who have their agents scattered in all directions, and whose means, obtained from a large number of banks, which are completely at their control, are of the most ample kind. And further, we think we could designate from seven to ten banking institutions in this State, which are the mere creatures of these monopolists, and three-fourths of whose discounts are either directly or indirectly made to these men, and whose demands they dare not at any time gainsay.—And further still, we most conscientiously believe that an effort made by these monopolists to induce the bank commissioners to deal most rigorously with, or, in the words of one of them, to 'spur up' all the western banks, at least, which will not come into their measures, and minister to their speculations.

CENSUS. The following is the official return census of the population of the towns annexed first day of May, 1837, prepared by the Secretary Commonwealth:

NORFOLK COUNTY.	
Bellingham	1159
Braintree	2277
Brookline	1083
Canton	2789
Cohasset	1331
Dedham	3532
Dorchester	4564
Dover	518
Fosborough	1416
Franklin	1696
Medfield	899
Medway	2650
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.	
Abington	2057
Bridgewater	2092
Carver	900
Duxbury	2281
East Bridgewater	1927
Halifax	781
Hanson	1435
Hingham	1658
Hull	3445
Kingston	1371
Mattapoisett	1000
Middleborough	2092
North Bridgewater	1927
Plymouth	1927
Plymouth	1927
Rochester	1435
Scituate	1658
Weymouth	3445
West Bridgewater	1927

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Montreal at New brought London papers to the evening of 30th J.

Lord John Russell has addressed the electors borough of Stroud, requesting the honor of being one of their representatives. This address is considered indicative of the policy of the Melbourne Ministry which has been retained by the Queen.

Lord Wellington is said to have shown a disposition of yielding to the general wish for a defeat the Queen has expressed opinions tending to the point. She has selected for her most of her leading families known to be in favor of the liberal King Louis Philippe has received letters announcing the death of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse, and also of the Prince Ferdi Hesse Philipshal. The French court were for these princes for the space of seven days.

His Majesty the King of Hanover (Duke of Cumberland) arrived at Rotterdam on the 25th June, of the English Government steamboat Comet, on a visit to the kingdom.

There are now two foreign monarchs serving army of her Majesty the Queen, namely, the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians, both of whom are Field Marshals. There are only two other Marshals, the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge.

An interview had taken place between the dowager and the princess Victoria, which is deemed as having been of the most gratifying nature.

The accounts from the country are remarkable as regards the approaching harvest.

The health of the Emperor of Austria is said to become exceedingly precarious.

The Gazette of Augsburg draws a frightful picture of the dearth prevailing in Egypt, attributed to the untimely of the culture of cotton for grain, by order of the Khedive, who is not in a condition to pay his creditors a recourse to the Emperor of Austria.

The Smyrna Journal of the 9th June, reports plague to have reached its period of decline.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. As the steamboat C had just put out and proceeded a small way up the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of July of her boilers burst, by which nine or ten persons more or less scalded—three were shot by the explosion of the boiler, and the boat had been taken on fire. One of them was reported to have been drowned could not, however, discover the truth of the truth with sufficient accuracy, and trust that it is not. As we hurried down from the office to the river hearing the noise of the explosion, we first saw a poor fellow, a black man, just brought to shore, who had picked him up—he was badly and bleeding. Two white men had been taken a little higher up the landing, one of them was scalded; the skin and flesh of his face and even of his person that was exposed, were crisped and on his body, and the mucus and other liquid frame forced out of his mouth, nostrils and ears of worst of all we believe. On the boiler the Chariton, lay two men, one of them the other badly scalded, the latter especially—they were persons we saw attended to, and applications of were made to relieve them. Four or five were injured, but not so severely as the above. One passenger, a deck one was scalded.

ATTEMPT TO POISON. The black girl who is to poison a white family at Shodeck, with arsenic at Troy. The Troy Budget says her name is Vannaler. She is reckoned about 15. The cause of dissatisfaction was jealousy towards a white girl Mary Welsh, who ill treated her. She likes the well enough. She went systematically to sprinkle the arsenic around the edge of the but covered it over slightly, supposing probably it would be more likely to partake of it than if it were in the center of

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MR. ADAMS' REPLY. In the reply of Mr. Adams to the letter of William Foster, published in our last paper, in the third paragraph, seventh line, "a might in a general degree," read "most, in a great degree." This error occurred in the paper in which it first appeared.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. The quality of the paper upon which we print is not so good as promised, or as the sample appeared and the lot represented to be when we purchased it. We shall in future deal with those who will sell us such paper as we desire, and especially when they receive cash on delivery.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. The first number of this work will be issued on the first of October ensuing. It will be edited by Dr. Samuel Daly Langtree, assisted by some of the most distinguished literary writers of the day. We wish our friend a cheerful and hearty support. Otis, Broders & Co., Boston, are the agents for New England.

MILITARY REVIEW. The 14th of September has been appointed as the day for the Inspection and Review of the first Brigade of volunteer companies. It is expected that the Review will take place in the vicinity of the Railway.

FAMILY MAGAZINE. This work for the present month answers the most sanguine expectations of its patrons and is highly deserving the support it receives. The publishers seem determined that it shall retain the celebrity it has thus far enjoyed. Otis, Broders & Co., Boston, publishers.

TREASURY RECEIPTS. The receipts in the United States Treasury for the month of June were \$93,000, viz.: for customs, 213,000; lands, 650,000. The expenditures during the same month were about \$2,611,760.

ALARMING FLOUR COMBINATION. The Buffalo Journal of the 1st inst. says, there is every reason to believe that notwithstanding the immense yield of the grain crops this season, the manufacturers and dealers in flour are busily at work to forestall and buy up the market. The extent of ramifications of this secret combination is incredible, and their resources ample. The above paper says:

We could name, we believe, a single bank for instance, eastward of us, which, within a few days, has engaged to make discounts to the amount of at least \$140,000 to three individuals, for the purchase of wheat—and the agents of which individuals have already passed through this city and gone west to purchase wheat of the new crop. We could also name an association of individuals in another part of our State, who already own the Scioto, Ohio, if not indeed other banks, whose agents are in the field making purchases; or say nothing of the dozens of our large milling establishments who have their agents scattered in all directions, and whose means, obtained from a large number of banks, which are completely at their control, are of the most ample kind. And further, we think we could designate from seven to ten banking institutions in this State, which are the mere creatures of these monopolists, and three-fourths of whose discounts are either directly or indirectly made to these men, and whose demands they dare not at any time gainsay.—And further still, we most conscientiously believe that in not made by these monopolists to induce the bank commissioners to deal most rigorously with, or, in the words of one of them, to "spur up" all the western banks, at least, which will not come into their measures, and minister to their speculations.

CENSUS. The following is the official returns of the census of the population of the towns annexed, on the first day of May, 1837, prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

NORFOLK COUNTY.			
Bellingham	1159	Milton	1772
Braintree	2237	Needham	1492
Brookline	1053	Quincy	3040
Canton	2185	Randolph	3041
Cohasset	1331	Roxbury	7493
Dedham	3532	Sharon	1093
Dorchester	4564	Stoughton	1993
Dover	518	Walpole	1592
Foxborough	1416	Weymouth	3257
Franklin	1696	Wrentham	2517
Medfield	899		
Medway	2650		50,399
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.			
Abington	2057	Marshfield	1660
Bridgewater	2992	Middleborough	5005
Carver	490	North Bridgewater	2701
Duxbury	2729	Pembroke	1258
East Bridgewater	1297	Plymouth	5034
Halifax	751	Plymouth	855
Hanover	1435	Rochester	3570
Hanson	1658	Scituate	3750
Hingham	3445	Wareham	2166
Hull	180	West Bridgewater	1145
Kingston	1371		
			46,253

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Montreal at New York, brought London papers to the evening of 30th June.

Lord John Russell has addressed the electors of the borough of Stroud, requesting the honor of being again one of their representatives. This address is considered indicative of the policy of the Melbourne Ministry, which has been retained by the Queen.

Lord Wellington is said to have shown a decided intention of yielding to the general wish for reform, and the Queen has expressed opinions tending to the same point. She has selected her maids of honor from the leading families known to be in favor of the liberal cause.

King Louis Philippe has received letters announcing the death of his Serene Highness the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, and also of the Prince Ferdinand of Hesse Philippsal. The French court wear mourning for these princes for the space of seven days.

His Majesty the King of Hanover (Duke of Cumberland) arrived at Rotterdam on the 25th June, on board the English Government steamboat Comet, on his way to the kingdom.

There are now two foreign monarchs serving in the army of her Majesty the Queen, namely, the King of Hanover and the King of the Belgians, both of whom are Field Marshals. There are only two other Field Marshals, the Dukes of Wellington and Cambridge.

An interview had taken place between the Queen dowager and the princess Victoria, which is described as having been of the most gratifying nature.

The accounts from the country are remarkably favorable as regards the approaching harvest.

The health of the Emperor of Austria is said to have been exceedingly good, and he is expected to visit the Gazette of Augsburg draws a frightful picture of the dearth prevailing in Egypt, attributed to the substitution of the culture of cotton for grain, by order of Mehemet Ali, who is not in a condition to pay his troops without a recourse to the treasury.

The Smyrna Journal of the 3th June, reports the plague to have reached its period of decline.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. As the steamboat Charitar had just put out and proceeded a small way up stream, says the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of July 20, one of her boilers burst, by which nine or ten persons were more or less scalded; three were shot by the explosion over the starboard side of the boat into the Mississippi; one of them was reported to have been drowned. We could not, however, discover the truth of this report with sufficient accuracy, and trust that it is not the case. As we hurried down from the office to the river, upon hearing the noise of the explosion, we first saw one poor fellow, a black man, just brought to shore in a boat which had picked him up; he was badly scalded and bleeding. Two white men had been taken ashore a little higher up the landing, one of them shockingly scalded; the skin and flesh of his face and every part of his person that was exposed, were crisped and curled on his body, and the mucus and other liquids of his face forced out of his mouth, nostrils and ears; he was feared worst of all we believe. On the boiler dock of the Charitar, lay two men, one of them the engineer, badly scalded, the latter especially—they were the only persons we saw attended to, and applications of oil, &c. were made to relieve them. Four or five more were injured, but not so severely as the above. Only one passenger, a deck one was scalded.

ATTEMPT TO POISON. The black girl who attempted to poison a whole family at Shoshone, with arsenic, died at Troy. The Prov Budget says her name is Diana Vanaller. She is reckoned about 15. The cause of her dissatisfaction was jealousy towards a white girl named Mary Welsh, who ill treated her. She likes the family well enough. She went systematically to work, and sprinkled the arsenic around the edge of the butter, and covered it over slightly, supposing probably that all would be more likely to partake of it than if it was detected in the center of the butter. She says she did not eat any of it herself, and she knew it would kill rats if they drank water after eating it. On being asked if her object was to kill the family, she hesitated to reply, and manifested considerable shrewdness.

TRINITY CHURCH AGAIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Last week a severe thunder shower passed over New York city. The thunder was very heavy and the lightning unusually sharp and vivid. A bolt struck the spire of Trinity church, passed down the rod to the ground and tore up the pavement to a considerable extent, breaking in a course a great quantity of glass in the front of the building. Several persons near at the time were shocked severely, and an individual, a black driver we believe, on the sidewalk in front with an umbrella over his head, was knocked down, and was believed for a short time to be dead. He was taken, however, into a house near by, and resuscitated. This is the third time during the present summer that this spire has been stricken.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER. By the schr. Milo, Captain Prudden, at Savannah, from Nassau, files have been received to the 23d July. The Portuguese schr. *Esencia Esperanca*, Capt. Sadanna, from the coast of Africa, with 203 slaves, was wrecked a fortnight before on a point of the Caios. Before this, 47 had died on the passage. Information being received of the event at Turks Island, Lieut. Tew, with the detachment of the 2d W. I. Regiment, proceeded thither and seized them with the hull and materials of the vessel, and brought the Africans and crew, with the master, to Nassau, where they arrived July 18th, in the sloop Peronia, Jane, and Shepherd, belonging to Turks Island. Eleven of these Africans escaped at the Caios.

LICENSE LAW. Adam H. White, keeper of the Phoenix Hotel in Dedham, was arraigned before Mr. Justice Worthington for a violation of the License Law—fined \$20 and costs. From this decision he appealed. On the same day, George Alden was also tried for a breach of the License Law, and fined \$20 and costs. He likewise appealed. Capt. F. Alden was at the same time complained of, but he gave such assurance that he would for the future abstain from selling ardent spirits, that the prosecutors suspended the proceedings against him.

Mr. G. Alden a few days after was a second time arraigned, on a complaint of the Committee; but as the article sold, was procured for a medical purpose, he was released.

PARADE AND REVIEW. Orders have been issued that the Volunteer Companies of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, assemble for parade and review as follows: The Third Brigade on Tuesday, the 12th; First Brigade on Thursday, the 14th, and the Second Brigade on Friday, the 15th September next.

THE SHERIFF AT SEA. The New York Journal of Commerce states that a Sheriff's officer went to a vessel lying at one of the wharves, to arrest the Captain for debt; but on going down to his cabin, the Captain presented a pistol at him and swore that if he attempted to lay a hand on him, he would blow his brains out. The Sheriff's officer not wishing to take so untimely an exit, thought discretion the part of valor, and retreated with all due despatch, and informed his superior that the Captain would not obey the writ. The deputy sheriff then went down to the vessel, accompanied by the police officer, but just as they were mounting the deck the Captain slipped into a boat with one of his crew, and moved into the middle of the river. The sheriff immediately procured another boat, and employed as rowers two carmen, who were standing on the quay, and he and the officer immediately gave chase to the Captain, and the two boats were soon nearly alongside each other. But the Captain did not wish his visitors to approach any nearer, and standing up in his boat with a double barreled pistol in each hand, he fired a very determined manner threatened to fire into the pursuing boat if it advanced nearer to him. At the sight of the pistols the two carmen dropped their oars, and refused pulling one inch further. The sheriff and police officer then attempted to row towards the boat, but a hand of the business that after a few unavailing efforts they gave it up in despair, the Captain's boat having in the mean time got so far ahead of them as to place him beyond all risk of being captured.

TEXAS AND THE UNION. We can account for the reckless manner in which some of the northern editors advocate the admission of Texas into the Union, only by supposing that they have been boundedly plied with that last and worst of all "irredeemable paper," Texas scrip; and that they are holding on with the forlorn hope that this scrip may one day be taken into account. The editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, for instance, has evidently received at least "\$25,000" of this scrip, from the harum scarum manner in which he advocates the accession of the "great valley of rascals." His plan is to identify all the opposition to the admission of Texas with those who oppose them. But that cat will not jump. That physis will not work. It is too late in the day. The people have informed themselves on the subject at the north, and that is a sufficient guaranty that they are opposed heart and soul to the measure. The fact that the abolitionists are opposed to Texas, is a mere accidental circumstance; and very few will be willing to take up Texas as Bunyan did his pack of sin, and carry it upon their shoulders, merely for the sake of opposing a set of men whose only admitted fault is their ultraism on the slavery question. It is well remarked by a cotemporary that the admission of Texas as one of the States of this Union, has no legitimate connection with the cause of modern abolition, except that the question of slavery happens to be involved in its discussion and decision. Partizan politics neither has, nor should have, any thing to do with it.—*Boston Times.*

GREAT CROP AND GREAT EXPEDITION. Dr. Benjamin Butler of this village, harvested 26 loads of hay, estimated at 1200 lbs. per load, making 28,800 lbs. timothy and clover, from four acres, and two rods of land, secured by pacing artificial meadow on Corn Hill. This hay was raked with a horse rake by an academic student of 15 years and a boy of 12 years to ride, and carried and housed by seven men with two horse teams, all on one o'clock in the afternoon, completely filling with seven loads previously carted, the hay and scurf folds of a 30 by 40 feet barn. We know of some, and we presume there is 100 acres equally loaded within the town.—*Chenango Republican.*

RIOT AT LOCKPORT. A disgraceful riot lately occurred at Lockport, on account of a company of circus riders. The village authorities, it seems, had forbidden the performance, and refused a license to a society of the inhabitants were determined that the play should go on. The civil officers opposed this, and some bloody noses and torn coats resulted therefrom. The most disgraceful part of the whole affair, however, was the plastering with tar of the doors of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and the house of the president of the board of trustees, by some one or more evil minded person or persons.

THE SHOE BUSINESS. It gives us pleasure to learn that this business has begun to revive, and that some of our neighbors in Lynn have received orders for new lots. No kind of business, perhaps, has been more overdone in the two or three past years, than the manufacture of shoes, and hence it is that it has been so much depressed. The great stock on hand has been disposed of in a measure, this summer, whilst but few have been made, so that soon the business will be as brisk as ever. The great laws of supply and demand, in the shoe manufacture, as well as every thing else, will soon regulate the matter.—*Salem Advertiser.*

AGRICULTURE IN MAINE. It is estimated by an agricultural gentleman of Maine, that the product of wheat in that State this year, will be about 1,900,000 bushels, equal to 320,000 barrels of flour. Last year Maine imported 150 barrels of flour, and this year she will probably have a considerable amount to export.

HORRID. An attempt to poison a whole neighborhood was made at the house of Mr. John Harris, of Georgia, in the last week of July. Thirty-six out of forty present were made sick—but all recovered. The party was mixed with the dressing of the turkey, and the cook is suspected.

BREACH OF CONTRACT. Mr. Pardon of Lublin, formerly attached to the British Embassy at Sweden, has been cast in 3000l. damages, in a breach of marriage promise with his cousin, Miss Head, a daughter of a rich proprietor of Tipperary. Defence was the dying injunction of the father of the youth against the match.

GREAT DISTRESS. A private letter from Turks Island mentions that that island is in great distress for want of provisions, and indeed almost in a state of starvation. Salt was selling at the reduced price of 8 cents per bushel in consequence thereof.

A SNAKE STORY. The Claremont, N. H. Eagle says that Gen. Pillsbury, of Boscowen, in that State, captured a rattle-snake near his front door a few days since, which measured nine feet six inches in length, and which had twenty rattles.

DOGS. A lad about 12 years old was so severely bitten and mutilated near St. Clairsville, Ohio, that he died in a few hours. The dog was shot in the course of the day, but not till he had made an attack upon a man.

MARRIED. In Plymouth, Mr. James P. Baxter to Miss Susan E. Cobb. In Roxbury, Joseph C. Spear, Esq., of New York, to Miss Susan R. Champney. In Newton, Mr. Michael McIntosh, of Needham, to Miss Mary Boynton. In Walpole, Mr. Benjamin F. Merrill to Miss Lucy H. Fuller.

DIED. In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. Benjamin Dodge, formerly of Beverly, aged 47. An infant child of Mr. George Bent. In Roxbury, Miss Eleanor E. Stratford, aged 36.—At the almshouse, Mr. John Smith, a native of Scotland, aged 65. In Weymouth, Mr. Abner Blanchard, a revolutionary patriot, aged 82. In Dedham, Lyman Beecher, son of Samuel Edgerly, aged 9 months. In Lowell, Mrs. Frances, widow of Hon. Fisher Ames, formerly of Dedham, aged 72.

In Roxbury, Elbridge G. Currier, aged 18. He was engaged about three weeks since, in haying, and was cut in his back with a pitch-fork. The wound apparently healed over, without causing him much inconvenience; but on Tuesday week he complained of a stiffness of the jaws, which, notwithstanding the best of medical assistance, terminated in his death by lockjaw.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 7. At market, 300 Beef Cattle, 40 Store, 25 Cows and Calves, and 400 Sheep. **Prices.**—Beef Cattle.—We quote first quality, \$6 75 a 7 50; second quality, 6 25 a 6 75; and third quality, \$5 a 6. **Cows and Calves.**—Sales were made at \$25, 23, 32, 35, and \$42. **Sheep.**—Many lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. We notice sales as follows:—\$1, 1 25, 1 42, 1 50, 1 77, 1 88, \$2, 2 25, 2 33, and 2 75. **Swine.**—Those at market were of a very fine quality; one lot was sold at about 10c. At retail, 10c for Sows, and 11c for Barrows. 200 will be at market next week.

Notice. THE citizens of Quincy, without distinction of party, who are favorable to the objects of the proposed District Convention, notified to meet in this place on the 23d inst., are respectfully invited to meet at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, to choose a suitable number of delegates, and to adopt all other necessary measures in relation to the same. 1w Quincy, Aug. 12.

Light Infantry—Attention! THE members of the Quincy Light Infantry are notified to meet at their Armory on TUESDAY, 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. for drill. By order of the Commander. EBEN R. CAPEN, Clerk. Quincy, Aug. 12. 1w

Apprentice Wanted. A STOUT and active Young Man from sixteen to eighteen years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Shipwright business. One who has some knowledge of the trade would be preferred. Application to be made to JOHN L. SOUTHER. Quincy, Aug. 12. 1w

Hard and Soft Coals. GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veneers, Red Ash Coals. Also—Coarse Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by J. O. WITMORE & Co. Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Notice. IS hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL O. PACKARD, late of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, lighterman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to LEWIS H. JEWETT, Administrator. Quincy, Aug. 12, 1837. 3w*

Notice. DIED at the Almshouse in this town, on Wednesday last, of brain fever, a foreigner, whose name is supposed to be JOHN KERNEY, about 35 years of age. Nothing could be ascertained from him, as he was unable to converse. He had received \$8 37 in money—\$7 was found in the Stable of J. J. Carr, after he had been sleeping in it a few days since, which is supposed to have belonged to him. This information is given in order that his relatives or any person authorized, may settle the expenses on his account and receive his property. LEWIS H. JEWETT, EBEN R. JEWETT, JAMES NEWCOMB, Overseers of the Poor of Quincy. Quincy, Aug. 5. 1w

Money Found. A SMALL sum of Money in Bank Bills, was found by the subscriber. The owner will be rewarded by proving property and paying for this advertisement. ELISHA MARSH. Quincy, Aug. 5. 3w

Straw Carpeting. 4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Aug. 5. 1w

Oven Mouths, &c. OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boiler Doors, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, June 10. 1w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Book—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Landmark, or Conversations on Geography.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bakers' Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Ball's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wauchope's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossett's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. Le Page's French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whipple's Complete History.
25. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
38. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
39. Parley's Book of Poetry.
40. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
41. Parley's Orthology, with numerous Engravings.
42. School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent, JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 19, School Street, Boston.

For Sabbath Schools. 43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings. 44. Nichols's Elements of Natural Theology. 45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy. 46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History. 47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings. 48. Parley's Book of Poetry. 49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings. 50. Parley's Orthology, with numerous Engravings.

Feathers. LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

New Silks. A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street. JAMES C. WHITE. Boston, April 29. 2m

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAFTER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway. A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fine SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand. All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged. As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community. ALFRED S. MARSH. Milton, April 29.

Blacksmith & Machinist. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house. AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms. He will, also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, &c., &c. The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz. SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order. JOSIAH SAVIL. Quincy, March 25. 1w

A Card. MR. L. STIMSON, Instructor of Dancing, acknowledges with gratitude the liberal encouragement and aid which he has received heretofore from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, and would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, that he will commence a Day School, for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses, at Mr. FRENCH'S new Hall, as soon as it is completed; and should he be successful in obtaining a large class, he will fit and prepare his scholars for an exhibition of Dances at the close of the quarter, which has not been surpassed in that term of time. All those who would like to join the class, will please to call on Mr. FRENCH, and subscribe as soon as convenient. The subscribers will have notice given them in season, when the quarter will commence. Terms of Tuition as usual. Quincy, July 15. 1w

List of Letters. REMAINING in the Post Office, Weymouth, July 1st, 1837. B. Baldwin, Sylvan Mrs. Burdham, Silas Burrell, Sarah Mrs. Blanchard, Daniel Jr. Brown, Bradish Jr. Cleverly, Samuel Damon, John W. Eastman, Loton H. Elkins, Moses R. Hollis, Lyander Holbrook, Samuel Knowles, Elijah E. Lovell, Leverell P. Lovell, D. M. Loud, Lucy Loud, Nathaniel Newton, Minot P.—2 Nash, Lyander B. Pray, Edward—4 Pray, Sever Phillips, Mr. Payne, Abner Pratt, Samuel Pratt, Clarissa B. Miss Pratt, Elisha R. Rodick, Israel S. Stetson, Jeremiah Stowell, Alfred Stowell & Blanchard Shelly, John—2 T. Tirrell, Noah—6 Turner, Edward Tufant, Roswell Tirrell, Abner Dr. Tirrell, James & Co. Vining, Perez—3 Vining, Martin Vining, N. & A. Vining, Martin & Co. Wallace, Wm. V.—2 Weston, Robert White, E. White, George W. JAMES WHITMORE, P. M. Weymouth, July 8. 1w

For Sale or to be Let. FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms. Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made. HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, June 24. 1w

To Sell or Let. A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR. Quincy, March 18. 1w

A Good Chance. ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 18. 1w

To be Let. PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle. Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office. Quincy, July 29. 1w

Quincy Stone Bank. BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock. Directors meet on Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays. Apply to ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1w

Wood. JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by Curtis, White & Co., at the head of the Canal, FIFTY CORDS of HARD WOOD, and forty cords of PITCH PINE WOOD. Also—Sixty cords of Pine SLABS. BELA WHITON, Agent. Quincy, April 22. 1w

Feathers. LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

New Silks. A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street. JAMES C. WHITE. Boston, April 29. 2m

Printed Flushing. A NEW article for Ladies Dresses—a few pieces just received at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

Carriage Manufacture.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. —ON HAND— 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 5 " Buggy WAGONS, " 2 " SULKIES. 25 " Chaise HARNESSES. 25 " WAGONS. 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS. 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. 1w

Quincy & Boston Stage. The subscriber gratefully for the support he has received for the past season, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE GIPSIES' PRAYER.

Our altar is the dewy sod,
Our temple yon blue throne of God,
No priestly forms our souls to bind,
We bow before the Almighty Mind.

Oh Thou whose realm is wide as air—
Thou wilt not spurn the Gipsies' prayer.
Though banned and barred from all beside,
Be Thou the outcast's guard and guide.

Poor fragments of a nation wrecked—
Its story whelmed in Time's neglect—
We drift unheeded on the wave,
If God refuse the lost to save.

Yet though we claim no father-land—
And though we clasp no kindred hand,
Though homeless, homeless wanderers we
Oh give us hope of Heaven with Thee!

S. G. G.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Died, in Medfield, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. John Ellis, a lovely interesting child of four years.

There is a still and gentle bond,
That checks, how oft! the sigh profound—
There is a smile is bent on death,
That bond and smile are thine, O Faith!

There is a star that guides above,
There is a voice that speaks of love—
"Come unto me and learn of faith,"
In sacred tones, the Saviour saith.

There is a ray, whose soothing light
Breaks on the hour of anguish's night—
And there's a moment, when its gleam
Disperses the shade of death's dark dream.

When cherished ties and hopes are riven,
There is a path which leads to Heaven—
The hour of death with triumph past
Unchanged, unchanging to the last.

L. D. C.

TO A NEW MARRIED COUPLE.

BY J. G. BRAINARD.

I saw two clouds at morning,
Tinged with the rising sun,
And in the dawn they floated on
And mingled into one.

I thought that morning cloud was blest,
It moved so sweetly to the west.

I saw two summer currents
Flow softly to their meeting,
And join their course in silent force,
In peace each other greeting.

Calm was the scene, through banks of green,
While dimpling eddies played between.

Such be your gentle motion
Till life's last pulse shall beat;
Like summers' beam and summers' stream
Flow on, in joy to meet.

A purer sky, where troubles cease—
A calmer sea, where all is peace.

THE SHIPWRECK.

I've seen the dark ship proudly braving,
With high sail set, and streamers waving,
The tempest roar and battle pride:

I've seen those floating streamers shrinking,
The high sail rent, the proud ship sinking
Beneath the ocean tide;

And heard the seamen farewell sighing,
His body on the dark sea lying,
His death-prayer to the wind!

But sadder sight the eye can know
Than proud barque lost, and seaman's woe,
Or battle fire, and tempest cloud,
Or prey bird's shriek, and ocean's shroud,

The shipwreck of the mind.

ANECDOTES.

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT. A Dutchman, who had been a long time in the use of spirituous liquors, was at length persuaded to give it up and join the temperance society. A few months after, feeling quite unwell, he sent for a physician, who prescribed for his use one ounce of spirits. Not understanding what an ounce was, he asked a friend, who told him that eight drachms make an ounce. "Ah," exclaimed the old Dutchman, "the doctor understood my case exactly. I used to take six drachms in a day, and I always wanted two more!"

AN EXPENSIVE JOB. A gentleman passing a country church, while under repair, observed to one of the workmen, that he thought it would be an expensive job. "Why yes," replied he, "but in my opinion we shall accomplish what our minister has in vain endeavored to do for the last thirty years." "What is that?" said the gentleman. "Why, bring all the parish to repentance."

QUICK-WITTED. An Irishman, says the Edinburgh Courant, having accidentally broken a pane of glass in a window of a house, attempted, as fast as he could, to get out of the way, when he was followed and seized by the proprietor, who exclaimed, "you broke my window, fellow, did you not?" "To be sure I did," said Pat, "and did you see me running home for money to pay for it?"

HOW TO CURE A COUGH. "Well, Mrs. Lanagan, did you put the blister on your chest, as you promised; and did it rise?" "Why, then, mistress dear, the never a chest I had to put it upon, but sure and I have a little bit of a box, and I put it on that, but sorry a rise it rose, and if you don't believe me, come and see, for its sticking there still, I'm thinking."

SHOES. "Massa," said a southern negro, as he was examining the many rents in his brogans, "wonder where shoes come from?" "O, they grow at the North," was the reply. "Well, guess 're picked before 'er ripe then."

JUDGES. A painter who was fond of hearing his works praised, was one day told that Judge ——— did not think very favorably of a certain performance of his. "Oh," said the artist to his informant, "what is his opinion good for? he isn't a judge of painting, he's a Judge of Probate!"

A CAPITAL SHOT. A person boasted once, in the presence of Lord North, that he had shot a dozen hares at one discharge. "Then," replied his Lordship, "I suppose you must have shot at a wig."

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The following is the apportionment of Representatives to the General Court for the next ten years, from the several towns affixed.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington, two representatives every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.
Bridgewater, one representative every year, and an additional representative six years within the ten years.
Carver, a representative nine years within the ten years.
Dunbury, two representatives every year.
East Bridgewater, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.
Hanson, a representative eight years within the ten years.

Hingham, two representatives every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.
Hull, a representative one year within the ten years.
Kingston, one representative every year, and an additional representative one year within the ten years.
Marshfield, one representative every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.
Middleborough, three representatives every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.

North Bridgewater, one representative every year, and an additional representative eight years within the ten years.
Pembroke, one representative every year.
Plymouth, three representatives every year, and an additional representative three years within the ten years.

Plympton, a representative seven years within the ten years.

Rochester, two representatives every year, and an additional representative three years within the ten years.

Scuttuate, two representatives every year, and an additional representative six years within the ten years.

Wareham, one representative every year, and an additional representative seven years within the ten years.

West Bridgewater, a representative nine years within the ten years.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Attleborough, two representatives every year, and an additional representative one year within the ten years.

Berkley, a representative eight years within the ten years.

Dartmouth, two representatives every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.

Dighton, one representative every year.

Easton, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Fairhaven, two representatives every year, and an additional representative six years within the ten years.

Fall River, three representatives every year, and an additional representative six years within the ten years.

Freetown, one representative every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.

Marshfield, one representative every year.

New Bedford, nine representatives every year.

Norton, one representative every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.

Pawtucket, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Rayham, one representative every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.

Rehoboth, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Seekonk, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Somerset, a representative nine years within the ten years.

Swansey, one representative every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.

Taunton, four representatives every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Westport, one representative every year, and an additional representative eight years within the ten years.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury, one representative every year, and an additional representative eight years within the ten years.

Andover, three representatives every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.

Beverly, three representatives every year.

Buxford, a representative eight years within the ten years.

Bradford, one representative every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Danvers, three representatives every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Essex, one representative every year, and an additional representative one year within the ten years.

Gloucester, six representatives every year.

Hamilton, a representative six years within the ten years.

Haverhill, three representatives every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.

Ipswich, two representatives every year.

Lynn, six representatives every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.

Lynnfield, a representative five years within the ten years.

Manchester, one representative every year, and an additional representative two years within the ten years.

Marblehead, three representatives every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Methuen, one representative every year, and an additional representative nine years within the ten years.

Middleton, a representative six years within the ten years.

Newbury, two representatives every year, and an additional representative four years within the ten years.

Newburyport, three representatives every year, and an additional representative nine years within the ten years.

Rowley, two representatives every year.

Salem, eight representatives every year, and an additional representative five years within the ten years.

Salisbury, one representative every year, and an additional representative nine years within the ten years.

Saugus, one representative every year.

Topsfield, one representative every year.

Wenham, a representative seven years within the ten years.

West Newbury, one representative every year, and an additional representative three years within the ten years.

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been published this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. tf

Broadcloths & Cassimeres.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at JAMES C. WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, no Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING. All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS.

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 6mo

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. 1emo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also, a complete assortment of *Live Geese and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and elaret.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLETTE keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. tf

Prints.

A PRIZE assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Harvey Field.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Crocery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crocery, Glass and China Ware.

Quincy, April 29. tf

Liniment Opedeloc.

RHEUMATIC Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Winds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. ly

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above-named towns, in such manner as they may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
tf

Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a

workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14. tf

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18. tf

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARE, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 33.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Truss Manufacture.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt the Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. FOSTER manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Elastic Spring Truss made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Colapex Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protruding Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he does not suit after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them. Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing pleasant and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in London.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, families, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reports of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. 1f

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment of handkerchiefs, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29. 2m

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.

Quincy, June 10. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are especially useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months.—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Hingham.
HON. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, —

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE WIDOW BEWITCHED.

—I'll take care against you;
You came into my house without leave;
Your practices are running and deceitful;
I know you not—and I hope law will right me.

In Paris there lived a widow, who, although she was no longer young, had every inclination to be thought so, and possessed beauty enough to second her pretensions. She had a daughter about the age of fifteen, whom she thought it prudent to keep in retirement, because she feared, and not without reason, that the girl's budding beauty might deprive her of some of the conquests which she meditated. As it always happens in such cases, her precautions turned out to be useless. Every sun that rose diminished her charms in the same proportion as those of her daughter increased; and, although Madame de Mesnil might have overlooked, or at least pardoned this, yet, when she found (as she did afterwards) that her daughter's modesty and elegance of manners were so perfect and irresistible, that they had captivated the affections of the old lady's most favored lover—and this, too, in spite of all the rouge and patches she had employed to retain him—her anger knew no bound. The chevalier, knowing with whom he had to deal, conducted his proceedings for some time with so much finesse, and so completely concealed his passion for the daughter, that the coquettish mother still continued to believe herself the sole object of his affectionate attentions. The young girl, however, knew better, and was not slow in perceiving that her charms had made an impression on the heart of her mother's admirer. She was, naturally enough, flattered by his attentions; and with that vanity (if it deserves so harsh a name) which belongs to her sex, whenever she expected the chevalier's visit, she took more pains with her toilette than before: her hair was better arranged, and her dress put on with a taste that greatly increased her natural attractions. Her charms soon became talked of, and she grew the object of universal attention, to her mother's great disquiet.

The chevalier who has been mentioned was called Pastourd, and seeing the attractions of his mistress, he naturally enough feared that some rival might present himself; to obviate which, he made a declaration of his passion to the person by whom it had been inspired.—Nichon, for so the young lady was called, felt so much confused and pleased with this her first conquest, that she did not observe her mother, who entered the room at the time. The anger of the matron was beyond all control.—In the greatest rage, she asked Pastourd if he visited at her house to insult her daughter.—Pastourd was a little confused, but like a man who knew the world, he sought to divert the old lady's rage.

"No, madam," he replied, "my intentions are honorable, and your suspicions do me great injustice. I must, however, confess that I did wrong in applying to any other than yourself on this subject; and for this mistake I very humbly and sincerely beg your pardon."

The lady's vanity and her affection together forbade her doubting that her lover still wore her chains: she put on a most amiable smile, and forgave and forgot the cause that had excited her suspicions.

Pastourd, who was so completely engrossed by his passion that he thought of nothing else, seeing that the old lady had recovered her good temper so soon, thought he might bring her over to his side, and said—

"Madam, if I were now to declare the true sentiments of my heart, might I flatter myself that you would listen to them with a favorable ear?"

"Speak," said she, with a majestic, but at the same time condescending air.

"I love, madam," continued he, "with such intensity, that it is impossible any longer to conceal my flame."

"Do you imagine," said she, "that I have not perceived it?"

"You astonish me, madam," answered the chevalier; "I thought that my admiration was a profound secret until to-day; because, the better to conceal it, I had feigned a passion for another person."

"Say no more about it," replied Madame de Mesnil; "you ought to have told me of it at first, when I should have approved of it, as I do now."

"Madam," said the chevalier, passionately throwing himself on his knees, "I will not rise

till you have promised me that hand on which my happiness depends."

"Rise," said she, in a most condescending manner—at the same time extending to him her hand to kiss.

"Ah, madam!" exclaimed the chevalier, springing from his knees in a transport, "how much do I owe you! Allow me to ask how long I must wait before my happiness shall be completed?"

"When you will, chevalier," said the lady, affecting a languishing air.

The chevalier, muttering his indiscreet thanks, retired one of the happiest of men, and told his young mistress, as he quitted her, that her mother had just consented to their marriage.

Delighted to hear this, Nichon ran to her mother, and kissing her, thanked her very earnestly for the choice she had made, adding, that she had always thought the chevalier the most elegant and agreeable man in the world.

"I am very happy," answered her mother, "that you approve of my choice; M. Pastourd is a very worthy man; he will do his duty by you, and you will be perfectly contented with him."

Nichon, who put a wholly different construction on these words to that which her mother intended, blushed, and was hastening out of the room, when her mother called her back to ask who had told her this.

"The chevalier Pastourd himself," answered Nichon; "he was too happy at the idea of marrying me to conceal it long."

"Marry you!" screamed the mother. Do you believe, you simpleton, that he asked for your hand in marriage? Upon my honor, that is a pretty notion for a child of your age! Go nurse your doll, and prepare to receive as your father-in-law the husband you promised yourself."

Nichon was overwhelmed at these words, but thought it best to retire. The next time Pastourd called, he was astonished to find his mistress in very low spirits, and he fell into the same humor from mere sympathy. The widow perceiving it, asked what was the matter.

"I am alarmed, madam," answered he, "to perceive the melancholy of your daughter, and fear she does not approve of our union."

"It matters little whether she be pleased or displeased," said the mother; "am I not the mistress?"

"That is true," replied the chevalier; "but I would not think of possessing myself of her hand against her consent."

"What! her hand!" exclaimed the mother; "was it her hand you asked me to give you?"

"Yes, madam," said the chevalier; "and I swear that I never will accept any other."

"Then you are like to remain long unmarried," said the lady with a contemptuous sneer. "I do not intend that my daughter shall marry for some years to come; and I beg that henceforth you will discontinue your visits."

A thunderbolt could not have more astonished poor Pastourd, who made the best of his way home overwhelmed with grief, and took to his bed, refusing to see any one. The valet to whom this order was given was a fellow of great readiness, most indomitable impudence, and very much attached to his master; who, in consequence of Cambiac's good qualities and former services, had permitted him to use great familiarity. Seeing his master so much dejected, he anxiously inquired the cause. The chevalier told him all that had passed.

"Is that all?" said Cambiac, with the greatest coolness. "Don't disturb yourself, I pray. You shall be happy in less than a month: upon the faith of a valet, who has a reputation to lose, and that with her mother's consent. The old lady has never seen me, but I know her character. I will obtain admission into her house in the character of a nobleman:—nothing is more easy than to imitate the manners of a fine gentleman; well enough at least, to impose on an old coquette; and you shall see how I will bring matters about."

Little persuasion was necessary to induce the chevalier to accede to this proposition.—Cambiac dressed himself conformably to his new character, hired two footmen of his own particular acquaintance, dressed them in magnificent liveries, and took a house in the same street as the widow, who was in the habit of passing a greater part of the day at the windows, dressed like a May-day queen. Cambiac, whose first object was to get a footing in her house, commenced his attack by constantly looking at her in the most languishing and amorous manner; and he even went to the church she frequented, to get an opportunity of speaking to her.

At the conclusion of the service, he presented her a book, with an air of profound respect, and, thus scraping acquaintance, he attended her home. On the road he said with a most insinuating air, that he had long wished for an opportunity of telling her the immeasurable degree of respect he felt for her; and having prefaced her willing ears by such a discourse, he added, emphatically, "If the homage of a man of a tolerable fortune, high rank and a most fervent desire to please you, will be acceptable, you will find these qualities in your most humble, affectionate and devoted slave."

There was no resisting this compliment.—The widow's answer was couched in such gracious terms, that Cambiac ventured to ask permission to wait on her at home. The widow acceded; and under the pretext of playing pi-quet, the Marquis de Mascarrille, as Cambiac had created himself for this occasion, said so many agreeable things, and played his part so well, that the widow was perfectly delighted.

The idea of having made a conquest of so great a man (for titles must make great men) induced her to treat him with the greatest affability; and in a short time, the Marquis had made such an impression, that he was admitted to the house on the most intimate terms.

At length he told the old lady that he could no longer resist so many attractions, and that his life depended on her returning his love.—The widow blushed, and the Marquis went on to tell her that he should not have hesitated so long in making his proposals, but that, being of an extremely jealous disposition, and as madam had a marriageable daughter, he should be always alarmed lest those who came to pay their attentions to her, might be smitten with the superior attractions of her mamma. "Therefore, madam," he added, "I beg you will marry her without delay—and after that, we shall live in a state of perfect bliss."

Gross as this was, the old lady swallowed it; her extreme desire to be made a marchioness, made her then regret, for the first time, that she had refused her daughter's hand to Pastourd. She graciously accepted the Marquis's offer, and told him that his wishes respecting Nichon should be complied with. On the same day she sent for the chevalier, and told him that she would consent to his immediate marriage with her daughter. Pastourd, who was of course acquainted with the plot, agreed to every thing—and in twelve hours afterwards was united to Nichon.

The day after the marriage, and as the widow was expecting a visit from her Marquis, she received from him the following letter:—

"I am extremely grieved, madam, that business of importance compels me to go into Gascony, from whence I have received letters, stating that the greater part of my property (including my patent of nobility, which had been preserved by my illustrious ancestors with the greatest care, from the time of the deluge) has been destroyed by fire. All that remains to console me under this loss and disappointment, (for, without fortune or title, how can I pretend to the honor of your hand?) is, that I have been the instrument of bringing about your daughter's marriage; and, in bidding you farewell forever, permit me to advise you, in case you should receive any more offers of marriage, to inquire a little more cautiously after the gentleman than you did respecting your MASCARRILLE."

It is of course impossible to describe the lady's indignation at being thus grossly deceived and affronted, for she now saw through the whole affair. She went into the country, and declared she would never return. Time, however, changed this determination, and the apologies of her son-in-law, and the affectionate attentions of her daughter, induced her to forgive them, and to abandon that silly vanity which might have destroyed her happiness.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Perhaps nothing has done more to impair the sense of the reality and sacredness of human rights, and to sanction oppression, than loose ideas as to the changes made in men's natural rights by their entrance into civil society. It is commonly said that men part with a portion of these by becoming a community, a body politic; that government consists of powers surrendered by the individual, and it is said, "If certain rights and powers are surrendered, why not others? why not all? What limit is to be set?"

The good of the community, to which a part is given up, may demand the whole; and in this good, all private rights are merged. This is the logic of despotism. We are grieved that it finds its way into republics, and that it sets down the great principles of freedom as abstractions and metaphysical theories, good enough for the cloister, but too refined for practical and real life.

Human rights, however, are not to be so reasoned away. They belong, as we have seen, to man as a moral being, and nothing can divest him of them but the destruction of his nature. They are not to be given up to society as a prey. On the contrary, the great end of civil liberty is to secure them.

The great end of government is to repress all wrong. Its highest function is to protect the weak against the powerful, so that the obscure human being may enjoy his rights in peace. Strange that an institution, built on the idea of Rights, should be used to unsettle this idea, to confuse our moral perceptions, to sanctify wrong as means of general good.

It is said that in forming civil society the individual surrenders a part of his rights. It would be more proper to say that he adopts new modes of securing them. He consents, for example, to desist from self-defence, that he and all may be more effectually defended by the public force. He consents to submit his cause to an umpire or tribunal, that justice may be more impartially awarded, and that he and all may more certainly receive their due. He consents to part with a portion of property in taxation, that his own and others property may be more secure. He submits to certain restraints, that he and others may enjoy more and enduring freedom. He expects an equivalent for what he relinquishes, and insists on it as his right. He is not wronged by partial laws, which compel him to contribute to the state beyond his proportion, his ability, and the measure of benefits which he receives. How absurd is it to suppose, that by consenting to be protected by the state, and by yielding it the means, he surrenders the very rights which were the objects of his accession to the social compact!—Dr. Channing.

PERSECUTIONS OF GENIUS.

The successful efforts of genius have not been more remarkable in the biography of eminent individuals, than the miseries which have often, during barbarous times, been endured by men of learning and scientific skill, through the ignorance of the very persons whom they intended to benefit. It is only indeed, in the present age that we find the discoverers of new arts and sciences rewarded with the approbation of their fellows, if not with more substantial gifts; and in considering what has from first to last been the amount of the cruel persecutions of the learned, the existing generation can hardly believe it credible that so much wanton abuse of power can have been exercised. On this subject of melancholy interest, D'Israeli, in his Curiosities of Literature, has collected a variety of striking particulars. "Before the times of Galileo and Harvey (says this accurate writer,) the world believed in the diurnal immovability of the earth, and the stagnation of blood; and for denying these, the one was persecuted, and the other ridiculed. The intelligence and virtue of Socrates were punished with death. Anaxagoras, when he attempted to propagate a just notion of the Supreme Being, was dragged to prison. Aristotle, after a long series of persecutions, swallowed poison. The great geometricians and chemists, as Gerbert, Roger Bacon, and others, were abhorred as magicians. Virgilius, Bishop of Salzburg, having asserted that there existed antipodes, the Arch-bishop of Mentz declared him a heretic, and consigned him to the flames; and the Abbot Trithemius, who was fond of improving stenography, or the art of secret writing, having published some curious works on that subject, they were condemned, as works of full diabolical mysteries. Galileo was condemned at Rome publicly to disavow his sentiments regarding the motion of the earth, the truth of which must have been abundantly manifest: he was imprisoned in the Inquisition, and visited by Milton, who tells he was then poor and old. Cornelius Agrippa, a native of Cologne, and distinguished by turns as a soldier, philosopher, a physician, chemist, lawyer and writer, was believed to be a magician, and to be accompanied by a familiar spirit in the shape of a black dog. He was so violently persecuted that he was obliged to fly from place to place; and not unfrequently when he walked, he found the streets empty at his approach; this ingenious man died in an hospital. When Urban Grandier, another victim of the age was led to the stake, a large fly settled on his head: a monk, who had heard that Beelzebub signified in Hebrew the God of Flies, reported that he saw this spirit come to take possession of him.

Even the learned themselves, who had not applied to natural philosophy, seem to have acted with the same feelings, as the most ignorant; for when Albertus Magnus—an eminent philosopher of the thirteenth century—constructed an automaton, or curious piece of mechanism, which sent forth distinct vocal sounds, Thomas Aquinas (a celebrated theologian) imagined it to be the work of the devil, and struck it with his staff, which to the mortification of the great Albert, annihilated the labour of thirty years. Descartes was horribly persecuted in Holland when he first published his opinions: Voetius, a person of influence, accused him of atheism, and had even projected in his mind to have this philosopher burnt at Utrecht in an extraordinary fire, which, kindled on an eminence, might be observed by the seven provinces. This persecution of science and genius lasted till the close of the seventeenth century."

SUGAR CANE.

The sugar-cane must be considered as a native of China, since it has been pretty accurately shown that its cultivation was prosecuted in that empire two thousand years before sugar was ever known in Europe, and for a very long period before other eastern nations became acquainted with its use. For some time after this substance, in its crystalline form, had found its way to the westward, through India and Arabia, a singular degree of ignorance prevailed in regard to its nature, and the mode of its production; and there is reason for believing that the Chinese, who have always evinced an unconquerable repugnance to foreign intercourse, purposely threw a veil of mystery over the subject. Persons have not been wanting, even in modern times, who have approved of this anti-social spirit, as being the perfection of political wisdom; but it is not a complete answer to their opinion, that every nation which has cultivated commercial relations has been steadily advancing in civilization, and adding most importantly to the sum of its comforts and conveniences? while the inhabitants of China, although possessed of the greatest natural advantages, arising from variety of soil and climate, by which advantages they had so long ago placed themselves in advance of other people, have remained altogether stationary?

A knowledge of the origin of cane was correctly revealed in the middle of the thirteenth century, by the celebrated traveller, Marco Polo; though it was partially known much earlier. The plant was soon conveyed to Arabia, Nubia, Egypt, and Ethiopia, where it became extensively cultivated. Early in the fifteenth century the sugar-cane first appeared in Europe. Sicily took the lead in its cultivation; thence it passed to Spain, Madeira, and the Canary Islands; and shortly after the discovery of the New World by Columbus, this plant was conveyed to Hayti and Brazil, from which

latter country it gradually spread through the islands of the West Indies.

The sugar-cane varies exceedingly in its growth, depending upon the nature of the soil. In new and moist land it sometimes attains the height of twenty feet. It is always propagated from cuttings. The hoeing of a cane-field is a most laborious operation when performed, as it must be, under the rays of a tropical sun.—Formerly this task was always effected by hand labor, but of late years, where the nature of the ground will admit of the employment of a plough, that instrument has been substituted, to the mutual advantage of the planter and his laborers. The planting of canes does not require to be renewed annually; in such a case, the utmost number of laborers now employed on a sugar plantation would be wholly inadequate to its performance.

When the canes are fully ripe they are cut close to the ground, and being then divided into convenient lengths, are tied up in bundles, and conveyed to the mill. The canes, on being passed twice between the cylinders of this mill, have all their juice expressed. This is collected in a cistern, and must be immediately placed under process by heat to prevent its becoming acid. A certain quantity of lime in powder, or of lime-water, is added at this time to promote the separation of the grosser matters contained in the juice; and these being as far as possible removed at a heat just sufficient to cause the impurities to collect together on the surface, the cane-liquor is then subjected to a very rapid boiling, in order to evaporate the watery particles, and bring the syrup to such a consistency that it will granulate on cooling.—Upon an average, every five gallons, imperial measure, of cane-juice, will yield six pounds of crystallized sugar, and will be obtained from about one hundred and ten well grown canes.

When the sugar is sufficiently cooled in shallow trays, it is put into hogheads in which it is shipped to Europe. These casks have their bottoms pierced with holes, and are placed upright over a large cistern, into which the molasses—which is the portion of saccharine matter that will not crystallize, drains away, leaving the raw sugar in the state wherein we see it in our grocery shops; the casks are then filled up, headed down, and shipped.

The molasses which have drained from the sugar, together with all theummings of the coppers, are collected, and, being first fermented, are distilled for the production of rum.

DR. FRANKLIN.

To no native American is more honor due than to Dr. Franklin. His science, patriotism, industry, and morality, as well as his political sagacity, have been and are the subjects of general approbation; and as common property, it is not necessary to dilate upon them. It is his investigating spirit of inquiry as to whatever new his mind rested upon, and the beneficial results of his observations, that are now brought to view.

Broom Corn, now cultivated to so profitable an extent in this country, owes its cultivation to Franklin's acute mind. A lady in Philadelphia held an imported clothes whisk in her hand, and, whilst examining it as a novelty he found a single grain still attached to the stalk; this he planted, and a large and increasing article of usefulness has thus perpetuated in the United States. A paragraph from a northern newspaper of 1835 has a corroborating proof of the value of this discovery: "The Broom straw speculation bids fair to run as high this year as it did last. A week ago speculators were offering \$50 an acre for the growing bush."

The Yellow or golden Willow, which now flourishes in most parts of the Union, was introduced by the same friend to his country and mankind. In a wicker work imported basket offered to his view, Dr. Franklin found some of the twigs were sprouting; he took them out and presented them to Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, who succeeded in raising them very successfully, and to a great height.

INFANT INNOCENCE.

"Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast,
That in the valley of decline are lost;
And virtue with peculiar charms appears,
Crowned with the garland of life's blooming years."

How calm and peaceful are the slumbers of infant years! How insensible to the care, unconscious of the troubles which those of elder age are doomed to endure! That the babe on whom my eye now rests, thinks not of future times, when care and trouble will as surely haunt his path as life is prolonged; and when they will often cause him to indulge the wish, that heaven hath never permitted him to live beyond the days of infancy. He imagines not how many bitter pangs will assail him, how many crosses he will meet with, how much fatigue he will be called on to suffer before he quits this state of being for one more pure and happy.

It fills me often with regret to see the days of infant innocence emerge in those of riper years—to view the loveliness, and affection and beauty of youth, lose themselves in the darkness, coldness and formality of manhood, grieves me to think of such a wreck of charms—of such a transformation of manners and feeling—of such a change of quietude and peace—for the bustle, and care, and anxiety of the world. It seems cruel that we should lose a happy state of insensibility, to obtain one of knowledge that can add nothing to our temporal happiness, and only make us feel of how little value is life, separate from the consideration that it is given us to prepare for the enjoyment of eternity.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

MR. ADAMS'S ORATION.

John Quincy Adams's Oration delivered at Newburyport on the fourth of July, has been published in a pamphlet form. This oration bears the impress of that powerful mind which is stamped on all the productions of this distinguished man. He seems to have lost by age none of his mental vigor. The following is an extract from the oration:—

"Friends and fellow-citizens! I speak to you with the voice of one risen from the dead. Were I now, as I shortly must be, cold in my grave, and could the sepulchre unbar its gates, and open to me a passage to this desk, I would repeat the question with which this discourse was introduced:—'Why are you assembled in this place?'—and one of you would answer me for all—'Because the Declaration of Independence, with the voice of an angel from Heaven, put to his mouth the sounding alchemy,' and proclaimed universal emancipation upon earth! It is not the separation of your forefathers from their kindred race beyond the Atlantic tide. It is not the union of thirteen British Colonies into one People and the entrance of that People upon the theatre, where kingdoms, and empires, and nations are the persons of the drama. It is not that this is the birth-day of the North American Union, the last and noblest offspring of time. It is that the first words uttered by the Genius of our country, in announcing his existence to the world of mankind, was—'Freedom to the slave! Liberty to the captive! Redemption! redemption forever to the race of man, from the yoke of oppression! It is not the work of a day; it is not the consummation of a century, that we are assembled to commemorate. It is the emancipation of our race. It is the emancipation of man from the thralldom of man!'"

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1837.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

'CHILDREN OF CARVER, BRADFORD, AND WINSLOW, AWAKE! ATTEND!'

Pursuant to the recommendation of a meeting of the citizens of Dorchester, at which the undersigned were appointed a committee to designate a day and hour for the Convention, they hereby give notice that a District Convention will be held in the town of Quincy, at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; and the citizens of each Town comprising the Twelfth Congressional District, without political or religious distinctions—as they value the liberty of Speech and the Press—as they value the perpetuity of the Union of these United States, in short, as they value that boon left by their venerable sires, as a legacy as lasting as the rock on which they landed,—LIBERTY,—are requested to send, at least, five Delegates to said Convention, to adopt some Resolutions approving the course pursued by our Honorable Representative, John Quincy Adams, in his noble and fearless defence of the Right of Petition, at the last session of Congress, and expressive of our gratitude for the same course, and as a pledge that his constituents will sustain him in future; and to take into consideration the disastrous consequences which threaten our country in the proposed annexation of Texas to our Union.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, Braintree,
JOHN A. GREEN, Quincy,
H. W. BLANCHARD, Dorchester.

Braintree, Aug. 3d, 1837.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The second epistle to the Corinthians is now to be the subject of consideration. In order rightly to understand this epistle, it is to be recollected that Titus, who was the bearer of the first letter, continued a considerable time at Corinth, and had thus an opportunity of becoming acquainted, not only with those who still adhered to the Apostle, but also with the followers of the false Teacher—with the arguments, which were employed by him to lessen the Apostle's authority, and with the scoffing speeches, that were employed to bring him into contempt. In his second epistle, the Apostle with great art employs these speeches, and arguments, and objections of the faction against themselves, and places the adherents of the false teacher in a very ridiculous point of view. His reproof and censures, therefore, in this epistle, are not to be considered as applicable to the whole Corinthian church, but only to the factious part of this community; and the applauses he bestows upon them, though apparently directed to the whole church, must be considered as intended exclusively for those who still cherished a veneration and respect for the Apostle and obeyed his instructions.

In the fifth verse of the first chapter the Apostle remarks: "For as the sufferings of Christ abound in us, so also our consolation aboundeth by Christ," that is, sufferings like those which Christ endured.

In the next chapter, the Apostle writes thus to the Corinthian church: "If any have caused grief, he hath not grieved me, but in part that I may not overcharge you all." This refers to the person who had been guilty of incest, and who was the subject of the Apostle's severe remarks in his first epistle. Now, says the Apostle, if this person has grieved me by persuading so many to give him countenance, he hath not grieved me but by a part of you. This I mention, that I may not seem to reproach you all without distinction.

In the last verse of this chapter the Apostle observes: "For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God, but as of sincerity, but as of God, in the right of God, speak we in Christ." The meaning of this verse may be thus more clearly expressed. However, we are not like the false teacher and his associates, who adulterate the word of God by mixing false doctrines with it, for the sake of gain. But really, from sincerity, by inspiration of God, in the presence of God we speak concerning Christ.

The true import of the eleventh verse of the fourth chapter is not very obvious. "For we, which live, are always delivered unto death for Jesus's sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh." This verse, taken in the connection in which it stands with the preceding verses, may be thus rendered. "For we, who live, are constantly exposed to death on account of our preaching the resurrection of Jesus, that the life also of Jesus since his resurrection, may be

manifested in our weak flesh by his preserving us alive amidst the dangers to which we are exposed.

The fourth verse of the fifth chapter requires some illustration. "For we, that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not for that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon that mortality might be swallowed up of life." The meaning of this passage may be thus defined. But we, who are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened—not because we desire to go out of this state, as unwilling to bear our afflictions any longer; but to go permanently into our heavenly habitation, that sin, and misery, and weakness, and whatever in this world accompanies mortality, might be swallowed up in an eternal life of happiness.

In the last verse of the fifth chapter we read—"For he hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him. That is, as I understand the passage, he hath made Christ, who was without sin, to suffer for us as though he had been a transgressor by dying on the cross, in order that by his death, or mediation, by all the benefits we derive from his gospel, we might be purified and rendered meet for heaven.

In the seventh chapter the Apostle speaks of the great consolation he had received upon hearing the effect which his first epistles had produced in the contrition and amendment of those who had been the subjects of his reproof; and in the following chapter he recommends to his Corinthian converts to imitate the sympathy and charitable offices of the Macedonian churches for the relief of their suffering brethren in Judea. "Now, remarks the Apostle, as you abound in every thing, in faith, in utterance, and knowledge, and in all diligence, and in your love to us—see that you abound in this grace also, as in the love to me, be careful to abound in this grace also, of ministering to the saints in Judea. The Apostle frequently employs the term grace in this epistle, which the attentive reader will readily perceive relates to the gifts as charitable offerings of Christians for their suffering brethren.

In the tenth chapter the Apostle entreats the Corinthians to conduct in such a manner that when he comes in person to visit them, he may not be under the necessity of employing his miraculous power in punishing them for their continued impotence and disregard of his authority. "Having in a readiness, says he, to revenge all disobedience when your obedience is fulfilled." The true import of this passage is this: And with respect to those, who profess themselves to be Christians we are prepared by our miraculous power to punish all disobedience, as I shall do in Corinth, when the obedience of such of you as are disposed to repent, be completed.

In the eleventh and twelfth chapter the Apostle speaks in terms of high commendation of himself, on account of what the false teacher had reported of him at Corinth. It appears from these chapters that the false teacher had embraced all opportunities for praising himself, but at the same time had represented St. Paul, as guilty of folly in speaking in his own commendation, since he had nothing of which he could boast. The Apostle therefore begins by requesting the Corinthians to bear with him in his foolishness, as the false teacher styled it, in praising himself. He assures them that he was not inferior to the very greatest of the Apostles. Though his enemies objected to him that he was rude in speech, and of humble origin; yet he vindicates his claim as an Apostle of Christ, declaring that he was thoroughly instructed in the Christian doctrines, and had approved himself to them as a skilful and faithful minister. Seeing, says he, that many who are not apostles, praise themselves for their pretended qualities, I, who am a real Apostle of Christ, will likewise praise myself for my good qualities. And accordingly he proceeds to state in several instances the grounds on which, if he were disposed, he could speak favorably of himself in sincerity and truth.

INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It is not my design, at present, to adduce the great body of evidence which goes to establish the inspiration of the Scriptures. But having seen some passages in the writings of 'W.' which speak as though some parts of the sacred oracles were of no use to us, it seemed somewhat important to me to ascertain what particular parts of the Bible belong to us, and what parts do not concern us. 'An Inquirer after truth,' also, will find our views in this communication on the following question of his (published in your paper of the 5th) viz.: 'Is there any reason why a person should disbelieve or reject, as uninspired, any part of the Bible?'

In your paper of June 17th, I find the following passage, written by W.: 'It ought however to be remarked that much contained in this epistle [to the Romans] is of very little consequence to Christians at the present period.' In the paper of July 29, I find the following: 'Keeping in mind these circumstances,' (that there were divisions in the church at Corinth) 'and that the epistle under consideration' (the first to the Corinthians) 'is an answer to a letter sent to the Apostle from the church at Corinth, there will be no great difficulty in understanding its several parts; or, at least, we may suppose that it was perfectly understood by those to whose letter it was intended as a reply.'

When I read such passages as the above, the following queries arise in my mind. Is there a considerable part of the New Testament which is of little or no importance to us, at the present day? And are we to view them, simply, as answers to letters then written to the inspired penman, and as adapted only to particular cases then existing, and not as given by God to be our guide in all matters of faith and practice? If such is the case, I have never yet read the Scriptures as they ought to be read. It has always been my custom to read the whole Bible, as the word of God, and as just such a book as Christians need at the present day. If such is not the fact; if there are certain portions of this book which are of no importance to us, it seems to me our Heavenly Father ought to have informed us which parts belong to us, and which do not concern us. Might not this have been reasonably expected?

Upon the ground taken in the above extracts, I find not a little difficulty in understanding a number of passages in the Scriptures. Some of them I will name.—In the 15th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, the 3d verse is the following: 'For even Christ pleased not himself; but, as it is written, the reproaches of them that reproached thee fell on me.' This passage is quoted from the 69th Psalm, 9th verse. It is there added, in reference to this quotation, which was taken from

the Old Testament, 'For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope.' It seems to me, the Apostle here meant to say, and did say, that not only the passage which he had just quoted, but all the Old Testament, all that was 'written aforetime,' was written for the 'learning,' teaching or instruction of the Christians of his day—and, if for the instruction of Christians of his day, why not for the instruction of Christians of our day? He did not mean to say that this was the only purpose for which the Old Testament was written (for it was also written for the good of those who lived before the days of the Apostles) but that the whole of the Old Testament might now be useful to Christians in illustrating and enforcing the doctrines and duties of piety both towards God and man. Thus Christians at that day were to 'have comfort through the Scriptures;' and those Scriptures the Old Testament; and if they were written for the learning of Christians in the days of the Apostles, and that they through these Scriptures might have comfort, I ask, common sense being judge, if they are not written for the 'learning' and comfort of Christians at the present day? Can any one then believe even in the Old Testament to be of little consequence to us?

It has often been remarked that Unitarians seldom preach from the Old Testament. I suppose we here have the reason, viz., because they do not believe that those things 'which were written aforetime, were written for the learning, comfort and hope' of Christians at the present period.

There is another passage which seems to me strongly to militate against the idea contained in the quotations now under consideration. 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17: 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.'

Now, I wish to know if there 'is much contained in the epistle to the Romans,' and in other parts of the New Testament, which 'is of very little consequence to Christians of the present day,' whether this 'much' is Scripture? If it is not Scripture, will W. be so good as to inform us what parts of the epistles are not Scripture? It certainly seems as though all should be apprized of this, that they may cast aside, 'as a worn-out garment,' those parts, and those only, which do not belong to the Scriptures.

But, if it is Scripture, then I must believe, on the authority of the same Scriptures, that it 'is given by inspiration of God;' for he has told us in the verse just quoted, that 'all Scripture' is thus given. And, if it is thus given, I cannot believe that it is 'of very little consequence to Christians at the present period,' for God has expressly declared, that it 'is profitable,' and that 'for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness.' Nor, is it said that it *was* once profitable, but it is profitable, &c.—nor, that it was profitable to Christians of former ages, but it is profitable—that the man of God may be perfect, &c.—that is, every man of God. It seems to me W. is reduced to this alternative, viz., that he must reject 'much' in the Scriptures, as not Scripture; or find himself opposing the declaration of an inspired Apostle, who says 'all Scripture is profitable,' and that for important purposes, and to all Christians, or to any 'man of God.' He can take which horn of the dilemma he pleases, but it seems to me either will grieve him.

I ask then with that seriousness which this subject demands, what are we to think of a system which declares there is 'much' in the Scriptures which is of little or no consequence to us? I hope all your readers will ponder this subject well. It is one of vital importance to us. If God has said respecting his word, 'If any man shall take away from the words of the prophecy of this book, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book,' then it behooves us to beware how we give currency to that scheme which declares that 'much' of the sacred volume is of little consequence to us, or treat it only as a letter written to be applied to the exigency of a particular church, and then to be folded together and laid upon the shelf, to moulder and crumble away. We do not believe the Bible ought to be thus used.

In conclusion, then, we say, in answer to 'An Inquirer after Truth,' we know of no 'reason why a person should disbelieve or reject, as uninspired, any part of the Bible.' For ourselves, we are willing to take the whole Bible, and we believe 'all Scripture is given by inspiration of God—that no prophecy is of any private interpretation—and that the men who were selected to write the Holy Scriptures, spoke, not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth.'

PHILEMON.

HARD TIMES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Mr. A. Hard times, neighbor.

Mr. B. Yes, the times are hard, but not so hard as they might be.

A. They are bad enough though, at any rate. I can't get anything at all to do, only now and then, some small trifling jobs that I wouldn't meddle with in good times. I don't know how I shall get along next winter, unless things alter, I'm sure. And they tell me, Mr. B. 'tis so all over the country. For my part, I should think the Government had better go to jail and swear out. This morning, a man came in here after work, who said he had been all over the western part of the State, down into Connecticut, back to Boston, and all round the country; he'd been gone six weeks, and hadn't got any steady business yet. I told him that he'd got into the wrong place here, unless he was willing to work for nothing and find himself.

B. Rather a hard case surely. But, Mr. A. the whole business of the country is deranged by the failure of our great merchants, the measures of the banks, &c. (though I believe, to go to the root of the matter, I think we must cast the blame upon slavery,) and in consequence, thousands of industrious, worthy people, are thrown out of regular employment, worse off by far than you are. Still we can all live comfortably—and, except in some particular cases, there is no need of real suffering.

A. Yes, there is a great deal of suffering. Why, just think of the hundreds of poor families, as you say, with nothing to do, and not a cent laid up against a rainy day. Don't tell me there is no suffering! However, 'tis so, and it can't be no 'tisser.

B. I agree with you that—

A. Now, sir, I will tell you what happened no longer ago than last week. As I was sitting here, the col-

lector came along with Mr. —'s light-wagon, grindstone, plough, rakes, and I don't know what all, which he had taken because the poor man couldn't pay his taxes—don't that look like hard times, Mr. B.

B. I believe sir, you are a little mistaken. I am acquainted with that affair, and know, that rum, not poverty, was the cause of the mischief. Under the influence of liquor, Mr. — refused to pay his tax, when, at the same time, he had money in his pocket sufficient therefor. Had he been sober, and really unable to pay, his property would not have thus been taken.

A. It might have been so. I didn't inquire particularly about it—only saw the collector carrying off his goods.—'Spose he and the "good critter" are pretty good friends.

B. Yes, the "critter" sticks to him closer than business, property or reputation. Such persons you will often hear complaining of dull business, no money, and hard times. But, Mr. B. before we join the popular cry, and worry our minds under its influence, let us glance our eyes over the world, and view the millions who have good reason to cry, *hard times!* Look at the slave in our own land—compare our conditions—what an almost infinite difference! Look at the laboring class in the countries of Europe. See their ignorance, poverty, servile subjugation. Where among them do you find that freedom of body and mind, that equality and general possession of property, which prevails here? Scan the heathen world,—but it is absurd to make the comparison. Friend A. we have, in our country, that combination of circumstances which can make us a happy nation. We can each "sit under our own vine and fig tree, with nothing to molest or make afraid." Industry and economy can secure a competency of worldly property and honors; and the Gospel, sounding in our ears, can secure us an "inheritance" in Heaven.

A. I believe you are more than half right.

B. But, because the nation, in her maddening desire for riches, and by the aid of all kinds of stimulants, has over-done, gone further than a healthy action would warrant, she is now experiencing a corresponding debility. Should we learn wisdom from past experience, and properly improve present advantages, we need not fear. The tide of time will roll on, sweeping away those obstacles which now oppose, and again our course will be untrammelled and onward.

Now, Mr. A. I advise you to look on the bright side of the picture, cheer up your mind, restrain your unwholly lust for riches, remembering that "he alone is a poor man who has nothing laid up for another world, and can carry nothing out of this world." Invest in the bank of Heaven, where interest is given a "hundred fold," or at the rate of a hundred to one, and never more will you have reason to complain of *hard times*.

EXCITEMENT.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Whoever advocates any system of reform in science, politics, or morals, is often accused of causing excitement. So they do cause excitement. It is interwoven with our very nature, and no great change has ever yet been produced in the world without it. But what causes excitement. Truth combating with error. Take, for instance, the temperance cause. Would that mighty change which is now in progress, and which has surpassed the most sanguine expectations, have ever been produced, had its advocates slumbered in guilty silence for fear of stirring up opposition and excitement? No. Bacchus would still reign triumphant. People must be excited to thought and investigation. How is it possible to uproot any system of wickedness fortified with the countenance and practice of the wealthy and respectable, with deep-seated prejudice, and supposed interest without excitement? Take another instance. Has not the simple preaching of the Gospel, from the days of our Saviour to the present time, produced excitement? And that so powerful, that multitudes of its advocates and believers have lost their lives by reason thereof. The Abolitionists, it is said, are causing excitement. True, they are. And is it not better, than to give over to his fate the hapless victim of oppression, stifle our feelings, shut up our hearts, and like the Priest and Levite pass by on the other side? Is it not better, than to meet the slave at the judgment bar and there have him point to us and say—You refused to plead for me your brother in bondage. Yes.—They wish to excite the people to agitate the subject, till a slave shall no longer darken our lands, and the groan of the oppressed shall not be heard on all our coasts, or in all our deep interior.

When truth meets error, argument and persuasion meet ignorance backed with all the sinful passions of man, and duty and conscience cross inclination! Then, opposition and excitement are always expected. And, indeed, the very fact of their existence is strong, presumptive evidence that the course of conduct, which occasioned such feeling, is right. "It is good to be zealously affected in a good cause." C.

DISTRICT CONVENTION. A meeting of the citizens of this town was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last, agreeably to previous notice, at which John Whitney, Esq., presided, and John A. Green acted as Secretary. It was agreed to send twelve delegates to the District Convention notified to meet in this town on the 23d inst.; and John Hardwick, George Baxter and George Newcomb were chosen a nominating committee to prepare a list of delegates. The committee subsequently reported the following names, which were accepted by the meeting, viz.: Messrs. Thomas Greenleaf, John Whitney, Harvey Field, Noah Curtis, Lewis Bass, James Newcomb, John Souther, Abner Willett, Ebenezer Woodward, Charles A. Brown, John A. Green, Horatio N. Glover.

BAGG'S HOTEL, UTICA. Notwithstanding the hard times and the pressure, the travellers to Niagara Falls, and west, are quite numerous, as we learn from a gentleman now travelling. More than two hundred persons stop at the above hotel daily. Our correspondent assures us that it is the best House in Utica; and that it sustains, under the management of A. Churchill, Esq. the present proprietor, the reputation it acquired under Mr. Bagg, who retired from it some years since with a fortune. No luxury that the market affords is withheld from visitors. Add to this the polite attendance of Mr. Churchill and his assistant, D. Hay, who is perfectly au fait to his business, and you have a House of entertainment that will vie with any in the country.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. The Rev. Thomas Whittemore will preach to-morrow, at the Universalist Meeting House.

NEW-ENGLAND GAZETTEER. John Hayward, Esq., announces his intention of publishing a Gazetteer of the New-England States, containing an historical, geographical and statistical account of every County, Town and City; with descriptions of all the important rivers, lakes, mountains, bays, harbors, canals, rail roads, etc.; so far as is necessary or useful for travellers, or men of business—to which will be added lists of attorneys at law, clergymen, physicians, postmasters, banks, colleges, and other public institutions, with their location. Mr. Hayward is well known as the author of the "Columbian Traveller," "Law Register," "Religious Creed," etc. works which have been extensively circulated and highly commended by distinguished gentlemen, such as Judges Shaw and Story, Professor Renwick, G. C. Verplanck, and others. His new work will be very useful, and the reputation he has already acquired as an accurate compiler, is a sufficient guarantee that the New-England Gazetteer will be found interesting to every class of the community.

NORFOLK ADVERTISER. E. G. Robinson has succeeded the late lamented Mr. Fish in the publication of the above paper. It will sustain, we have no doubt, the exalted character it acquired while under the management of its late conductor. Mr. R. we believe to be an excellent writer and a gentleman of good principles. He will resort to no contemptible expedients to gain a larger circulation, or seek to give character to his paper by traducing the reputation of other publishers. He will find support, though his sheet be not a popular newspaper and family magazine.

RURAL REPOSITORY. Our old friend Wm. B. Stoddard, of Hudson, the able editor of the Rural Repository, a semi-monthly publication, has just commenced the fourteenth volume of his interesting and well-conducted periodical. We should like again to look over its well filled pages, as some five or six years have elapsed since we saw a number.

PUBLIC MEETING. The citizens of Braintree convened on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of sending delegates to the District Convention which meets in this place the 23d instant. Col. MINOT TRAYER was called to the chair, and LYSANDER RICHARDS appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were selected as the delegates, viz.—Col. Minot Trayer, Messrs. Joseph Richards, Asa French, Samuel Brock, Benjamin V. French, Samuel Hayden, and John Hollis, 3d.

REGISTER OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR 1837-8. James R. Newhall, of Lynn, has forwarded to us his recently published Register of this State. It contains many very important and interesting items. It will be found useful for the counting-house, etc.

PARTICULARS OF A HORRID MURDER. The Ohio Star, printed at Ravenna gives the following particulars of a horrid murder, which was recently perpetrated in that neighborhood:

"The circumstances attending this foul murder are as follows: Mrs. Robert McKisson, her daughter, a girl about 17 years of age, and a hired man, occupied a house in Northfield. Early in the evening of the 24th ult. the family retired to rest, the hired man occupying a bed in the chamber, and Mrs. McKisson and daughter in separate beds in the room below. The head of the daughter's bed was near the outside door. Some time after the family had retired, the girl was awakened by a person opening the door and coming into the room, who she discovered by the light of a burning brand upon the hearth, had an axe in his hand. He immediately upon his entering the room, and before the girl could give any alarm, he struck her senseless with the axe, inflicting a severe blow with the edge of it upon the upper or back part of her head. When the girl recovered, she beheld the murderer lying upon her face upon the floor, and the murderer inflicting a blow with the axe behind the shoulder. The girl then screamed and awakened the man in the chamber, and the murderer fled, not without inflicting, however, a second and slighter blow upon the head of the girl with the axe, as he passed by her out of the room. In consequence of the agitation of the hired man and some unavoidable delays in procuring lights, nearly half an hour elapsed before the neighborhood was alarmed. When the neighbors arrived, it was ascertained that Mrs. McKisson had received three wounds, two upon the head and one back of the shoulder. Both of the wounds upon the head penetrated to the brain, and the one back of the shoulder penetrated to the cavity of the chest. McKisson lived about ten hours, during which she was able to converse with those about her, and she declared the father of her husband, to be her murderer."

STONE CUTTING MACHINE. The New Hampshire Telegraph gives a description of an ingenious stone cutting machine, which has lately been constructed in Nashua by Adin Holbrook, and William Eayres. The machine is represented to be simple in its principles, but complicated in its details. It has three sets of chisels—two for slabbing one for cutting down and a third for finishing—and is so arranged that rough stone put in at one end comes out the other, finished in the most perfect manner, in a very short time. Its success has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have witnessed its operations, including a number of excellent mechanics and practical stone cutters. The machine is about to be removed to Amesbury, where they have a large contract, and where its usefulness may be fully tested.—*Bost. Mer. Journal.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A wagon containing ten kegs and about fifty canisters of gun powder, was lately placed under a shed in Plainfield. It appears that one keg had been opened, and that some powder had been spilled upon the wagon bottom, a portion of which fell through the crack upon the floor of the shed. An individual, carelessly, without being aware of his presumption, applied a coal of fire to the powder on the floor, when shocking to relate, the powder in the wagon ignited, and the result was, five men were so severely wounded, as to leave serious doubts of their recovery. The wagon and shed were torn to atoms; the explosion was heard at a considerable distance.—*Northampton Republican.*

POTATOES. Accounts from all parts of the country write in representing the potato crop as larger this season than it has been for many years. And yet, though there are plenty in the market, holders continue to ask the same price for them that they did last fall, when there was but half a crop. It is high time the speculations, combinations and monopolies, in the necessities of life, were done away with. Potatoes with a fair yield, are a good crop for the farmer at twenty-five cents per bushel, and no one ought to give more than that in such a bountiful season as the present.—*(Boston Times.)*

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST. The pacha of Egypt has concluded a treaty with the most powerful tribe of Arabs known, viz., the Harvazims, near Jembo, who count 30,000 horsemen. It appears that Mehemed Ally was whipped into this by the total rout of his general, Cherchid Pacha, with 12,000 men, near the defiles of Jembo and Medina. The Arabs would not submit to be subjects, and this was a pretty good evidence of it.—The victorious Arabs then marched on Medina, which is commanded by Akbas Pasha, nephew of the Viceroy, who was in daily expectation of the arrival of the supplies for the siege. Thus the Viceroy of Egypt's ambition to conquer Arabia has already cost him fire arms. His treasury is now embarrassed from the low price of cottons, and the levy of troops must cease.

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE. A young German in the city of New York, put a period to his existence at his boarding house, by cutting his throat. The family to whom he boarded, had frequently observed the young man to be low spirited, and occasionally in a state of apparent mental derangement; but could assign no cause for his singular behavior. One of the servants on opening the door of his room to call him to dinner discovered his lifeless body sitting in a chair before looking glass, with a razor in his hand, and his throat cut literally in two, dividing, of course, the carotid artery, which must have proved immediately fatal. The blood from the severed artery spouted from a wound with such velocity as to stain almost every article within its range. The deceased had in his possession a couple of leather trunks, one of which was of large size, and contained clothing, jewelry, &c. to a considerable amount, besides upwards of five hundred dollars in cash. Among the documents found, was a letter of recommendation signed by Mr. John C. Croger, stating that he had travelled with him over the greater part of Europe in the capacity of confidential attendant and secretary. Also, in a souvenir, an adieu in the French language, addressed to a female whose name it may be improper to publish. There was nothing discovered, however, to account for his tragical exit, whether from debt, or in love, or in despair, or from insane sudden departure has enveloped in doubt and mystery, but the whole of the circumstances combined, render the latter conjecture the most probable, as no man in his senses, it is presumed, would cut his own throat, and get out of either of the other difficulties.—*Transcript.*

TERRIBLE RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT. The most serious accident that has occurred in Eastern Virginia since our recollection, happened on the Portsmouth and Annapolis Railroad. On their return from Fortress Monroe, they met a locomotive and train of burden cars, horrible to relate, the two ran together while going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. The most heart-rending scene presented itself, has ever been witnessed; every spot on both sides the road, which offered the least protection from sun, was covered with the dead, dying and wounded. Three young ladies sitting together on the front seat of the second car were killed, neither living longer than 15 minutes; another lady, an infant, and a negro were so much injured, that they died in a short time and ten or fifteen gentlemen besides, sustained in one kind or another, very likely to prove fatal, four or five of them.

The confusion attending an accident where so many were present, the mangled corpses laid out on the side of the road, the moans of the wounded, and the wailing and wailing of relations, presented a spectacle of indescribable description. Every possible attention was given by the physicians and hospitable citizens, but the situation where it happened, and the extent of the day, added greatly to the intensity of the sufferings.

FATAL TEMERITY. We learn that during the winter of the circus in Hornellsville, a Mr. Mason killed by an elephant. The circumstances are as follows: The elephant was in the arena, surrounded by a number of spectators, who had been treating him with fruit, &c. At length, they gave some hay, with which he was feeding himself, Mason snatched the whisp of hay from his mouth, whereupon the offended animal, charged him, and with the body with his proboscis, drew him forcibly by his tusks, then raised him about ten feet and let fall. He struck on his chest and survived about four hours. It is said he was intoxicated. The farmer made a present of \$40 to his widow.—*Bath Free Advertiser.*

A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS. Our streets, in the new part of the city, which for the last four months have appeared almost like a desert, are now once again they from encumbrance by boxes, bales and casks are happy to state, "Now are themselves again apiles of dry goods in boxes and bales—bales of casks of hardware, and other articles of merchandise now cover those side walks, which were so long out of their legitimate tenants, and the smiling looks of cartmen, as they rattle over the pavement, and cheering song of the stevedores taking in goods into ships bound to the North, South, East and West, in the well wished for revival of our city, a fullness and life, we are happy, very happy to say, New York Commercial.

SAD ACCIDENT. Two Irish laborers were killed on the Wilmington and Andover railroad, were proceeding with a train of dirt cars, when they having attained an unusual degree of velocity, they stopped before the freight cars, and were hurled down, by his physical strength. He was immediately thrown down, and the wheels passed over him, dividing his body nearly longitudinally. The other seeing the fate of his comrade, jumped off to render assistance and shared his fate. It was one of those accidents which it is next to impossible to guard against, by the wisest precautions.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE. In the night on stages running between Hagerstown and Cumby was precipitated down a precipice of forty-two feet the canal barge. There were six passengers on stage at the time of this accident, three of whom instantaneously killed. A gentleman, a woman, and a child, were thrown from the stage, and the horses fell stage and crushed the top to the seats, beneath the three were rescued. This accident is said to have been caused through the remissness of the driver who was intoxicated and asleep.—*(Rocheville Md.)*

FROM CALCUTTA. Captain Snow (of the ship which arrived at New York, having left that port the 15th of March, states according to the New York Express, that an extensive conflagration took place at Calcutta just before he sailed. Upwards of 1000 buildings were destroyed; many of them, were native huts. Several large buildings, er, were burnt, which contained much valuable property. The loss is estimated at over £1,000,000. Among the buildings burnt was the Orphan Asylum. The American Ice Company have commenced a new and much larger establishment, in consequence of the great increase in their business.

MURDER. A traveller upon the prairies in a county was inhumanly murdered last week. His body was found on the prairie, and afterwards appeared, from blood having been seen on the and the tracks of three horses, to have been some miles from where he was found—to have died speed, pursued by the assassins to the place met—there to have been assaulted with a club which found near the body, and despatched. A man rested on suspicion three or four days afterwards was summarily discharged.—*Patria (Ill.)*

THE MISSES BYLINES. The last of the two daughters of that celebrated revolutionary war, Mather Byles, D. D., died recently at Boston, age of 85 years, the same at which her sister died two years ago. Like their father, who was a true continued their attachment to the crown of England. They were both of the old school, and were body with their anti-republican notions. The learned, pious, charitable, and much respected.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE DANUBE. A bark recently ran foul of a bridge near Riga, which struck her midships and split her in two, the timber falling on the passengers, about whom were either killed or drowned in the current of the river. The Prince of Pskis in his neighborhood, generously opened his house and his those rescued, and personally encountered many endeavoring to save the lives of the unfortunate.

THE CROPS. The present season has been a pitious in this neighborhood, and other parts of the country, to the growth of Grass, Oats and other grain, to the benefit of the farmer. A small amount of grain was shown to us which exceeded any field yet seen. It was a stalk of Oats, tall, field of forty acres near Princeton, N. J., all of it nearly the same height. The stalk measured four inches in length.—*(Nat. Intell.)*

NEW-ENGLAND GAZETTEER. John Hayward, Esq., announces his intention of publishing a Gazetteer of the New-England States, containing an historical, geographical and statistical account of every County, Town and City; with descriptions of all the important rivers, lakes, mountains, bays, harbors, canals, rail roads, etc.; as far as is necessary or useful for travellers, or men of business—to which will be added lists of attorneys at law, clergymen, physicians, postmasters, banks, colleges, and other public institutions, with their location. Mr. Hayward is well known as the author of the "Columbian Traveller," "Law Register," "Religious Creed," etc. works which have been extensively circulated and highly commended by distinguished gentlemen, such as Judges Shaw and Story, Professor Renwick, G. C. Verplanck, and others. His new work will be very useful, and the reputation he has already acquired as an accurate compiler, is a sufficient guarantee that the New England Gazetteer will be found interesting to every class of the community.

NORFOLK ADVERTISER. E. G. Robinson has succeeded the late lamented Mr. Fish in the publication of the above paper. It will sustain, we have no doubt, the exalted character it acquired while under the management of its late conductor. Mr. R. we believe to be an excellent writer and a gentleman of good principles. He will resort to no contemptible expedients to gain a larger circulation, or seek to give character to his paper by traducing the reputation of other publishers. He will find support, though his sheet be not a popular newspaper and family magazine.

RURAL REPOSITORY. Our old friend Wm. B. Stoddard, of Hudson, the able editor of the Rural Repository, a semi-monthly publication, has just commenced the fourteenth volume of his interesting and well-conducted periodical. We should like again to look over its well filled pages, as some five or six years have elapsed since we saw a number.

PUBLIC MEETING. The citizens of Braintree convened on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of sending delegates to the District Convention which opens in this place the 23d inst. Col. M. St. Thayer was called to the chair, and LYMAN RICHARDS appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were selected as the delegates, viz:—Col. Minot Thayer, Messrs. Joseph Richards, Asa French, Samuel Brock, Benjamin V. French, Samuel Hayden, and John Hollis, 3d.

REGISTER OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR 1837-8. James R. Newhall, of Lynn, has forwarded to us his recently published Register of this State. It contains many very important and interesting items. It will be found useful for the counting-house, etc.

PARTICULARS OF A HORRID MURDER. The Ohio Star, printed at Ravenna gives the following particulars of a horrid murder, which was recently perpetrated in that neighborhood:

"The circumstances attending this foul murder are as follows. Mrs. Robert Smith, a hired man, occupied a house in Northfield. Early in the evening of the 24th ult. the family retired to rest, the hired man occupying a bed in the chamber, and Mrs. McKisson and her daughter separate beds in the room below. The hired man, who was near the outside door. Some time after the family had retired, the girl was awakened by a person opening the door and coming into the room, who, she discovered by the light of a burning lamp upon the floor, had an axe in his hand. He immediately upon his entering the room, and before the girl could give any alarm, he struck her senseless with the axe, inflicting a severe blow with the edge of it upon the upper back part of her head. When the girl recovered, she saw her mother lying upon her face upon the floor, and the murderer inflicting a blow with the axe behind the shoulder. The girl then screamed and awakened the man in the chamber, and the murderer fled, not without inflicting, however, a second and slighter blow upon the head of the girl with the axe, as he passed by her out of the room. In consequence of the agitation of the hired man and some unavoidable delays in procuring lights, nearly half an hour elapsed before the neighborhood was alarmed. When the neighbors arrived, it was ascertained that Mrs. McKisson had received three wounds, two upon the head and one back of the shoulder. Both of the wounds upon the head penetrated to the brain, and the one back of the shoulder penetrated to the cavity of the chest. McKisson lived about ten hours, during which time she was able to converse with those about her, and she declared the father of her husband, to be her murderer."

SPRING CUTTING MACHINE. The New Hampshire Telegraph gives a description of an ingenious stone cutting machine, which has lately been constructed in Nashua by Adin Holbrook, and William Fayres. The machine is represented to be simple in its principles, but complicated in its details. It has three sets of chisels for finishing, one for cutting down, and a third for finishing—and in so arranged that rough stone put in at one end comes out the other, finished in the most perfect manner, in a very short time. Its success has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have witnessed its operations, including a number of excellent mechanics and practical stone cutters. The machine is about to be removed to Amesbury, where they have a large contract, and where its usefulness may be fully tested.—*From Mr. Journal.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A wagon containing ten kegs and about fifty canisters of gun powder, was lately placed under a shed in Plainfield. It appears that one keg had been opened, and that some powder had been spilled upon the wagon bottom, a portion of which fell through the crack upon the floor of the shed. An individual, carelessly, without being aware of his presumption, applied a coal of fire to the powder on the floor, when, in an instant, the powder in the wagon ignited, and the result was, five men were severely wounded, as to leave serious doubts of their recovery. The wagon and shed were torn to atoms; the explosion was heard at a considerable distance.—*Northampton Republican.*

POTATOES. Accounts from all parts of the country written in representing the potato crop as larger this season than it has been for many years. And yet, though there are plenty in the market, holders continue to ask the same price for them that they did last fall, when there was but a fair crop. It is high time the speculators, combinations and monopolies, in the necessities of life, were done away with. Potatoes with a fair yield, are a good crop for the farmer at twenty-five cents per bushel, and no one ought to give more than that in such a bountiful season as the present.—*Boston Times.*

ATTAINS IN THE EAST. The pacha of Egypt has concluded a treaty with the most powerful tribe of Arabs known, viz., the Harazims, near Jembo, who count 20,000 horsemen. It appears that Mohamed Ali was whipped into this by the total ruin of his general, Chirchid Pacha, with 32,000 men, near the defiles of Jembo and Medina. The Arabs would not submit to be subjects, and this was a pretty good evidence of it.—The victorious Arabs then marched on Mecca, which is commanded by Abbas Pacha, nephew of the Viceroy, who was in daily expectation of the camels to bring supplies for the siege. Thus the Viceroy of Egypt's ambition to conquer Arabia has already cost him five armies. His treasury is now embarrassed from the low price of cottons, and the levy of troops must cease.

FRIGHTFUL STRIKE. A young German in the city of New York, put a period to his existence at his boarding house, by cutting his throat. The family with whom he boarded, had frequently observed the young man to be low spirited, and occasionally a state of apparent mental derangement; but could assign no cause for his singular behavior. One of the servants, on opening the door of his room to call him to dinner, discovered his lifeless body sitting in a chair before a looking glass, with a razor in his hand, and his throat cut literally in two, dividing, of course, the carotid artery, which must have proved immediately fatal. The blood from the severed artery spouted from the wound with such velocity as to stain almost every article within its range. The deceased had in his possession a couple of leather trunks, one of which was quite large, and contained clothing, jewelry, &c. to a considerable amount, besides upwards of five hundred dollars in cash. Among the documents found, was a letter of recommendation signed by Mr. John C. Cruger, stating that he had travelled with him over the greater part of Europe in the capacity of confidential attendant, or secretary. Also, in a souvenir, an address in the French language, addressed to him, in whose name it may be proper to publish. There was nothing discovered, however, to account for his tragical exit—whether he was in debt, or in love, or in disgrace, or insane, his sudden departure has enveloped in doubt and mystery; but the whole of the circumstances combined, render the latter conjecture the most probable, as no man in his senses, it is presumed, would take his own life to get out of either of the other difficulties.—*Transcript.*

TERRIBLE RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT. The most serious accident that has occurred in Eastern Virginia since our recollection, happened on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. On their return from Fortress Monroe, they met a locomotive, and train of heavy cars, and horrible to relate, the two, together while going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour.

The most heart-rending scene presented itself that has ever been witnessed; every spot on both sides of the road, which offered the least protection from the sun, was covered with the dead, dying and wounded. Three young ladies sitting together on the front seat of the second car were killed, neither living longer than 15 minutes; another lady, an infant, and a negro girl were so much injured, that they died in a short time; and ten or fifteen gentlemen besides, sustained injury of one kind or another, very likely to prove fatal to four or five of them.

The confusion attending an accident where so many were present, the mangled corpses laid out on the side of the road, the moans of the wounded, and the weeping and wailing of relations, presented a spectacle which defies description. Every possible attention was paid the sufferers by the physicians and hospital citizens, but the situation where it happened, and the excessive heat of the day, added greatly to the intensity of their sufferings.

FATAL TEMERITY. We learn that during the exhibition of the circus in Hornellsville, a Mr. Mason was killed by an elephant. The circumstances are told to us as follows: The elephant was in the outer yard, surrounded by a number of spectators, who had been treating him with fruit, &c. At length, he gave him some hay, with which he was feeding himself, when Mason snatched the whip of hay from his mouth, whereupon the offended animal encoiled him around the body with his proboscis, drew him forcibly against his trunk, then raised him about ten feet and let him fall. He struck on his chest and survived about three hours. It is said he was intoxicated. The keeper made a present of \$40 to his widow.—*Bath Farmer's Advocate.*

A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS. Our streets, in the business part of the city, which for the last four months have appeared almost lifeless, are now again full of life and animation. The merchants are happy to state, "Now are themselves again" piles of dry goods in boxes and bales—bales of cotton, sacks of hardware, and other articles of merchandise, are piled up like mountains, and the smiling looks of the cartmen, as they rattle over the pavement, and the cheering song of the stevedores taking in goods into vessels bound to the North, South, East and West, impart to the well wisher for the prosperity of our city, a cheerfulness and life, we are happy to say to see.—*New York Commercial.*

SAD ACCIDENT. Two Irish laborers were recently killed on the Wilmington and Andover railroad. They were proceeding with a train of dirt cars, when the cars having attained an unusual degree of velocity, one of them stepped before the front car, and attempted to stop it, by his physical strength. He was immediately thrown down, and the wheels passed over him, dividing the body nearly longitudinally. The other seeing the situation of his comrade, jumped off to render assistance—and shared his fate. It was one of those accidents, which it is next to impossible to guard against, by adopt the wisest precautions.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE. In the night one of the stages running between Hagerstown and Cumberland was precipitated down a precipice of forty-two feet into the canal below. There were six passengers in the stage at the time of this accident, three of whom were instantaneously killed. A gentleman and a servant escaped without injury. The horses fell upon the canal, and crushed the top to the seats, beneath which the three were rescued. This accident is said to have been caused through the remissness of the driver, who was intoxicated and asleep.—*[Rochester (Md.) Jour.]*

FROM CALCUTTA. Captain Snow, of the ship India, which arrived at New York, having left that place on the 15th of March, states according to the New York Express, that an extensive conflagration took place at Calcutta just before he sailed. Upwards of five hundred buildings were destroyed; many of them, however, were native huts. Several large buildings, however, were burnt, which contained much valuable property. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 rupees.—Among the buildings burnt was the Orphan School. The American Ice Company have commenced building a new and much larger establishment, in consequence of the great increase in their business.

MURDER. A traveller upon the prairies in Putnam county was inhumanly murdered last week, and his body found stripped naked three days afterwards. He appeared, from blood having been seen on the ground, and the tracks of three horses, to have been shot two miles from where he was found—to have fled with speed, pursued by the assassins to the place mentioned—there to have been assaulted with a club which was found near the body, and despatched. A man was arrested on suspicion three or four days afterwards, but was subsequently discharged.—*Peoria (Ill.) Register.*

THE MISSES BYLINES. The last of the two maiden daughters of that celebrated revolutionary war, the Rev. Mather Byles, D. D., died recently at Boston, at the age of 85 years, the same at which her sister died about two years ago. Like her father, who was a Tory, they continued their attachment to the crown of England to their death. But they lived retired, and troubled nobody with their anti-republican notions. They were learned, pious, charitable, and much respected.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT OF THE DANUBE. A large bark recently ran foul of a bridge near Rugsberg, which struck her midsheeps and split her in two parts, the timber falling on the passengers, about forty of whom were either killed or drowned in the rapid current of the river. The Prince of Taxis in the neighborhood, generously opened his house and his purse to those rescued, and personally encountered much risk in endeavoring to save the lives of the unfortunate crew.

THE CROPS. The present season has been more propitious in this neighborhood, and other parts of the country, to the growth of Grass, Oats and Corn, than any within our recollection. A sample of this year's growth was shown to us which exceeded any thing we had yet seen. It was a stalk of Oats, taken from a field of forty acres near Princeton, N. J., all of which is of nearly the same height. The stalk measured six feet four inches in length.—*[Nat. Int.]*

CROPS. It is stated in the papers that the crops of wheat, Indian corn and potatoes, were never more bountiful in Ohio, than during the present season.—Millers in that State say that the price of flour must come down to \$4.50 a barrel, and an intelligent gentleman had refused to contract to pay seventy-five cents a bushel for wheat.

SAD ACCIDENT. As Mr. Joseph Stevens and Mr. John Huddell were recently engaged in blowing a rock in Beverly, the charge accidentally went off, which killed Mr. Huddell instantly, and seriously injured Mr. Stevens in the head, face and arms.—*Salem Advertiser.*

DISPUTED TERRITORY. Mr. Greely, who has been for some time confined in the Fredericksburg jail by the British authorities, for attempting to take the census of Madawaska, has been set at liberty. The Bangor Whig says the British Minister at the seat of Government, ordered his release as soon as demanded by the United States Government; upon what conditions we know not.

PROFITABLE SHOT. A wolf was shot at Sandwich, by a teamster who met him in the road, and had a loaded gun in his wagon. The teamster did a good business, for he will receive the reward of \$85 offered by the town, and \$15 State bounty, in addition to \$20 for which he sold the critter to a spectator.—*Bost. Trans.*

INTERFERENCE. A fisherman in England, while in a state of intoxication, put out his tongue to try whether an adder would exhibit the usual ferocity, which they are said to, like a turkey gobbler, at the sight of a red object. The adder flew at him and bit him in his parotidary organ so dreadfully that it protruded from his mouth, and came near killing him.

FLOUR. This article is selling for \$13 per barrel, at Chicago. This high price, however, does not come down, for the farmers all over the country, are about to gather in large crops of wheat and other grain. The season thus far has been extremely favorable—crops of all kinds look well, and promise an abundance.—*Chicago Dem.*

THUNDERSTORM. Northampton was visited on the 10th ult. by one of the most terrific storms that has been witnessed for many years. Early in the afternoon, a very black cloud was seen hanging in the northwest, and gradually approaching. At about two o'clock the heavens were overcast, and the rain fell in torrents, accompanied, for about five minutes, by a tremendous shower of large hail stones; the wind also was swollen to a gale. For a few moments the scene was truly frightful. A great many people were exceedingly alarmed; some even thought the last day had come.—Provisionally, however, little damage was done. Some few trees are laid prostrate, and limbs of others broken off. Corn was very much blown down, but it is thought not materially injured.—*Northampton Gaz.*

ADMISSION OF TEXAS. The New York Gazette says, "We take it upon us to say that Texas never will be taken into this Union, advocate it who may. The people of the United States are not yet at any rate under a delusion on the subject of that act of national madness, and we trust never will be." This shows that opposition to the mad scheme of annexing Texas is not entirely confined to the abolitionists. The New York Gazette is one of the most violent anti-abolition papers in the United States.

BANKS SEED. The Suffolk, Market, and State Banks in Boston have been sued for non-payment of their bills with specie. Judgment was rendered against them in the Justice's Court, from which they appealed to the Common Pleas. Suits for large sums have been brought against the banks in Northampton and Greenfield.

BRIGHTON MARKET. MONDAY, Aug. 14. At market, 270 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, and 2500 Sheep and 210 Swine. PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—About last week's prices were obtained for a like quantity, and we quote to correspond, viz: first quality, \$6.75 to 7.50; second quality, \$5.50 to 6.50; third quality, \$4.50 to 5.50. Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$23, 25, 30, 32, and \$42. Sheep.—Sales were effected at a little better price.—Lots were taken at \$1.25, 1.50, 1.60, 1.84, \$2, 2.25, 2.37, and \$2.50. Swine.—A lot of selected old Barrows at 8 3/4, two lots Shotts, to peddle, at 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows. At retail, 10 and 11 for small, and 9 and 10 for large.

NOTICE. There will be Methodist preaching at the School House at Braintree Neck, near the residence of Mr. Levi White, TOMORROW EVENING, at 5 o'clock. The cause of the disappointment last Sabbath evening, was sickness in the preacher's family, which was such as to excuse him. Aug. 19.

MARRIED. In Randolph, Rev. Conant Sawyer, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Randolph, to Miss Abby Tolman. In North Bridgewater, Mr. Lucius Garney to Miss Arvilla Packard.

DIED. In Braintree, August 12th, Mr. Daniel Hayward, a revolutionary patriot, aged 83. In Franklin, Miss Mary Ide, aged 22. In West Dedham, Mr. Thaddeus Gray, aged 74. In Dorchester, Mrs. Mary Morse, aged 41; Mr. John Living, aged 65. In Newton, Mr. Nathan Petee, aged 60.

Attention! An adjourned meeting of the Quincy Light Infantry will be held at their Armory on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Commander. EBEN R. CAPEN, Clerk. Quincy, Aug. 19.

Notice. THE citizens of Dorchester, without distinction of party, friends of free discussion and to the right of petition, and all citizens opposed to the annexation of Texas to the American Union, one and all, are very respectfully invited to meet at the Town Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, August 21st, 1837, at 7 o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at Quincy, on the 23d of this month. Dorchester, Aug. 19.

To Road Makers. TO be let at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the making of the several sections of the Granite Bridge Road. The conditions and boundaries of the sections will be made known by application to Col. Edward Glover, the President of the Corporation, or either of the Directors. The letting will commence at Section No. 1, near the Railway House in Milton. OTIS SHEPARD, duct. Milton, Aug. 19.

To Rent. A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins, (Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable family. Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—Apply as above. Aug. 19.

Apprentice Wanted. A STOUT and active Young Man from sixteen to eighteen years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Shipwright business. One who has some knowledge of the trade would be preferred. Application to be made to JOHN L. SOUTHER. Quincy, Aug. 12.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Town Meeting.

Norfolk, ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy.

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at the TOWN HALL, in said Quincy, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of August instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

First. To choose a Moderator. Second. To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town, by the County Commissioners, relative to the petition of John Hobart, and others, and to adopt such measures as the town may deem expedient. Said petition is as follows:

To the Honorable County Commissioners, within and for the County of Norfolk: The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Braintree, (or otherwise), within the said County of Norfolk, would respectfully represent that a highway should be located and built, commencing in said town of Braintree, at or near the junction of Cherry and Washington streets, taking a northerly direction to a new street in Quincy, at a point near the house of Mr. Knox, passing over or through lands of Messrs. Samuel Capen, L. Veazie, J. Q. Adams, Josiah Adams, Thomas Adams, Elisha Marsh, — Nightingale, O. Rodgers and Knox, a distance of about 523 rods. Your petitioners would state that said route is nearly level and straight, that a great saving of distance would be made by it to the Railway House in Milton, and thence to Boston and Dedham.

We therefore earnestly request your Honorable Board to view said route, and cause the same to be located and made as early as practicable.

JOHN HOBART, and 40 others. Braintree, July 22, 1837.

Third. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen, relative to straightening and widening Granite street.

Fourth. To see if the town will purchase a Fire Engine, with such hose and other necessary apparatus. Also, to see if the town will cause one or more public Wells to be dug.

Hereof fail not, and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon to the Town Clerk, on or before the time mentioned.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1837.

LEWIS BASS, EBENEZER JEWETT, Selectmen of JAMES NEWCOMB, Quincy.

Norfolk, ss. Quincy, August 19th, 1837. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purpose therein mentioned.

A true copy: Attest, LLOYD G. HORTON, Constable. Quincy, Aug. 19.

Hard and Soft Coals. GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem Veneer, Red Ash Coals.

Also—Course Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by C. O. WHITMORE & Co. Dorchester, Aug. 12.

Notice. DIED at the Almshouse in this town, on Wednesday last, of brain fever, a foreigner, whose name is supposed to be JOHN KERNEY, about 35 years of age. Nothing could be ascertained of his name or residence, except that he had about him, Watch, and \$6.37 in money—\$7 was found in the estate of J. J. Carr, after he had been sleeping in it a few days since, which is supposed to have belonged to him. As this information is given in order that his relatives or any person authorized, may settle the expenses on his account and receive his property.

LEWIS BASS, EBENEZER JEWETT, JAMES NEWCOMB, Overseers of the Poor of Quincy.

Quincy, Aug. 5.

Quincy Stone Bank. BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for regular meeting, Tuesdays and Fridays. ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers. LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic, Part III. 2. Emerson's First Second, and Third Class Reading Books. 3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New. 4. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful cuts. 6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition. 7. Goodrich's Questions to Children. 8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do. 9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings. 10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do. 11. Bailey's Breviary Conversations on Philosophy. 12. Emerson's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition. 13. Lempiere's Compendium of Astronomy. 14. Bailey's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools. 15. American Common Place Book of Prose. 16. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin. 17. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation. 18. Wauchope's French Grammar, 3rd edition. 19. Bonnet's French Word and Phrase Book. 20. La Baguette, in French, for Beginners. 21. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes. 22. The Scientific Class Book. 23. Whelpley's Compend of History. 24. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology. 25. Nichol's Conversations on Animal Economy. 26. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools. 27. Bailey's Bible Geography, with Concordance and Sabbath School. 28. Emerson's First Second, and Third Class Reading Books. 29. The Juvenile Speaker. 30. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 31. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 32. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 33. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 34. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 35. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 36. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 37. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 38. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 39. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 40. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 41. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 42. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 43. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 44. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 45. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 46. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 47. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 48. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 49. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 50. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 51. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 52. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 53. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 54. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 55. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 56. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 57. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 58. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 59. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 60. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 61. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 62. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 63. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 64. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 65. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 66. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 67. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 68. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 69. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 70. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 71. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 72. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 73. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 74. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 75. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 76. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 77. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 78. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 79. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 80. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 81. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 82. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 83. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 84. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 85. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 86. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 87. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 88. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 89. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 90. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 91. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 92. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 93. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 94. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 95. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 96. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 97. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 98. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 99. Emerson's National Spelling Book. 100. Emerson's National Spelling Book.

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VOLUME 1.

Truss Manufactury.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

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Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

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THE **PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-SHINE**, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

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THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for colic, flatulency, etc. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

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MISCELLANY.

THE ELOPEMENT.

Emily P. was the only daughter of a respectable and influential merchant, who at the time to which our remarks relate, age had numbered with nearly three score years; the hoary locks were visible about his head, and the marks of time wrinkled on his brow; the daughter was just blooming from childhood, and appeared upon the stage of life as a young and tender plant, springing up, and encircling around all that remained of the once sturdy and manly oak; whilst the faculties of the old man which had been wont to brighten up his countenance, were now receding to second childhood, those of the daughter emerging from the first, animated and enlivening, were the comfort and solace of his declining years, and the prop of his now almost tottering and enfeebled frame. Nature had been profuse in her favors to Emily, added to which was a mind cultivated and refined; all the accomplishments of the day had been bestowed on her education; her amiable disposition and manners attracted around her innumerable friends, for she was beloved by all who knew her—such was Emily P. when about to enter her seventeenth year. Henry P. had just returned from a long tour, taken for the benefit of his health and improvement; the pale face and feeble frame of the boy, now wore the robust masculine appearance of the man. The enlargement of mind, the graceful manner, the animated countenance of Henry did not escape the notice of Emily; whilst the fascinating and interesting appearance of her whom he had left at school, and who now graced the circles of the drawing rooms, enraptured his thoughts, and impressed upon his feelings all the ardor of youthful love. The acquaintance which existed between Henry and Emily, did not long conceal their mutual feelings and the interest inflamed each bosom, but disclosed an attachment which strengthened at every interview. Henry having gained the affections and confidence of the daughter, strived also to secure the favor of the father; in this he was not so successful; he solicited his consent to the engagement of his daughter, but to all his entreaties he received a positive denial. He waited long, and used every exertion to alter the stern inflexible decision of the father. I cannot pourtray his feelings on the occasion: I will, however, relate to you, in his own words, the following:

"All was quiet; the lights were no longer to be seen through the windows; the inhabitants had retired to rest, and the clock had told the hour of midnight; no light was heard but the howling of the dogs or the distant voice of the watch; the moon gradually rising from the horizon, its gentle beams opened to view the surrounding scene, and seemed to impress more visibly the stillness of the hour. I approached the steps of the dwelling, gave a gentle tap, the well known signal to summons forth the object that caused a visit at so unusual an hour. As if in waiting, the door gently opened, and the sylph-like form of Emily presented itself; the light of the moon exhibited a countenance distressed; much agitated, she stretched forth her hand, and with smothered accents feebly exclaimed, 'Henry, I had hoped you would not come—we must not go; my father! what will be the feelings of my father?'

"Touched with the apparent distress and anxiety of her whose only look could command my heart, and reflecting upon the bold and daring step we were about to take, had well nigh caused me to forbear; yet I knew no time was to be lost, and that it was the only method, and probably the only opportunity to effect the mutual desire of hearts long united by the closest bonds of affection—and here, said he, 'before I proceed, I will anticipate your reflections.—You would have been ready to say, Forbear—rash, inconsiderate youth! commit not an act to destroy the peace of a father, and embitter your own happiness. Call not that rash which was matured by the utmost deliberation. Did I not, by every method, endeavor to remove the necessity of an act so repugnant to my feelings, and to secure the consent of the father? Aye, I had used every argument, and placed before him every objection that I supposed he might make; plead all the fond desires and wishes of his daughter, and those of my own; I asked not his money, but his daughter—told him how much it would add to our mutual happiness to gain his favor; I placed before him circumstances that might have excited him when young, but

to all my entreaties I received no friendly reply, or reasonable objection, but that he had intended her for another, one whom she could never love.

"My heart was stung to madness at the cruelty of this unfeeling parent; it was then that I proposed to Emily that which was our only refuge and hope, although revolting to my own feelings, and a source of grief to hers;—yet to be separated would involve us both in misery. Her reply, when she gave her consent to this cruel plan of uniting our destinies, touched more deeply my feelings, and strengthened, if possible, my attachment and resolutions. But to proceed: like the midnight thief I gently closed the door, and hurried the object of my affections from the steps to the carriage, then in waiting some little distance from the house, and Emily left forever the parental roof.

"As the carriage moved from the town, my heart almost sickened to witness the distress of one whom I tenderly loved. As if the spark of life had flown, she reclined upon my arm motionless; all the faculties of nature seemed suspended. I attempted to console her, but I found I could not give utterance to my feelings. As if aroused from her lethargy, she seized me by the arm, then faintly remarked, Oh Henry, I have left all—yes, all for you, but I know you love me, and Heaven will protect us. What a scene—what feelings for lovers to possess when about to appear at the altar of Hymen, at a time and upon an occasion which should have caused our hearts to throb with delight. Instead of being surrounded by the congratulations of friends, we were alone, at midnight, the tears of the bride and the fears of the groom were left instead of the rejoicing of friends and the merriment of the feast.

"As the darkness began to dissipate and the dawn of day approach, we found ourselves near the village of H. We alighted and requested breakfast, but our minds were too much excited to partake of it. After having rested an hour, Emily seemed more composed, and we started for the house of the village priest, to enter into the most solemn engagement that can be ratified on earth, and under circumstances little calculated to enliven its interest. As I had arranged matters before with the clergyman, we were in a short time pronounced man and wife. We returned immediately to the city to apartments I had prepared. I despatched a note to the father of Emily, stating our marriage, and asking his forgiveness in the most affectionate manner; in reply to which, in abusive terms, he forbid us forever his house. Although not greatly disappointed at this rebuff, we had hoped that his severity would abate, knowing we were married. My beloved Emily threw her arms around my neck—she hoped Heaven would forgive the cruelty of her father. Years rolled on, and we had no cause to regret our elopement.

It was on a cold winter's night, while we were sitting at the fire, listening to the howling of the wind, and the prattling of our little boy, when a loud knock was heard—a servant requested we would go immediately to the house of my father-in-law, as he was dying. We hastened to the bedside and beheld the man, the parent, who whilst living had withheld the friendly attentions and feelings due to a son, and forbade the presence of a kind and affectionate daughter, who would have considered it a duty, mutually to add to his comfort, and ease the infirmities of age; now that death was about to seize his frame, in the most touching manner, he asked forgiveness and desired to bestow his last blessings on our heads—sensibly affected whilst we beheld the last struggles of expiring nature, we too uttered our petition to Heaven, that we might be forgiven our errors towards him.

THE TOMATO.

We are receiving new evidences of the utility of this grateful garden vegetable, in preserving health and in curing indigestion, and diseases of the liver and lungs. A writer in the Farmer's Register, says it has been tried by several persons, to his knowledge, with decided success. They were afflicted, says he, with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver—in another diseased lungs. It mitigates and sometimes effectually checks a fit of coughing. It was used in a dried state, with a little sugar mixed with it, to render it more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses a strong conviction, that if freely used in July, August and September, it would prove a complete antidote for bilious fever. The tomato, to have it in early use, should be started with us in a hot bed; though if raised in abundance, it may be dried, which is our practice, and may be at command through the year. The mode of drying is as follows: 'Full ripe tomatoes are scalded in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking of the skin; when skinned, they are well boiled with a little sugar and salt, but no water, and then spread in cakes about an eighth of an inch thick, and placed in the sun. They will be dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags, which should be hung in a dry room.' We consider the tomato and rhubarb the most healthy products of the garden. Professor Raffinesque says of the tomato—'It is every where deemed a very healthy vegetable and an invaluable article for food.' Professor Dickson writes—'I think it more wholesome than any other kind of acid sauce.' Professor Duglison says—'It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the animal kingdom.'—Philadelphia Commonwealth.

A WORD FOR AMERICANS.

We never shall be a happy and contented people—our country will never be truly prosperous or morally strong, until we all settle down upon old fashioned American feeling, industry and economy. So long as our young ladies chase after French milliners, and our young men after English jockies;—so long as every thing and every body that comes from over the water, with a spice of extravagance and gentility, are consulted as patterns and examples, we shall be descending in the scale, as republicans, and losing that genuine, downright, independent American character, which it should be our honest pride to maintain.

Extravagance, glaring, ruinous extravagance, has for years been gnawing upon the very vitals of Americans, and in order to gratify its demands, wealth has been pursued with a zeal and ferocity which still threatens to prostrate every generous impulse, and to sink us in the mire of desperation. We have worshipped wealth too much, for the contemptible satisfaction of making display, and thus feeding the lowest powers of our nature. From those occupying the most elevated situations in society, to the miserable mendicant, there has been equally servile imitation, of those, we have de-based ourselves so much as to esteem fashionable. The whole end and aim of human existence has seemed to centre, and all efforts directed to one point—display.

We have no hope of better days and a brighter prospect, but from the increasingly intelligent farmers and mechanics, and here in deep hope we do rely. They are quick to discern causes and effects, and the frankest and freest in the expression of their own opinions. A concert of action amongst them will set at rest this tide of corrupting extravagance which is not only eating out the substance of the people, but trampling under foot every principle of moral rectitude and kind feeling, and smothering with its pestilential vapor every spark of genuine American patriotism.

The leaders in the van of reform must be these classes, well supported by the intelligence and just pride of their wives and daughters.—Not a day should be lost before this reform commences. We stand on the vantage ground of industry already. We have but to cut the cord of imitation, and one year will crown our efforts with success—then we may take the lead, for our better health and more prosperous and happy condition, will attract observation, and in turn we shall be imitated, supported and encouraged, in bringing back our country to the palmy days of its true primitive national characteristics.—Bangor Mechanic & Farmer.

PACKING BUTTER.

During the summer months butter is usually lower in price than at other seasons of the year, and hence its preservation, sweet and good when packed, may be an object in an economical point of view, at this pinching time for cash. Take a stone pot or jar that will hold thirty or forty pounds, clean it thoroughly, and wash it in strong cold brine. Take of new sweet butter well made, and free from butter milk, (if enough to fill the pot at once, so much the better) work it well, and put a layer of it a few inches in thickness in the jar, beat it down with a wooden beater, turning off the milk that will escape occasionally—then repeat the process until the pot is filled within an inch and a half of the top, with butter thoroughly pounded down. On the top of this mass pour one inch of clear pure brine, made by dissolving salt in water until saturated, and then cooled. Over this lay a clean cloth, and this secured by a smooth stone, it will be better than a board. Keep the jar at a low temperature, and the butter will keep good for an indefinite length of time, only examine it occasionally to see that it is covered with the brine, and renewing it if necessary. Last summer was put down some jars in this way, and they kept perfectly fine for summer's use; and Judge Buel has preserved butter in this way for twenty months in a good condition. The only requisites appear to be pure sweet butter to pack, solidity in the mass by beating, total exclusion of air by brine, and the lowest temperature possible.

RAISING OF DUCKS.

These birds being aquatic in their habits, most persons suppose they ought to give the young ones a great deal of water. The consequence is, they soon take colds, become drowsy and die. This mode should be avoided. Ducks, when first hatched, are always inclined to fever, from their pinion wings coming out so soon. This acts upon them as teething does on children. The young ducks should, consequently, be kept from every thing which may have a tendency to create cold in them. To prevent this, therefore, I always allow my young ducks as little water as possible. In fact, they should only have enough to allay their thirst, and should on no account be permitted to play in the water. If the person lives near the city, liver and lites should be procured; and these should be boiled, and chopped up fine, and given to the young ducks. Or, if fish, crabs, oysters, or clams can be procured, these should be given. In case none of these can be got, all the victuals should be boiled before feeding. Boiled potatoes mixed with hominy are also excellent. Half of the ducks which are lost, are lost because raw food is given them. To sum up all in a word—if you wish to raise almost every duck that is hatched, give them little water, and feed on no food which is not boiled. By observing this plan, I raise for market, and for my own table, between two and three hundred ducks every year.—Southern Agriculturist.

GOOD ADVICE.

Not many hours ago, I heard uncle Benjamin discussing matters with his son, who was complaining of the pressure:—"Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his gray locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning, "murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer any time these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any thing the better for fingering. The more you groan, the poorer you grow."

Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice, that whenever I felt red pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, 'here is something which you have got to learn.' Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children."

"Aye," cried Sammy, "you may say that, and a mother-in-law and two apprentices into the bargain; and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money."

"Softly, Sammy, I am older than you. I have not got these gray hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the continental money, when grandfather used to stuff a sully box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat-fan; and then Jersey women used thorns for pins, and laid their tea-pots away in the garret. You wish to know what you may learn? You may learn these seven things:

First—That you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser; but I have seen you giving your dollar for a 'notion,' when you might have laid one half aside for charity, and one half aside for a rainy day. Secondly—that you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you that credit was a shadow; it shows that there is a substance behind, which casts the shadow; but a small body may cast a shadow; and no wise man will follow the shadow any further than he sees the substance. You may also learn, that you have followed the opinion and fashion of others, till you have been decoyed into a bog. Thirdly—that you have been in too much haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race. Fourthly—that no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working-men in America have had a notion that nobody could go to ruin on this side the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, but we have become presumptuous. Fifthly—that you have not been thankful enough to God, for his benefits in times past. Sixthly—that you may be thankful that your lot is no worse. And lastly—To end my sermon, you may learn to offer, with more understanding, the prayer of their infancy, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron, and told Dick to blow away at the forge-bellows.—Newark Advertiser.

POND MUD.

The mud from ponds, when they are cleaned out, has always been an object of attention to farmers, so far as it regards its collection; but it must be presumed that its different properties, and consequently the most judicious modes of its application to the land, are either but little understood or neglected; for some cart it directly upon the ground, and plough it in, either for turnips or for corn-crops; others spread it upon old leys; and many lay it out in thin heaps to dry, after which they mix it with lime or dung. Upon this it has been remarked, by an eminent agriculturist, that in reasoning with the farmers upon the cause or principle by which they are guided in those different proceedings, the reply is generally 'that it has been their practice to do so—that it has answered very well—and that they know of no better mode of treating it.' It may be observed, that ponds, being usually placed at the lower part of the fields, receive, after every hard rain, a part of the soil, as well as of the substances with which they have been manured. If the ponds be large and deep, they may also acquire much decayed vegetable matter, arising from the aquatic plants with which such pools usually abound; and if near the yards at which cattle are commonly watered, they must likewise receive a portion of their dung: such mud is, therefore, particularly applicable to light soils, both as containing nutritive matter, and adding to the staple and consistency of the land. The most common time of mudding ponds, is during the summer months, when it is usual to let the slime lie near the edge of the pond, until the water is drained from it. A spot is then marked, either upon a head land of the field upon which it is to be laid, or as near as possible, of a size to raise a compost with alternate layers of either lime or dung.

If dung can be had, the best mode of preparing this manure, is to lay a foundation of mud, of about a foot or a foot and a half in depth, of an oblong form, and not more than eight feet in width, upon which the fresh yard dung is laid to about double that depth; then a thin layer of mud; after which alternate layers of mud and dung until the heap be raised to about five or six feet in height—keeping the sides and end square, and coating the whole with mud, at least twice, at different periods.

If quick lime be used, and there remains any moisture in the pond scourings, it will be sufficiently fallen for turning, in a few days; but if the compost be made with farm-yard dung, it may require to remain six or eight weeks to ferment and decompose, before it is in a proper state for turning. To form them, in the first instance, with both quick lime and manure, is injudicious; the former ought never to be brought in contact with the latter—though manures may be advantageously incorporated with an old compost, in which a little lime has been used. It appears the better mode to apply it in the latter end of autumn, or early part of winter, and to brush-harrow it well after it has been hardened by frost.

Sea mud or Sleaf, has also been used in some places in large quantities, and has been found of so very enriching a nature, as to amply remunerate for carrying it to a considerable distance. It is generally laid upon grass in autumn, and ploughed in without any addition in the following spring. It is also found that its effects remain longer on the land than marl; and although that which is over-marled is spoiled for grass, yet that never happens to sea-mud.—British Husbandry.

TRUST TO YOURSELF.

This is a glorious principle for the industrious and trading classes of the community; and yet the philosophy of it is not perhaps understood as well as it ought to be.

There is hardly any thing more common in the country than to hear men spoken of who originally, or at some period of their lives, were rich, but were ruined by 'security'—that is, by becoming bound to too great an extent for the engagement of their neighbors. This must arise in a great measure from an imperfect understanding of the question; and it therefore seems necessary that something should be said in explanation of it.

I would be far from desiring to see men shut up their hearts against each other, and each stand, in the panoply of his own resolutions, determined against every friendly appeal whatsoever. It is possible, however, to be altogether a churl, and yet to take care lest we be tempted into an exertion of benevolence, dangerous to ourselves, while it is of little advantage to our friends.

Notwithstanding the many ties which connect a man with society, he nevertheless bears largely imprinted on his forehead the original doom, that he must chiefly be dependent on his own labor for subsistence. It is found by all men of experience, that, in so far as one trusts to his own exertions solely, he will be apt to flourish; and, in so far as he leans and depends upon others, he will be the reverse. Nothing can give so good a general assurance of well-doing as the personal activity of the individual, day by day exerted for his own interest. If a man, on the contrary, suddenly finds, in the midst of such a career, a prospect of some patronage which seems likely to enrich him at once, or if he falls into the heritage of some antiquated claims to property or title, which he thinks it necessary to prosecute, it is ten to one he declines from that moment, and is finally ruined. The only true way to make a happy progress through this world, is to go on in a dogged, persevering pursuit of one good object, neither turning to the right nor the left, making our business as much as possible our pleasure, and not permitting ourselves to awake from our dream of activity—not permitting ourselves to think that we have been active—till we suddenly find ourselves at the goal of our wishes, with fortune almost unconsciously within our grasp.—Chambers.

THE POLITEST MAN.

The politest man of the last century was the Duc de Coislin; of whom a thousand amusing anecdotes are related in the memoirs of his time.

During the war of the Palatinate, one of the Rhinegraves, made prisoner by the French army, was committed to his guardianship; and the Duke having, of course, but one bed at his disposal, offered it to his guest; who, with equal politeness, refused. The following morning they were found asleep in the tent; the mattress unoccupied; and the two Chesterfields lying at each side on the bare ground. Sometime afterwards, the Rhinegrave being on parole at Paris, came to visit the Duc de Coislin at his hotel; who, according to his usual custom, insisted on waiting upon his Highness to the door of his carriage. But the Rhinegrave, embarrassed by his attentions, and having vainly insisted on his remaining in the drawing-room, double-locked the door of the ante-chamber, and fled with precipitation—believing himself quite secure from further civilities.—Coislin, however, was not to be out-done. The windows of the apartment were only a few feet from the ground; and leaping into the court-yard, the Duke was in waiting at the carriage to receive his astonished guest. In jumping out of the window, the politest of men had dislocated his thumb; and was obliged to send for Felix, the King's surgeon, by whom the history was reported at Court. The thumb was re-set, and Coislin recovering, when, on Felix's last visit, he unfortunately insisted upon accompanying so distinguished a person as the Royal surgeon to the door of the ante-chamber. Felix resisted to the uttermost this encroachment—and, in the scuffle, the thumb was again put out! It afterwards became the fashion at the court of Versailles to call upon the Duke de Coislin, with inquiries after 'his thumb!'

THE CROPS.

The Portsmouth Journal contains the following account of the prospects of this year's crops, from the newspapers of almost every part of the country, which has been abridged from the New York Journal of Commerce.

The editors of the Journal of Commerce say, they had no idea of the great abundance which the earth is producing, until they had gathered the evidence together. In their opinion, there has been no such general productiveness over the whole country, since we became a nation;—and as the result of it they predict that provisions will come to the line of export prices.

For instance, Flour they say, must come down to five dollars when the new crop is fairly in the market. At the same time, as the West India and South American markets are rather bare of our kinds of provisions they will not fall so suddenly as they would otherwise. They estimate the exports of bread-stuffs from this country for the next twelve months to be worth at least ten millions of dollars.

We have not room for all their details, but content ourselves with a general abstract, in geographical order.

Maine. Potatoes, wheat, oats, and rye promise well. Corn backward, and prospect small. Hay not an average crop.

New Hampshire. Hay, crop smaller than usual. Potatoes and corn promising a fair yield.

Massachusetts. More wheat sown than ever before, and doing well. Potatoes, excellent.—Corn, promising.

New York. Wheat rusted in some counties, to some extent, but the general promise is one of great promise. Corn and potatoes appear well.

Ohio. The crops are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance. Millers say flour must come down to \$4.50, and refuse to contract to pay 75 cts. per bushel for wheat. Their wheat is harvested. Oats, corn and potatoes were never more prolific.

New Jersey. Great crop of hay; wheat and rye are double what they were last year.

Pennsylvania. Wheat in one section, poor, in others good. Rye uncommonly abundant throughout.

Maryland and Virginia. Crops of wheat much better than it was feared they would be a few weeks ago. Rye better than an average; corn extremely promising.

North Carolina. Wheat harvest begun.—South do. nearly over. Wheat uncommonly fine, corn and cotton very promising.

Georgia. Corn and cotton crop likely to be small.

Alabama. Cotton pretty fair; corn, more planted than usual, and promising well.

Mississippi. Wheat harvest June 17th, very fine. She will raise her own corn and wheat this year. Cotton, great crop.

Kentucky. Wheat never better.

Michigan. Boasts that she will raise enough of every thing she wants this year, without calling upon her neighbors. She has hitherto bought flour of Ohio.

Some of these hopes may be disappointed—but there is at present good reason for hopes of an abundant harvest, and for confidence and trust in a kind Providence.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1837.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Keeping in mind the occasion, which led the Apostle to write as he did in the chapters of the second epistle to the Corinthians, which we have been considering, there will be no great difficulty in understanding every thing he has advanced; nor shall we perceive in what he says of himself any thing inconsistent with the meekness and humility which become the followers of Christ. After mentioning several things of which he might justly boast, he remarks, 'It is expedient for me to come to visions and revelations of the Lord. I knew a man in Christ above fourteen years ago, whether in the body or out of the body, I cannot tell, such an one caught up into the third heaven.' The person of whom he here speaks, was no doubt himself. He was caught up into the third heaven. This mode of expression was used by the Apostle in conformity to an opinion prevalent among the Jews that there were three heavens. The first, being that of the air, which surrounds us; the second, that of space, in which the stars are placed; and the third the abode of God himself where he manifests his glorious perfections in all their splendor to the beings who surround his throne. Into this heaven the Apostle was taken, probably in a vision, and where he 'heard unspeakable words, which it is not lawful or possible for a man to utter.' He was not therefore taken into heaven to receive any new revelation concerning the Christian doctrines, because it could have been of no service, since he would not have been able to communicate it to the world. The design of this visionary scene was probably to encourage him in the difficult and hazardous work, in which he was engaged. Being taken into paradise and beholding the glories of the invisible world and the happiness of which the righteous partake in the presence of God, his faith in the promises of the gospel must have been so exceedingly strengthened and his hopes so exalted as to enable him to bear with cheerfulness and constancy the unutterable sufferings to which he was exposed in the course of his ministry.

The epistle under consideration is very much of a local nature, adapted almost solely to the condition of the Corinthian church, and containing but little of what may be called the doctrines of Christianity. It consists chiefly of consolation and advice to his converts in the situation in which they were then placed, and is much more easy to be understood than some of the other writings of this Apostle.

The epistle to the Galatians is the next in order for our consideration. The Galatians were the descendants of the ancient Gauls, who leaving their native country, now France, after the death of Alexander the Great, received from Nicomedes, whom they assisted in his conquests, a portion of the lesser Asia, where they settled, and the district they inhabited obtained

the name of Gallo Grecia, or Galatia. They were for many ages a rude and unlettered people. But when the Apostle visited them, they were delighted with the doctrines he taught, and held him in the highest estimation. This we learn from the fifteenth verse of the fourth chapter, where the Apostle remarks to them, 'I bear you record that if it had been possible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have given them to me.' The preaching and miracles of St. Paul produced such an effect upon the Galatians, that many renounced their pagan superstition and idolatry, became the followers of the Saviour, and various churches were formed, called in the inscription of the Apostle's letter, 'the churches of Galatia.'

Soon after the Apostle's departure from them, several Jewish teachers came, and taught them that unless they submitted to the law of Moses they could not be saved. They did not however require them to renounce their faith entirely in the gospel; but only to unite the Jewish and Christian systems and observe the rites and ceremonies of the law. The Apostle therefore immediately upon hearing this, wrote his epistle to them from Antioch, where he then was, and assures them that the doctrine taught by these Jewish instructors was another gospel, or was not the gospel he had preached to them, and proceeds to illustrate this remark in the letter he addressed to them.

In the fourth verse of the first chapter we read, 'who gave himself for our sins that he might deliver us from this present evil world,' that is, that he might deliver us from the corrupt principles and practices which then prevailed, and raise us by his purifying doctrines of virtue and holiness.

In the first and second chapters St. Paul is treating of the origin of his apostleship, assuring the Galatians that he was not called to be an Apostle by men, but by Christ himself, which fact the Judaizing teachers had denied, pretending that he preached the gospel without any special commission from Christ. That he was authorized by the Founder of Christianity to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel he clearly and fully illustrates in these chapters, showing them that the doctrines he taught, that no man could be acquitted or justified by the observance of the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish law was true; that pardon and salvation were to be obtained only by faith in Christ, upon repentance and future obedience, and that this pardon and salvation were to be ascribed solely to the free and undeserved goodness of God; that it could not be merited by any services which men could render.

In the third chapter he thus addresses his Galatian converts, 'O foolish Galatians! who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you?' This verse may be thus clearly expressed: 'O foolish, or senseless Galatians, what teacher hath so deceived you, that you should renounce the truth I preached to you concerning Christ—ye, to whom I so feelingly described his sufferings and death that he appeared as it were crucified in your presence? And in the third verse he thus remarks, 'Are ye so foolish, having begun in the spirit, are ye now made perfect in the flesh? that is, having begun your Christian course by the profession of the Gospel, do ye now seek to be perfected by performing the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish law?' W.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

We now come in our remarks on the 'Biblical Illustrations,' to the 1st Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. W. commences his 'illustrations' on this epistle in the paper of the 29th of July. We fully harmonize in the remark, that 'with all their reputation (the Corinthians) for the variety and extent of their learning in religion and morals, they were sunk to the lowest depth of depravity.' This, no doubt, was fully true, of that idolatrous and licentious city. And such a wretched state of morals will ever be found, where the pure and holy doctrines of the gospel are not taught. The gospel of Christ is the foundation of morality. In the language of Dr. Young:—'The true morality is love of Thee, thou bleeding Lamb.' It seems, as stated by W. that 'Paul was fearful of the consequences that might ensue,' if he preached Christ in that wicked city. Undoubtedly, the Apostle had too much of that 'fear of man which bringeth a snare,' and too little of that faith which 'trusts in the Lord.' But his fears were immediately removed by his Master, who appeared to him in a vision by night, and said unto him, 'Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace; for I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee, to hurt thee; for I have much people in this city.' On this verse the remarks of W. are very short; but a single sentence; 'accordingly, he addressed himself to the Gentile part of the city, and continued there about two years.' As he professes to illustrate those passages of the Bible which are dark and hard to be understood, we suppose, it would have been gratifying to his readers, if he had thrown some light on the latter clause in this verse, viz. 'for I have much people in this city.' According to the statement he had just made, the inhabitants of this city were very wicked, 'for,' says he, 'they were sunk to the lowest depth of depravity.' Admitting this to be the case, (and I doubt not that it was even so) and that 'they were children of wrath even as others,' (for this seems to be the way in which W. illustrates all those passages which speak of native depravity) a question arises—In what sense Paul's Master could say, he had 'much people in that city?' Some have thought this to be the meaning of the passage, viz. that there were many in that city who had been given to Christ in the covenant of redemption, or in that covenant which God, the Father, made with the Son when he promised him 'a seed to serve him, and that he should see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied.' If such were its meaning, it would seem, there were many in that city who were elected to be heirs of eternal life. If this is not the meaning of the passage, it seems difficult to tell what it is true meaning. And as W. controverts most of the doctrines which evangelical Christians have held in all ages, we wonder he did not give us an illustration of part of the verse.

Furthermore, W. says 'his (Paul's) fears were immediately removed by his Master, who appeared to him in a vision by night.' The text says, 'Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night.' Query—Who was Paul's Master? Answer—We think it was Jesus Christ. Query 2—Was Paul's master 'the Lord.' If so, it seems, after all, Jesus Christ, Paul's master, was 'the Lord.' How hard it is for error to be consistent with itself!

His remarks on the eighteenth verse of the 1st chapter of this epistle, we like very much. We wish they

were written, as with the point of a diamond, on the heart and conscience of every man.

His remarks, also, on the 21st, 23d and 25th verses, are truly interesting. He has, we believe, given the true meaning of these passages. We wish his exegesis of every passage was as correct.

W. says 'The gospel was opposed at Corinth, and in other places where the arts and sciences were cultivated, because of the want of eloquence in the first preachers.' They were men of humble origin, and destitute of human learning.

We do not believe this was the principal reason why 'the gospel was opposed at Corinth and at other places.' Nor was the latter sentence in the above quotation true of him who first preached the gospel at Corinth and in many other places. He was not of humble origin. He was of honorable descent, 'an Hebrew of the Hebrews,' and by birth, 'a Roman citizen,' a privilege which even the chief captain 'obtained with a great ransom.' Nor was he destitute of human learning. He was 'brought up' a scholar 'at the feet of Gamaliel,' one of the most celebrated doctors of the age. He was, also, well versed in Roman and Grecian literature. Hence, we do not believe the above stated reason to be the true one, why the gospel, as preached by Paul, 'was rejected at Corinth, and in other places.' Of Apollo, one of the first preachers of the gospel, inspiration says, he was 'an eloquent man.' And, of the Saviour himself, it is written, 'never man spake like this man.' Yet, wherever he preached, and wherever his early disciples preached, the gospel was rejected by the great majority of the rich, the learned and the noble. Hence, we believe we are to look to some other source for the grand reason why the gospel was then rejected by this class of men. And that reason, we believe, may be easily found.—To be continued.

DANGERS TO OUR INSTITUTIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

One danger arises from ignorance. More than one million are now growing up in this country without the benefits of a common school education, ignorant of our constitution, and the nature of our government; and all these arriving at the proper age, have the privilege of voting, of assisting in conducting our political bark through those dangers in which so many nations before us have made shipwreck, and with which they themselves are utterly unacquainted.

Mobocracy, or the spirit of misrule and riot, which has lately raged so extensively, and is ready to burst forth on every exciting occasion, is another danger to which we are exposed, resulting probably in a great measure from the evil before mentioned; setting the law at defiance, prohibiting free discussion, muzzling the press, and threatening the utter subversion of our government, unless speedily checked.

Party spirit and political factions, breeding domestic contentions, and feeding upon the life-blood of the nation, are also fruitful sources of danger.

Desecration of the Sabbath, is an evil tending, in a peculiar manner, to undermine our civil and political institutions. We are a Sabbath-breaking people, and as such, liable to the just judgments of an offended God. As a general thing throughout our land, especially in our cities and manufacturing towns, the busy hum and din of business is heard; mails are running; post offices opened, vessels sailing, and by multitudes, the Sabbath, 'the day of all the week the best,' set apart by Jehovah expressly for religious purposes, is regarded as a mere holiday; a time for recreation and merriment! It is no small thing to trample under foot the commandments of God; and that overthrow and perdition with which Eternal Justice has visited all nations that have persisted in turning a deaf ear to its admonitions, is waiting for us, unless, as a nation, we repent of our sins, and prove our sincerity by doing works meet for repentance.

That blighting curse, Slavery, is also an evil eminently fraught with danger to our country. A Christian Republic, standing on the necks of two million five hundred thousand of its fellow beings, with its Declaration of Independence proclaiming that all men are born free and equal! O consistency! no wonder thou dost blush. In some of our Southern States the slaves already outnumber the whites, and are increasing in a greater ratio. Indeed, matters are fast coming to a crisis. And in the event of the annexation of Texas to the Union, it will be utterly improbable that that system can ever, or at least till a far distant time, be overthrown by moral power.

The great influx of foreigners, as a mass ignorant and indolent, is a subject demanding attention. Hundreds of thousands allowed to vote who feel no manner of interest in our welfare, the mere tools of subtle demagogues; their children treading the paths of ignorance and vice, accumulating future misery for themselves and the country.

Romanism and Infidelity are fast gaining ground and strengthening their bonds among us. The Catholics especially, establishing seminaries and common schools, and infusing their corrupting sentiments into the minds of the young. With their head quarters in the valley of the Mississippi, already their influence is powerful and extensive, and loudly calls for the counteracting effect of the gospel.

The monster Intemperance, who has long 'scattered mildew from his wings, And flung perdition all around,'

is yet alive, though somewhat crippled. Intemperance, not only in drink, but in many other prevailing customs; the slavery to fashion; the pride and luxury, which is fast increasing upon us; and that maddening desire for speculation, which has so possessed this people, are all evils exerting no small degree of influence.

Licentiousness, with its polluting, soul-destroying tendency—an electingering spirit, placing improper men in office, the prevalence of military, or anti-peace principles, and the want in our rulers and public men of that 'fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom,' are all dark spots in our moral atmosphere, and should not be disregarded. But the catalogue is sufficiently long. Is there no remedy? There is—one general remedy—Repentance and obedience to God. We have been disobedient, wandered from the path of duty; and would we obtain the favor of Heaven, and be prospered in our national capacity, we must return. That dark cloud of adversity, which hangs over us, would not thus threaten us, had we possessed that 'fear of the Lord,' that practical wisdom, and religious integrity which characterized our forefathers. Wickedness and error, dangers without and within, would not thus threaten us, had a portion of that energy and wealth which has been spent in unprofitable speculation and the pursuit of vain pleasure, been devoted to the cause of God. Then let us cease from oppression and all our evil courses, re-

pent, obey the Lord, and give that place to his word and institution which they claim. Let us put forth the moral power of the nation to stem the flood of iniquity which threatens to overwhelm us—and under the guidance of an All-Wise providence, we may yet be successful, and reach the calm, clear waters in safety.

THE CONVENTION.

The Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, by their delegates, assembled, according to previous notice, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the Town Hall in this place, to pass certain resolutions approving the course pursued at the last session of Congress, by their Representative, the Hon. John Quincy Adams, and opposing the annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States. The representation, considering the short time to prepare for it, was fuller than could have been expected. Eighteen towns, out of the twenty-two composing the District, were represented.—Men of different views in politics and different sentiments in religion, men who have filled, and who now fill many offices of high trust in the community, ministers of the gospel and laymen, were present, and acted as members of the Convention. All minor questions seemed merged in the one grand question for which the Convention was called, viz., the Right of Petition, and the dangers which threaten our liberties if Texas is admitted into the Union. Those who had fears that the exciting subject of slavery would be the prominent one acted upon by the Convention, were, we doubt not, happily disappointed, when they saw the Hon. Thomas Greenleaf officiating as President, and heard the venerable Ex-President address the Convention. We might say many things commendatory of this speech, but as we hope, hereafter, to have the privilege of publishing it entire, we shall reserve them for a future paper. The business transacted was of much importance, done decently and in order, and, we doubt not, perfectly satisfactory to the delegations present, and to their constituents. We hope the example thus set, will be followed by every Congressional District in the Northern States, and that when Congress shall again be called to speak on questions of such momentous importance to this nation, the voice of every Representative from the North will vibrate in unison with that of our own John Quincy Adams.

NEW HOTEL.

The new hotel erected by Daniel French, Esq. now nearly completed, is a truly elegant and commodious house. It stands on the same spot where stood the late public house. It is four stories high, and contains forty-one rooms. On the first floor is a large and pleasant Dining Hall, well calculated to accommodate one hundred and fifty persons at a time. The excellent Dancing Hall, on the second floor, is fifty feet in length and twenty-five feet in width. Of the forty-one rooms, twenty-four are designed for lodging, some of which have excellent sitting rooms attached, in order to accommodate gentlemen with their families. The situation is very fine, as it possesses not only a beautiful view of Boston harbor, but of the surrounding picturesque scenery. The house, in all respects, is not surpassed by any other within our knowledge, in the vicinity of Boston. It will be opened for the reception of visitors in a few days. We doubt not, when furnished, the interior will correspond with the exterior; and if we are not greatly mistaken, visitors and travellers will find this a home—a comfortable and convenient retreat for innocent amusement and recreation, where proper attention will be paid to their wishes, by the landlord, Mr. French, and his eldest son, Mr. George H. French, who has the reputation (justly acquired) of being a most accommodating, accomplished and courteous young man.

Mr. French is worthy of great commendation for the improvement he has made to the street in front of his house. It was formerly a complete slough-hole; but this sink has been filled up, and neatly gravelled, we presume at the expense of Mr. French. We think it devolved upon the town, long ago, to have made at least a part of this improvement. But, we doubt not, a generous public will fully compensate the worthy landlord for all the labor and expense he has bestowed for their accommodation and enjoyment.

CONGRESS. The attention of the people will soon be directed to the proceedings of Congress, which assemblies on the fourth of September. What steps will be taken by our wise legislators to alleviate the present distress and dissipate the cloud of dismay which at present hangs over the future prospects of the community, we are entirely unable to predict. The recent elections indicate a change in opinions relative to the ultra course pursued by some of the leading members of the dominant national party, and may perhaps with some justice, be claimed by the opposition, as proof of the correctness of their principles. We hope, however, that it is the omen of better times. Providence smiles upon us, as appears from all accounts, by amply rewarding the husbandman, and if a check can be put to the maddening scheme of speculation in the absolute necessities of life, and Congress be governed by an earnest desire to find a remedy for the existing prostration of business, instead of studying the interests of party, as paramount to the welfare of the people, a most desired change would no doubt soon succeed. Much of an alteration cannot be expected before the ensuing spring, when we hope to see a smile upon every countenance and the bustle and noise of those engaged in labor, remind us of the return once more of prosperous and busy days. Let us all endeavor by every means to produce a consummation of things, so devoutly to be wished.

MEETING OF CONGRESS. Several of the members of Congress are on their way to Washington. Our fellow townsman, Hon. John Q. Adams, the faithful Representative of the Twelfth District, will leave on Tuesday next.

STATE CONVENTION. We perceive that the Democratic Committee of this county have requested the several towns within its limits to send as many delegates as they were entitled to representatives in the last legislature to a Convention which is notified to meet in Worcester, on the third Wednesday of September next.

TOWNS MEETING. An important Town Meeting is to take place on Tuesday next. As several subjects are embraced in the warrant of great interest to the town, no consideration ought to prevent a full attendance.

MR. ADAMS'S ORATION. We have only time to acknowledge the receipt from the Hon. John Q. Adams of a copy of his Oration pronounced before the inhabitants of Newburyport, on the fourth of July, for which he will accept our thanks.

THE GREAT PATRIOT AND LITTLE EDITOR. It is by no means an agreeable duty to portray the follies of those around us, with whom it is our desire to live in unity. But when the conduct of others assumes the form of aggression and insult, it becomes us to step forth in our own defence. We refer now to the course pursued by a contemporary of the press, from a neighboring town in this place, which needs no explanation of the language we employ. In fact, the manner in which he thrust himself into the seat intended for one of the secretaries of the Convention, thus obliging that person to perform his official labors hap-hazard—standing or sitting, as the case might be—was one of the grossest outrages on decorum ever witnessed in a deliberative assembly. We pass over numberless other acts, equally deserving of censure—but of a character which we, the supposed victim even, blush to record. Let them lie buried, where ere long the memory of both the author and his duplicity, will be forgotten. We are far from entertaining any animosity towards the individual in question, and would fain rescue him from his impending fate. But 'coming events cast their shadows before.'

DR. CHANNING ON TEXAS. A letter, addressed by the Rev. Dr. Channing, a Unitarian minister of Boston, to the Hon. Henry Clay, has just been published. This learned divine strongly opposes the proposed annexation of this rebellious province on moral, religious and political ground. We have no doubt, judging from the able and impartial manner in which he has freely expressed his views on other important subjects, that he has done ample justice to the one embraced in this letter. We trust it will be read by every person, and the sentiments he advances supported by all who value free discussion and popular rights. To the prejudiced, we especially recommended it to their serious perusal, and when they have read it we opine they will find themselves in rather an unpleasant situation with reference to their former opinions relative to a matter of such momentous importance. We repeat, buy it, read it, and embrace its wholesome truths.

TO THE BEREAVED. The lines to a Bereaved Mother, on the last page of to-day's paper, the four first stanzas of which were published a few weeks ago, with at least one important error, are now correctly inserted with the remaining verses. This error occurred, no doubt, through the negligence of some printer. As printed in the Boston Book, for 1837, second verse, sixth line, 'Not unobserved' for 'Not unobserved,' as it should be, renders it exceedingly defective.

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THE OASIS. A new monthly periodical has been established at Oswego, New York, with the above title. It is enriched with original and selected articles of merit. Messrs. Neilson & Randall are the ostensible editors. But we more than half suspect that C. Hull, Esq., one of the editors of the Commercial Herald, has a hand in the matter. He is a chaste and classical writer. The work is embraced in sixteen quarto pages per month, at \$1.50 per annum.

PRICE OF FLOUR. Notwithstanding the prospect of an abundant harvest, the speculators in the most important necessities of life, seem determined to carry their unprincipled lust for gain to the very extreme.—The extortioners demand in Mobile twenty dollars per barrel for Flour, and the price of this article of consumption in this vicinity within a few days has advanced seventy-five cents to a dollar per barrel. What is the reason of this increase? Can any sensible individual enlighten us?

RECENT ELECTIONS. Kentucky and Indiana, by the latest accounts, have each elected an entire delegation to the House of those opposed to the present national administration. Tennessee and North Carolina have each returned a majority of opposition members. In Alabama and Mississippi no change of any consequence has been effected. It is admitted, however, that the party called Whigs have gained some members.

THE PROCEEDINGS. We exceedingly regret the circumstances which deprived us of the pleasure of complying with the gentlemanly request of Mr. SPEAR, editor of the Roxbury Argus, relative to the proceedings of the Convention. We are sorry that equal testimony cannot be borne in favor of some conductors of 'popular newspapers' in our vicinity.

ACCIDENT. We regret to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, met with a serious injury in driving his sulkey upset, by coming in contact with a chaise driven at a violent rate.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns composing the Twelfth Congressional District, approving the course pursued by their Representative in Congress, Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in regard to the right of petition, and the proposed annexation of Texas to our Union, assembled at the Town Hall in this place, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.; the meeting was called to order by Joseph Richards, Esq., of Braintree. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Convention:—

PRESIDENT.

Hon. THOMAS GREENLEAF, of Quincy.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. CUSHING OTIS, of South Scituate,

Hon. JOHN B. TURNER, of Scituate.

SECRETARIES.

Hon. GERSHOM B. WESTON, of Duxbury,

ORIN P. BACON, Esq., of Dorchester.

The meeting being thus organized, Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree moved that a committee be chosen to draft and introduce to this Convention, suitable Resolutions, expressive of our entire approbation of the course which our venerable Representative has pursued in Congress, more particularly as it respects the right of petition and of free discussion, and the able and successful manner in which he has sustained the principles of our national constitution; and also to request him to exert his superior talents in opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States—which was adopted, and the following gentlemen, named by the President, with the exception of the two last, who were added agreeably to the wish of the delegates, constituted the committee.

Joseph Richards, Esq., of Braintree, Rev. Samuel J. May, of South Scituate, Fisher A. Kingsbury, Esq., of Weymouth, Col. Minot Thayer, of Braintree, Hon. Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury, Hon. Cushing Otis, of South Scituate, Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, of Quincy.

During the absence of the committee, on motion of Otis Shepard, Esq., voted, that persons present in towns in the District not represented, be invited to come members of the Convention, by handing in names to the Secretaries.

The committee returned, and reported by their man, Joseph Richards, Esq., the annexed resolution with the exception of the seventh, offered by the Mr. May of South Scituate. It was moved that the resolutions should be proposed separately to the Convention, in order that a full and free expression of opinion might be elicited.

The first resolution was accordingly read, and on motion of John Whitney, Esq., of Quincy, unanimously adopted without debate.

1. Resolved, That the right of the people to petition the government for redress of grievances is a right existing with, and allowed by, all governments, whether despotic or republican, and that the free exercise of this right ought never to be questioned.

The second resolution was unanimously adopted without debate, on motion of Richard Clapp, Esq., of Dorchester.

2. Resolved, That the abridgement of that right Congress is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, and every attempt to abridge ought to awaken the people to a just sense of danger, and rally them to resist all encroachments of its exercise, at all hazards.

The third resolution occasioned no debate, and was unanimously adopted.

3. Resolved, That the Resolution of the Hon. Representatives in Congress, on the 18th January ordering every petition, in any way relating to Slavery to be laid upon the table, without being read or upon, was a most flagrant violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as it virtually denied the right of petition.

On the fourth, Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree dressed the Convention relative to the independence of the United States, and every attempt to abridge ought to awaken the people to a just sense of danger, and rally them to resist all encroachments of its exercise, at all hazards.

John Whitney and Noah Curtis, of Quincy; Russell of Kingston; Rev. Samuel J. May, of Scituate, and Benjamin V. French of Braintree, resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion of Curtis, Esq., of Quincy.

4. Resolved, That we most cordially approve the course of that distinguished Representative in Congress, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, especially in pressing such petitions after the resolution aforesaid was passed, and demanding the reading and the action of the House thereupon, as every way worthy of the character of a man, who having borne the highest honors of his country, has continued to serve her with unflinching fidelity as a Representative of a free people, we pledge ourselves to sustain him in that all honorable means in our power.

Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree moved the adoption of the fifth resolution, which, after a few excellent remarks from Rev. Mr. May of South Scituate, was unanimously adopted.

5. Resolved, That our Representative in Congress requested to oppose any attempt in that body at the annexation of Texas to the United States; believing its annexation would endanger the perpetuity of the Union and bring on a foreign war, not defensive, but a war of aggression, conquest, and to establish a slave where it has been abolished.

The sixth was, on motion of John Whitney, Esq., Quincy, unanimously adopted.

6. Resolved, That such an extension of the territory of the United States would tend to the annihilation of the purposes of civil government, and weaken of strength it, in a military point of view, by placing a long line of defenceless frontier without any accession of inhabitants to assist in its defence against invasion.

The seventh resolution was introduced by Rev. May of South Scituate, who ably sustained it, and was unanimously adopted on motion of George Russell of Kingston.

7. Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to address our fellow citizens of the other Congressional districts—call their attention to the alarming aggressions which have been made by the Congress of the States of America, upon the most sacred rights of the people, and earnestly summon them to co-operate in the maintenance of those rights.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee.

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The last resolution was now before the Convention for consideration, and Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree moved its adoption, with an amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to communicate the resolutions to Mr. Adams, and request his attendance at the Convention in the afternoon, and was unanimously adopted.

8. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, our Representative in Congress, and request his co-operation in furtherance of the views of his constituents, as contained in the foregoing Resolution.

The following gentlemen were chosen as the committee.

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The Convention, on motion of Harvey Field, Esq., adjourned to meet at half past 2 o'clock on the 27th inst.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, the Hon. Mr. Weston, from the Committee to Mr. Adams, reported that they had attended to, assigned them, and that Mr. Adams was pleased to say that he would give his attendance.

The following individuals appeared as delegates from the several towns in the District.

Quincy. Eliza Hobart, James Ford, Josiah Abner Curtis, Rev. Daniel Thomas, Samuel Vining, E. P. Dyer, M. Pool, Joseph Cleverly, Braintree. Minot Thayer, Joseph Richards, French, Benjamin V. French, Samuel Hayden, Brock, John Hollis, 3d.

Cohasset. George W. Collier, J. F. Moore, Dorchester. Richard Clapp, Orin P. Bacon, Shepard, Isaac Howe, Wm. Hammond, H. W. eard, L. W. Reed, Rufus Howe, James Foster, Duxbury. Gershom Bradford, G. B. Weston, son.

Plymouth. Ichabod Morton. Scituate. Cushing Otis, Samuel J

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3. Resolved, That the Resolution of the House of Representatives in Congress, on the 15th January last, offering every petition, in any way relating to Slavery to be laid upon the table, without being read or acted upon, was a most flagrant violation of the Constitution, inasmuch as it virtually denied the right of petition itself.

On the fourth, Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree, addressed the Convention relative to the independent stand our representative had taken since the commencement of his political career, and was followed by Messrs. John Whitney and Noah Curtis, of Quincy; George Russell of Kingston; Rev. Samuel J. May of South Scituate, and Benjamin V. French of Braintree. The resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion of Noah Curtis, Esq., of Quincy.

4. Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the course of that distinguished Representative in Congress, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, especially in presenting such petitions after the resolution aforesaid was adopted, and demanding the reading and the action of the House thereupon, as every way worthy of the character of a man, who has borne the highest honors in the gift of his country, has continued to serve her with eminent fidelity as a Representative of a free people, and we pledge ourselves to sustain him in that course by all honorable means in our power.

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The last resolution was now before the Convention for consideration, and Col. Minot Thayer of Braintree moved its adoption, with an amendment, that a committee of five be appointed to communicate these resolutions to Mr. Adams, and request his attendance at the session of the Convention in the afternoon, which was unanimously adopted.

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The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, when the Hon. Mr. Weston, from the Committee to wait on Mr. Adams, reported that they had attended to the duty assigned them, and that Mr. Adams was pleased to reply that he would give his attendance.

The following individuals appeared as delegates from the several towns in the District.

Athol. Elisha Hobart, James Ford, Joshua King, Abner Curtis, Rev. Daniel Thomas, Samuel Reed, S. Vining, E. P. Dyer, M. Pool, Joseph Cleverly, of Braintree, Minot Thayer, Joseph Richards, Asa French, Benjamin V. French, Samuel Hayden, Samuel Breck, John Hollis, 3d. Cohasset. George W. Collier, J. F. Moore. Dorchester. Richard Clapp, Orin P. Bacon, Otis Shepard, Isaac Howe, Wm. Hammond, W. Blanchard, L. W. Reed, Rufus Howe, James Foster. Duxbury. Gershom Bradford, G. B. Weston, A. Stetson. Plymouth. Ichabod Morton. Scituate. Cushing Otis, Samuel J. May, John B. Turner, T. T. Bailey, W. T. Briggs, C. C. Briggs, A. Robbins, N. Clapp, N. Brooks, M. Fuller, W. Robbins. Weymouth. E. Richards, Dr. A. Howe, E. Humphrey, J. Whittemore, Quincy Loud, J. Dyer, Jr. J. W. Hunt, F. A. Kingsbury, Warren Loud, A. N. Hunt, E. G. Hunt, Benjamin Tirrell, Jr. P. N. Pratt, H. B. Cowing, Jacob Loud, Lewis Beal.

Haver. John Curtis, William Henderson, William Stockbridge, Jr.

Quincy. Thomas Greenleaf, John Whitney, Harvey Field, Noah Curtis, Lewis Bass, James Newcomb, John Souther, Abner Willett, Ebenezer Woodward, Charles A. Brown, John A. Green, Horatio N. Glover. Plymouth. Reuben Thompson.

Kingston. George Russell, Samuel E. Cushman, David Datten, James Steison, Justin Harlow. Marshfield. Luther Hatch, E. J. Sherman, E. P. Little, E. Ames, N. H. Whitney, E. Lovel, N. Phillips, L. Daman, D. Phillips.

East Randolph. Dea. E. Holbrook, O. White, W. W. Linfield, James Tolman, Thaddeus French, C. S. Holbrook, C. White, S. Faxon. Randolph. W. P. Waldo, Charles Alden, E. S. Conant, J. Belcher, Jr.

Saughton. S. Talbot.

Hingham. Thomas Loring, B. Lincoln, J. Lincoln. On motion, voted that any gentleman present, not a member of the Convention, wishing to participate in the discussion, be requested to take a seat.

Rev. Mr. May moved the appointment of a Committee of Publication, consisting of three; when the Rev. Mr. May, Messrs. John A. Green, and O. P. Bacon, were elected.

Samuel Breck, Esq. moved the following amendment, viz. that the word 'any' be substituted for 'a free' people, in the first resolution.

Rev. Mr. May requested leave, and was permitted to read a communication from the Rev. John Pierpont, written for the occasion. And on motion of George Russell, Esq. it was voted that the lines be published with the doings of the Convention, agreeably to which vote they are here inserted.

A WORD FROM A PETITIONER TO CONGRESS. BY J. PIERPONT.

What! our petitions spurned! The prayer Of thousands—tens of thousands—cast Unheard beneath your Speaker's chair! But ye will hear us, first or last.

The thousands that, last year, ye scorned, Are millions now. Be warned! Be warned! Turn not, contemptuous, on your heel— It is not for an act of grace That, supplicants, at your feet we kneel— We stand—ye look upon us in the face.

And say—and we have weighed the word— That our petitions shall be heard.

There are two powers above the laws Ye make or mar—'Tis ye our allies. Beneath their shield we'll urge our cause, Though all your hands against us raise.

We've proved them, and we know their might: The Constitution and the Right.

We say not, ye shall snap the links That bind you to your dreadful slaves: If you will, a corpse shall be your links, And toil on with it to your graves!

But, that ye may go, coupled thus, Ye never shall make slaves of us.

And what, but more than slaves, are they Who're told they ne'er shall be denied The right of prayer; yet, when they pray, Their prayers, unheard, are thrown aside?

Such mockery they will tamely bear, Who're fit an iron chain to wear.

'The ox, that treadeth out the corn, Thou shalt not muzzle.'—Thus saith God. And will ye muzzle the free-born?

The man—the owner of the soil— Who gives the grazing ox his meat, And you—his servants here—your seat?

There's a cloud, blackening up the sky! East, west and north, its curtain spreads: Lift to its muttering folds your eye!

Beware! for, bursting on your heads, It hath a force to hear you dead: 'Tis an INSULTED PEOPLE'S FROWN.

Ye may have heard of the 'Soul-tan,' And how his Janissaries fell! Their barracks, near the Altemidan, He barred, and fired—'and their death-yell Went to the stars—their blood ran In brooks across the Altemidan.'

The despotic spoke; and, in one night, The deed was done—He wielded, alone, The sceptre of the Ottoman.

And brooks no brother near his throne. Even now, the bow-string, at his beck, Springs round his mightiest subject's neck.

Yet will He, in his saddle, stoop— I've seen him, in his palace-yard— To take petitions from a troop.

Of women, who, behind his guard, Come up, their several suits to press, To state their wrongs, and ask redress.

And these, into his house of prayer, I've seen him take; and, as he spreads His own before his Maker there,

These women's prayers he hears or reads— For, while he wears the diadem, He is instead of God to them.

And this he must do. He may grant, Or may deny; but hear he must. Were his Seven Towers of adamant, They'd soon be level'd with the dust, And 'public feeling' make short— Should he not hear them—with the Turk.

Nay, start not from your chairs, in dread Of cannon shot, or bursting shell! These shall not fall upon your heads, As once upon your house they fell.

We have a weapon, firmer set, And better than the bayonet— A weapon that comes down as still As snow-flakes fall upon the sod;

But executes a freeman's will As lightning does the will of God; And from its force, nor doors nor locks Can shield you—'tis the ballot-box.

Black as your deed shall be the balls That, from that box shall pour like hail! And, when the storm upon you falls, How will your craven cheeks turn pale!

For, at its coming though ye laugh, 'T will sweep you from your hall like chaff.

Not woman, now,—the people pray, Hear us—or from us ye will hear! Beware!—a desperate game ye play!

The men, that thicken in your rear— Kings though ye be—may not be scorned. Look to your move! your stake!—YE'RE WARNED.

The Convention was then addressed at considerable length by the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS. The speech will soon be published entire, agreeably to the request of the publishing Committee. We forbear to make any comments upon it at present. We would only say, it was received with much applause by the Convention.

Rev. S. J. May again addressed the Convention in a brief though elegant manner, after which the Convention dissolved.

A LONG CUCUMBER. The Editor of the Lowell Courier says he has seen at the market house in that city, a cucumber which measured seven and a half feet in length! As we do not learn that he tested its merits, by his gustatory organs it is possible that it may have been a bean pole after all.

HAYTI. The inhabitants of Hayti appear to be suffering from scarcity of money and provisions. In some places the distress is represented as very great. At Aux Cayes, a drought has prevailed, which has cut off much of the provisions for many miles around. Plantations were sold for \$2 and \$3 a bunch, and small potatoes six cents each. On the 20th of June, there was not a barrel of flour in the place—but a small supply was received by the arrival of two French vessels.

CAPTURING A HEN HAWK. The Berkshire Courier says that Mrs. Foote, of Barrington, a few days since, being engaged in her household duties, at or near the door, heard an uncommon cackling among the poultry, when looking into the yard, she saw a hen hawk of unusual size descend and pounce upon a hen of the largest kind. Mrs. F., with the quickness of thought, approached the place, and before the monster could regain his native element with his unwieldy load, seized him by the neck and triumphantly carried him to the wood-house chamber, where he still remains a captive. His extended wings measure four feet six inches.

TO BEER SELLERS. The bar-keeper of the Rutland Arms, in Newmarket, Eng., a noted place for the sale of small liquor, lately committed suicide by drowning himself in the beer butt, which held five hundred gallons.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, AUG. 21. At market, 410 Beef Cattle, 30 Stores, 15 Cows and Calves, and 2700 Sheep and 130 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully supported, and we quote the same, viz: first quality, \$6 75 a 7 50; second quality, \$6 25 a 6 75; and third quality, \$5 a 6.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$25, 28, 31, 38, 43 and \$45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales quick at a small advance.—Lots were taken at \$1 25, \$1 62, \$1 75, 1 84, \$2, 2 33, 2 50, 2 75 and \$3. A few cresset Wethers at 6 each. Swine.—Dull. No lots to peddle sold and no purchasers, a very few only were peddled at reduced prices; a lot of about 50 old Hogs sold at 7c, more than half of which were Barrows.—Boston Patriot.

VEGETABLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1837. Peas and String Beans 20 cents per bush; Shell Beans 10 cents a quart; Broad Windsor do. 20 do. Cucumbers 6 1-4 cents a dozen; Green Corn 12 1-2 cents a dozen; Tomatoes 25 do.; Cabbages 37 1-2 to 50 cents do.; Beets, Carrots, &c. 6 cents per bush; Cauliflowers 12 1-2 to 25 cents per head; Celery 6 cents a root; Potatoes 50 cents per bush; Squashes 12 1-2 cents a dozen. Fruit.—Apples and Pears 20 cents a dozen; Peaches \$2 to \$6 a dozen; Apricots 50 cents a dozen; Berries of various sorts from 8 to 12 1-2 cents per quart; Melons 12 1-2 to 25 cents each; Grapes 75 cents to \$1 per lb.; Plums 37 1-2 cents a box.—N. E. Farmer.

DIED.

In Roxbury, drowned, George Washington, son of Mr. Samuel Trask, aged 9.

In Abington, Miss Abigail W. Packard, formerly of Boston, aged 18.

In Dorchester, Mr. Nahum Bragg, aged 45.

In Phippsburg, Me., July 25, Mrs. Rebecca Young, relict of the late Dr. Young, of Quincy, aged 83.

House at Auction.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, 29th of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the House, with half an acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit trees, with a new Stable and other buildings attached to the same, situated on Washington street, owned and occupied by Mr. John Fowle.

The House contains thirteen rooms, which have been newly painted and papered, with a large attic. The house combines many advantages, standing within a few rods of the Rev. Peter Whitney's church, the Post Office, &c. Stages pass and re-pass to and from the city daily, rendering it a very desirable situation for a gentleman's country residence.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct'r. Quincy, Aug. 26. 1w

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE subscribers to the Stock in the Granite Bridge Corporation are hereby notified that the first assessment of Ten Dollars on each share, has been laid by the Directors, payable on or before MONDAY, the eighteenth day of September next. Payment may be made at the Quincy Stone Bank, or to the Treasurer.

By order of the President and Directors. FRANCIS ADAMS, Treasurer of the G. B. Company. Quincy, Aug. 26. 1f

Attention!

AN adjourned meeting of the Quincy Light Infantry will be held at their Armory, on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the commanding officer, EBENEZER CAPEN, Clerk. Quincy, Aug. 26. 1w

At Auction.

Will be sold at the Stable of John Fowle, in Washington street, on FRIDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—1 Bay Mare, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in any harness and a good traveller; 1 Light Wagon, nearly new, built by Kenison; 1 Hay Wagon, new last Spring; 1 Wagon Harness, brass mounted; 1 new Light Wagon; 1 new Buggy Wagon; 1 second hand lance wood Chaise, built by Frost, Boston; 1 new superior Chaise Harness, cost \$50; 2 Riding Saddles and Bridles; Buffalo Robes, &c. Also, Mr. Fowle's well known Red Cow, with a calf by her side, or will be in a few days.

Immediately after the above sale.

12 CHAIRS, 1 Table, 1 Dining do., 3 first rate Feather Beds, 3 Bedsteads, Looking Glass, Kitchen Furniture, 1 Flute, with other articles. The above will be sold without reserve. Conditions liberal and made known at the sale. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct'r. Quincy, Aug. 26. 1w

Apprentice Wanted.

A STOUT and active Young Man from sixteen to eighteen years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Shipwright business. One who has some knowledge of the trade would be preferred. Application to be made to JOHN L. SOUTHER. Quincy, Aug. 12. 1f

To Road Makers.

To be let at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the making of the several sections of the Granite Bridge Road.

The conditions and boundaries of the sections will be made known by application to Col. Edward Glover, the President of the Corporation, or either of the Directors.

The letting will commence at Section No. 1, near the Railway House in Milton. OTIS SHEPARD, Auct. Milton, Aug. 19. 2w

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Printed Flushings.

A NEW article for Ladies Dresses—a few pieces just received at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street, Boston, April 29. 2m

Town Meeting.

Norfolk, ss. To either of the Constables of the Town of Quincy. GREETING.

YOU are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to meet at the TOWN HALL, in said Quincy, on Tuesday, the twenty-ninth day of August instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz:

First. To choose a Moderator.

Second. To take into consideration an order of notice served on the Town, by the County Commissioners, relative to the petition of John Hobart, and others, and to adopt such measures as the town may deem expedient. Said petition is as follows:

To the Honorable County Commissioners, within and for the County of Norfolk:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Braintree, (on otherwise) within the said County of Norfolk, would respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity requires that a high way should be located and built, commencing in said town of Braintree, at or near the conjunction of Cherry and Washington streets, taking a northerly direction to a new street in Quincy, at a point near the house of Mr. Knox, passing over or through lands of Messrs. Samuel Capen, L. Vazie, J. Q. Adams, Josiah Adams, Thomas Adams, Elisha Marsi, — Nightingale, O. Rodgers and Knox, a distance of about 533 rods. Your petitioners would state that said route is nearly level and straight, that a great saving of distance would be made by it to the Railway House in Milton, and thence to Boston and Dedham.

We therefore earnestly request your Honorable Board to vary said route, and cause the same to be located and made as early as practicable.

JOHN HOBART, and 40 others. Braintree, July 22, 1837.

Third. To hear and act on the report of the Selectmen, relative to straightening and widening Granite street.

Fourth. To see if the town will purchase a Fire Engine, with suction hose and other necessary apparatus. Also, to see if the town will cause one or more public Wells to be dug.

Hereto fail not, and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon to the Town Clerk, on or before the time mentioned.

Given under our hands and seals, at Quincy, this nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1837.

LEWIS BASS, EBENEZER JEWETT, } Selectmen of JAMES NEWCOMB, } Quincy.

Norfolk, ss. Quincy, August 19th, 1837. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the time, place, and for the purpose therein named.

A true copy. Attest, LLOYD G. HORTON, Constable. Quincy, Aug. 19. 2w

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH, DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

As S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored, BLUE, CLOTHS, of the latest style, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till close of the year.
Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.
Business letters and communications, addressed to editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.
JOSEPH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Hingham.
HON. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, Jr.
GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

ELLEN.

Sweet Ellen! how many years have I since I dared to think of thee and of the happiness we knew together! She was an orphan but not friendless; wealth, immense wealth, it was deemed in the remote village where I lived, awaited her arrival at the age of womanhood. I was the youngest son of a poor farmer. Ellen and I were classmates in the village Seminary, for, in the simple custom of the place and time, the boys and girls were led along the path of learning together; as yet the necessity of separate establishments, or of distinct classes in the same, were not discovered, and Ellen's guardian could see no reason in the wealth that was to become hers, why her education should not be gained at the same school, and in precisely the same manner with that of his son and daughters.

She was a lovely, gentle girl; more given to study than play, and yet more to solitude than thought than either. In truth there was something almost unnatural in her passion for lonely places; even when a child she would steal away to the shades of the old pine forest just beyond the village, and lie for hours upon the grass beneath some huge and solemn tree, dreaming, perhaps, of ten thousand wild and beautiful imaginings, which to clothe in language would have been far beyond her power. She was already at the school when I became a pupil; there our acquaintance began; a week sufficed to make us friends, and friendship soon ripened into that most innocent and lovely of all human sentiment, childish love. We read and thought and rambled together; counted our lessons from the same book, laughed or wept over the same ditties, and joined our voices in the same wild ditties. Our school mates teased us, and the men and women of the village laughed at our juvenile attachment, but we were happy, and went on loving each other though we knew not even the name of the feeling that so bound us together. So we grew up, and from children became country lad and maiden, less together than in more childish years, but still simple, guileless, and where we could meet, still happy in each other's society.

But a change came over, not our feelings, but our situations. Ellen's guardian was advised to place her in a boarding school at the country town of H., there to acquire the accomplishments befitting her wealth and station; and I in the fashion of my country, removed to a distant village and took charge of a school, for the sake of earning wherewithal to maintain myself at college. We parted kindly and sadly, yet not as lovers, we called ourselves only friends, our school companions, almost from infancy. I was not until nearly a year of absence had enabled me to understand the real nature of my own feeling, that I knew myself a lover; and another rolled away, before I began to perceive how little hope there was for love so placed a mine. How great the obstacles between wealth and poverty! the discovery was made, however, not from others, not from books, but simply by the aid of that worldly knowledge which now began to dawn upon the mind. Need it be told, that with knowledge came wretchedness for a companion?

I went to college, and two more years elapsed before I visited my parents. Ellen was still in my heart, but I scarcely hoped, or even wished to meet her; I was prepared to find myself forgotten, and to forget in turn was to be my only effort. I did not ask, or even speak of her, but if I was silent, so were not my mother and sisters. The tidings they made haste to give me were sweet, yet full of sorrow; Ellen had returned more beautiful and more accomplished, but otherwise, unchanged; still the same kind, affectionate and gentle creature she had been at school, and although now in the enjoyment of her wealth, and conscious of the duties and advantages attendant upon its possession, still modest, simple and unpretending as when we parted. I loved her all the more at hearing this; but with the increase of affection, came no thought of indulgence or encouragement. They wished me to pay her an early visit, assuring me of her delight at meeting her schoolmate and companion in childhood, and nothing could exceed their displeasure and astonishment at my refusal—they ascribed it to forgetfulness.

There was one of our ancient haunts, which I longed to see once more. It was a lonely

POETRY.

TO A BEREAVED MOTHER.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Sure, to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest,
The spotless spirit's flight attends.
On wings of ecstasy they rise,
Beyond where worlds material roll:
Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

That inextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam,
The more it lingers upon earth.
Closed in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burrs:
Not unobserved, the lucid ray
To its own native fold returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb—
No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded as it came.

Fond mourner! be that solace thine!
Let hope her healing charm impart,
And soothe, with melodies divine,
The anguish of a mother's heart.
O think! the darlings of thy love,
Divested of this earthly cloud,
Amid unnumbered saints above,
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain:
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.
Each anxious care, each rending sigh,
That wrung for them the parent's breast,
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee, with looks of love, they bend;
For thee the Lord of life implore;
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Thy wounded heart to restore.
Oh, in the stillness of the night,
They smooth the pillow of thy bed;
Oh, till the morn's returning light,
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such strains as saints employ,
They whisper to thy bosom, peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.
Then dry, henceforth, the bitter tear:
Their part and thine inverted see—
Thou wert their guardian angel here,
They guardian angels now to thee.

AN ACROSTIC.

Happy the man that never felt a pain;
Each hour and moment e'er 'ty bliss contain.
A body firm, a mind unceasingly by care,
Lull'd in the lap of health, and riots there;
Takes all the sweets allow'd his narrow span;
He ne'er experienc'd half the life of man.

ANECDOTES.

DINING ALONE. The author of the 'Parson's Daughter,' when surprised in his arm-chair, two or three hours after dinner, is reported to have apologized by saying, 'When one is alone the bottle does come round so often.' It was Sir Hercules Langrishe, we believe, who being asked on a similar occasion, then this Cambridge all that port (three bottles) without assistance?' answered, 'No, not quite that—I had the assistance of a bottle of Madeira—Lady Blessington.'

PHILIP HONE AND CROCKETT. 'I have met with many polite men in my time,' says Col. Crockett, 'but no one who possessed a greater degree of what may be called true spontaneous politeness than this Cambridge Chief, always excepting Philip Hone, Esq., of New York—whom I look upon as the politest man I ever did see, for when he asked me to take a drink at his own sideboard, he turned his back upon me, that I might not be ashamed to fill as much as I wanted. That was what I call doing the fair thing.'

LOVING BY APPEAL. The courtship of the last but one Earl of Pomfret and the heiress he afterwards married, was conducted after the following fashion: 'Do you like buttered toast?' 'Yes.' 'Buttered on both sides?' 'Yes.' 'So do I; don't you think we had better be married?' 'Yes.' The lady's fourth 'yes' was pronounced before the altar.—*New Era.*

READY WIT. A soldier in an Irish corps observed to his dapper comrade that a corporal was to be drummed out of the regiment. 'By my faith, I hope it is the corporal that is so troublesome to our company,' 'Pray, what's his name?' inquired the soldier. 'Why Corporal Punishment to be sure, Pat.'

A NEW CURE. One day last week, while a cloud was every moment threatening us with a deluge, we saw an honest Irishman carrying water, with great apparent haste. 'What is the matter, Dennis?' said we, 'is the house on fire?' 'Och, no sir,' said he, 'not at all, but it's me cabagges that I'm after getting watered before it rains!'

ASKING ALMS. A man, who had lost both his legs, went about the country on horseback, to solicit charity. Coming to the home of an old lady, who happened to be rather of a peevish disposition, and knocking at the door as he sat on his rack of a steed, she addressed him with—'What do you want here?' 'I called,' returned the beggar, humbly, 'to ask alms.' 'Arms!' exclaimed the old lady—'you had better get a pair of legs first.'

PAYING IN CORN. In the town of Trenton, in this country, a young man had concluded to be wedded to a Miss of sweet eighteen. The day was set, friends invited, and the clergyman called. After the nuptial vows were made, and the usual ceremonies performed, the bridegroom, with much dignity and solemnity, stepped up to the Rev. Sir, and in a respectful tone said, 'Sir, will you wait till Fall, and take your pay in corn?'—*Utica Observer.*

THE SHINGLES. 'Doctor,' said B—n to his medical adviser one day, 'Is't there a disease called Shingles?' 'Yes, to be sure,' replied Galen. 'Then I've got it for certain, rejoined B—n, 'for the roof of my mouth is broken out in a dozen places.'

VARIETY.

GRANITE FOR BUILDINGS. There has been some spirited discussions lately in one or two of the New York papers relative to the merits and demerits of granite as a material for building. It is admitted on all hands that granite withstands the inroads of time better than any other material; but its opposers contend that it is 'much exposed to fire.' Now we are not aware that there is anything in the formation of granite which renders it more liable to take fire than bricks and mortar. But if by exposure to fire, is meant that it receives more injury by proximity to that element than any other materials, we deny it. It is true that granite pillars will sometimes crack to pieces when exposed to sudden changes of heat and cold, especially when those changes are so sudden and palpable as at the great fire in New York. Neither granite, brick, or marble wall will stand such a sudden 'shock of elements'; but if either of the three can pass through such an ordeal more unscathed than the rest, it is the granite. The marble which is used so much for building in New York and Philadelphia—particularly in the latter city—is little else than sand stone and lime stone—two species of rock liable more than any other to decay and dissolution from even the ordinary action of the elements. Brick and mortar is more durable, but even that cannot defy the action of time and season like the 'ever-during granite.' As to the comparative beauty of these different materials, that is a matter of taste alone. Those who connect their ideas of beauty with durability—those who can see more symmetry in an English baronial castle with its huge walls and turrets, than in a modern palace decked out with paint and whitewash—will find no difficulty in deciding their preference.

RECIPE FOR A TATTLER. Take of the vine called runabout, and of the root of nimble tongue—each six handfuls; fifteen ounces of ambition and the same quantity of nonsense; bruise them together in the mortar of misapprehension, and add the fire of the will surmises till you see the scum of falsehood rising on the top; strain through the cloth of misconception; put it in the bottle of malignity, and stop it with the cork of envy, suck a glass through the quill of malice—and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, without respect to persons or characters.

GREAT METEORIC STONE. A correspondent of the New Hampshire Patriot states that a part of a meteoric stone, weighing more than one hundred pounds, a short time since fell near the house of Moses Russell in that State, and exploded on the ground, jarring it for a considerable distance. The outside of the stone was a shell nearly an inch thick, composed of the finest sands cemented and caked into one with a covering of the same substance; of one sixth part of an inch in thickness, hard like pot metal, and blistered so that the surface was somewhat uneven. The inside was of the same substance, but loose like sand, and there was nearly a bushel of it. Mr. Russell put some on his fire and a sulphurous flame arose from it.

CORN BREAD. The South has long been celebrated for its grateful corn bread, cakes, muffins, and hominy. In consequence of an invitation to the Governor, a young lady in Tennessee, has kindly sent the following directions for making plain Corn Bread: 'Six pints of meal, one table spoonful salt, four pints water; thoroughly mixed with the hand, and baked in oblong rolls, about two inches thick. Use as much dough for each roll as can be conveniently shaped in the hand. Many persons use hot water; in winter it is certainly best. The bread is better to be made half an hour or more before it is baked. The oven must be tolerably hot when the dough is put in. All kinds of corn bread require a hotter oven and to be baked quicker than flour.'

CURE FOR DIARRHEA. The following is the Southern remedy for this distressing complaint. 'Parth half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown; boil it down as rice is usually done, eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhea in a few hours.'

A CARD.

MR. L. STIMSON, Instructor of Dancing, acknowledges with gratitude the very liberal encouragement which he has received heretofore from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy, and would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, that he will commence a Day School for Young Ladies, Masters and Misses, at M. E. FLETCHER'S new Hall, as soon as it is completed; and should he be successful in obtaining a large class, he will fit and prepare his scholars for an exhibition of Dances at the close of the quarter, which has not been surpassed in that term of time. All those who would like to join the class, will please to call on Mr. FLETCHER, and subscribe as soon as convenient. The subscribers will have notice given them in season, when the quarter will commence.
Terms of Tuition as usual.
Quincy, July 15.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.
At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of **BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL,** &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
BEILA WHITTON, Agent.
Quincy, April 15.

Blacksmith & Machinist.

The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.
He will, also, execute every description of **IRON TURNING, DRILLING AND FINISHING; LATHE AND JACK BUILDING,** &c., &c.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable **SCREW CUTTING ENGINE** will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz. **SCREWS** of all sizes and descriptions made to order.
JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 25.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet on Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George Briesler, where he intends carrying on the
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS.

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office, No. 30, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding
\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding
\$15,000

on any one risk.
They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors 'shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit.'

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

The subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

The subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, **RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE;** and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Goddard, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
Quincy, April 29.

Liniment Opedelodoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Goddard. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peristaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for **COSTIVENESS**, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by **J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.**

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

The undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.

BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for **BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING**, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

The subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the **BLACKSMITH BUSINESS**, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of **STONE TOOLS.** He has in his employ first rate **SHOERS**, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Notice.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry on **TIN and BRITANNIA WARES**, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.
Quincy, March 18.

GEORGE SPEAR.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house.
Quincy, April 15.

Notice.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of **FURNITURE** to order, and various kinds of **FANCY WOOD-WORK.** Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Truss Manufacture.

F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing use of RUTULE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Kingston Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All Trusses can be seen in person, at any time, at the above address. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within years.

Living worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is able to decide, after examining the rupture, what of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until well suited, without extra charge.

F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and large portion produce a perfect cure. Trusses with day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Elastic Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for apus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with pain of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the apus Uteri which have answered in cases where girths have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep and the following kinds from other manufacturers, if they can have; if his do not suit them after a trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Sal's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; J. B. Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Kocking; Ivory and Pad; Houghton's; Laid's Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Truss for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked deformed feet, and is doing this every week, for men and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of workmanship may be seen at the manufactory, Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will visit upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of licence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1855.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, we have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the peculiarities of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore bound to the public as a person well fitted to supply wants in regard to these important articles.

Jan. 11, 1855.

Valuable Periodicals.

MR. A. GREEN having been appointed agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing mental and entertaining reading, in a style of super-execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing original articles by the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, besides music, embroidery, views, landscapes, portraits, etc., etc.

MALDEN'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, biography, and history, revised and corrected, and notices of new publications. The cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. A. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and popular and valued weekly. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous novel illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same terms as they can be procured in Boston.

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These sets, together with a large assortment of new patterns, are selling at prices corresponding with the present money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29, 1855.

Scythes.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co., have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.

Quincy, June 10, 1855.

New Publications.

STATES OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medical Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Friend.

Third edition. Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO on Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D. THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-NE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with illustrations.

Received and for sale at this office, Quincy, April 15, 1855.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging and matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are equally useful for bilious fever, pains in the head, chest, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

On the numerous certificates which might be used proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

Dr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of your Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I ever used.

Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, Quincy, Jan. 7, 1855.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 35.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr., Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BACON, Milton.
ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Hingham.
HOS. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-City City,
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, }
GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

ELLEN.

Sweet Ellen! how many years have fled since I dated to think of thee and of the happiness we knew together! She was an orphan, but not friendless; wealth, immense wealth, as it was deemed in the remote village where we lived, awaited her arrival at the age of womanhood. I was the youngest son of a poor farmer. Ellen and I were classmates in the village Seminary, for, in the simple custom of the place and time, the boys and girls were led along the path of learning together; as yet the necessity of separate establishments, or of distinct classes in the same, were not discovered, and Ellen's guardian could see no reason in the wealth that was to become hers, why her education should not be gained at the same school, and in precisely the same manner with that of his sons and daughters.

She was a lovely, gentle girl; more given to study than play, and yet more to solitude and thought than either. In truth there was something almost unnatural in her passion for lone places; even when a child she would steal away to the shades of the old pine forest just beyond the village, and lie for hours upon the grass beneath some huge and solemn tree, dreaming, perhaps, of ten thousand wild and beautiful imaginings, which to clothe in language would have been far beyond her power. She was already at the school when I became a pupil; there our acquaintance began; a week sufficed to make us friends, and friendship soon ripened into that most innocent and lovely of all human sentiment, childish love. We read and thought and rambled together; we conversed and talked and laughed together; we wept over the same stories, and joined our voices in the same wild ditties. Our school mates teased us, and the men and women of the village laughed at our juvenile attachment, but we were happy, and went on loving each other, though we knew not even the name of the feeling that so bound us together. So we grew up, and from children became country lad and maiden, less together than in more childish years, but still simple, guileless, and when we could meet, still happy in each other's society.

But a change came over, not our feelings, but our situations. Ellen's guardian was advised to place her in a boarding school at the country town of H., there to acquire the accomplishments befitting her wealth and station; and I in the fashion of my country, removed to a distant village and took charge of a school, for the sake of earning wherewithal to maintain myself at college. We parted kindly and sadly, yet not as lovers, we called ourselves only friends and school companions, almost from infancy. It was not until nearly a year of absence had enabled me to understand the real nature of my own feeling, that I knew myself a lover; and another rolled away, before I began to perceive how little hope there was for love so placed as mine. How great the obstacles between wealth and poverty! the discovery was made, however, not from others, not from books, but simply by the aid of that worldly knowledge which now began to dawn upon the mind. Need it be told, that with knowledge came wretchedness for a companion?

I went to college, and two more years elapsed before I visited my parents. Ellen was still in my heart, but I scarcely hoped, or even wished to meet her; I was prepared to find myself forgotten, and to forget in turn was to be my only effort. I did not ask, or even speak of her; but if I was silent, so were not my mother and sisters. The tidings they made haste to give me were sweet, yet full of sorrow; Ellen had returned more beautiful and more accomplished, but otherwise, unchanged; still the same kind, affectionate and gentle creature she had been at school, and although now in the enjoyment of her wealth, and conscious of the duties and advantages attendant upon its possession, still modest, simple and unpretending as when we parted. I loved her all the more at hearing this; but with the increase of affection, came no thought of indulgence or encouragement. They wished me to pay her an early visit, assuring me of her delight at meeting her schoolmate and companion in childhood, and nothing could exceed their displeasure and astonishment at my refusal—they ascribed it to forgetfulness.

There was one of our ancient haunts, which I longed to see once more. It was a lonely

spot, where the bank of the river rose abruptly from the water's edge to the height of forty or fifty feet; but on the landward side, descended by a gentle slope carpeted with verdure, and crowned with trees and shrubbery. The way to this wild place was little known and seldom traversed, for the distance from the village was considerable, and the path ran through a gloomy swamp in many turns and windings, which made it difficult to find, although perfectly safe to one who knew it accurately. It had been a favorite resort of mine in boyhood, and after I became acquainted with Ellen, we had rambled through the swamp, and stood upon the high steep bank together, hundreds of times, watching the fish hawks as they soared above the stream, or the king-fisher darting along its margin; and on the second day of my return, taking advantage of a moment when the whole household were engaged, I slipped out and hastened to the well-remembered pathway. Every step was a remembrance, but I hurried forward, eager to behold once more a place with which in memory was linked so much in happiness that never could return.

I had traversed nearly half the distance, when upon turning an angle of the path, I saw but a few yards before me, a female, dressed with more taste and elegance than were customary with the village maidens; she was standing, but with her face in the direction I was pursuing, and her attitude, I thought, expressed fear and agitation. I hastened to the spot, and found the cause of her alarm in a monstrous snake, lying coiled up just before her in the path. As I approached, she turned, and disclosed the pale and lovely features of my worshipped Ellen. An exclamation of joy and thankfulness, in which my name was mingled, struck upon my heart, even in that moment of anxiety, with a feeling of perfect happiness, for it told me that I too was remembered.

The reptile was quickly put to flight, and after a few words of frank and cordial greeting, Ellen placed her arm in mine, and we were again following the path so often traversed in former years. The manner of our unexpected meeting, seemed to bring us back at once to the feelings of the past, and our discourse was full of kindness and mutual confidence; the time which we had been strangers to each other, seemed to be totally forgotten; we were again the Frank and Ellen of the village school, and I perfectly happy. We rambled on, until we reached the brow of the steep bank; the river was much swollen by recent heavy rains, and rushed along beneath us, angry, black, and loud, with a hoarse and dissonant murmur. Long we stood, engaged in a pleasant converse; recollections of the past, mutual queries and replies of present things and prospects, and kind anticipations for the future. Ellen's look, and voice, and language, wrought upon me like a spell; doubts and fears were banished in a moment, and I gave myself up, body and soul, to the long restrained passion of my heart.

I want words to express the total change wrought in my feelings by this interview; my love for Ellen was no longer a misfortune, a source of misery, a wild and hopeless dream, which to cherish was destruction; I rejoiced in it; and by so many artless tokens did the lovely woman seem to manifest her identity of feeling with the child of former years, that I almost dared to hope there would be no presumption even in believing that it was already mutual. Oh happiness! how bright, how brief, and followed by what utter misery! Her hand was clasped in mine; a blush was on her cheek, and affection sparkling in her eyes; the words of love were on my lips—another moment, and they would have been uttered, when I felt the earth beneath me tremble—a fearful shriek burst from the lips of her I loved so well, and in a moment she was gone from my side; the solid mass on which we stood, undermined by the swollen torrent, sunk with a fearful crash into the dark rapid stream, leaving me suspended from a branch which I had clung to with the instinct of self-preservation; but Ellen was gone forever. I saw her for a moment as she rose to the surface—heard her last dreadful scream of agony—helpless, powerless to save ere I could move, or even think what to do, her lifeless form was hurried far away by the rushing torrent!—New York Mirror.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A gentleman of high respectability, informs us that the following mode of sowing winter wheat in the spring, has been partially adopted in Tennessee, with the happiest success.

In early winter the seed grain is put into casks, and water enough added to soak and cover it. It is then exposed, so that the water becomes frozen, and it is kept in this state as far as practicable, until the soil is fit for its reception in the spring. It is well known that the operation of frost upon the seed of winter grain, has the same effect as if it is sown in autumn—as wheat or rye sown at the setting in of winter, will grow and mature. The advantages which are experienced from sowing in the spring, are, 1st, that the grain is not subject to be winter killed; 2d, it escapes the hessian fly in autumn, and possibly it may escape it in the spring; 3d, the ground being fresh and stirred for spring sowing, the growth will be more vigorous; and 4th, as it will come into ear late, there is at least a probability that the crop may escape the grain worm. The advantages are so manifest, that the experiment is worth a trial; and we shall feel greatly obliged to some Tennessee correspondent who will give us the details and result of the practice in that State.—Albany Cultivator.

THE INQUISITION.

There is no sadder page in the history of the church than that which records the attempts made from time to time to produce uniformity of religious belief. A more diabolical instrument for this purpose was never devised, than the institution of the Inquisition, which had its origin at the beginning of the thirteenth century. It consisted of a body of men with authority from the Pope to examine and torture those who openly maintained, or were even suspected on the most trifling grounds, of holding opinions contrary to those of the church of Rome. These unfortunate ones were termed heretics; their abettors, encouragers, protectors, all who in any way opposed the officers of the Inquisition, were likewise arraigned before it, and endured punishment even more severe. Indeed, to confess any acquaintance with an accused person was exceedingly hazardous; and commonly when one was seized all the world abandoned him. Not the nearest friend dared to speak a word in his defence; that alone would render him, too, suspected of heresy. Oftentimes the accused were seized, underwent the mock trial, were tortured, and unless they disavowed their belief, were executed, without ever seeing, or knowing their accusers. Thus the revengeful had full opportunity of exercising their malice on their enemies. For many years this dread engine of ecclesiastical cruelty was holding sway through nearly all the kingdoms of Europe.

The three most important modes of torture employed by the Inquisitors, were those by the rope, by the trough and water, and by the fire. With the first method the victim was suspended from a high point by a rope bound round his body and passed over a wheel. He was drawn up to the wheel, which was then made to revolve and let him down rapidly through half the space, or more. By a sudden jerk of the executioner holding the end of the rope, he was here stopped so violently as to rack his whole body. He was again drawn up, and the process repeated several times. By the second method, the unfortunate heretic was laid upon his back in a trough and bound at every part of his body. A cloth was laid over his mouth and water poured upon it from a great height, so as to force it into the throat. When suffocation had well nigh occurred, the physician standing by, attached to the Inquisition, gave the signal for removing the cloth. In the torture by fire, the victim was seated on the floor, in front of a huge fire, his legs straight, with his feet up right on the heels, and in this posture firmly bound. Some oily substance was then rubbed on the soles of his feet and in this way they were slowly roasted, while the poor sufferer was unable to move a single limb. There were besides, various other instruments. The rack was used for stretching the limbs till the bones started from their sockets—said to have been introduced into England by the Duke of Exeter, under Henry VI, thence familiarly called, the 'Duke of Exeter's Daughter.' The 'Scavenger's Daughter' was a broad hoop of iron in two parts, connected by a hinge. The prisoner was made to kneel and contract himself into as small a compass as possible. The executioner kneeling on his shoulders, having introduced the hoop under his legs, compressed the victim till able to fasten the extremities over the small of the back. The time allotted to this torture was one hour and a half. The blood commonly started by the force of the compression, even from the hands and feet. 'Iron Gauntlets' were also used, which contracted by a screw and compressed the wrists. The victim was then suspended by them in the air. 'The Little Ease' was another of these fiendish inventions;—a small machine so constructed that the prisoner confined in it, could neither stand, sit, or lie at full length, but must draw himself up in a painful posture, and thus remain for several days. There were besides these several instruments, 'manacles,' 'thumb-screws,' 'Spanish boots,' etc.

One naturally asks, how came this barbarous institution to be established? The purpose of extinguishing the Abbigenses, a sect of heretics, is commonly assigned as the immediate cause of the Inquisition. And yet it seems to have grown naturally out of the condition of the Catholic church. The idea was prevalent that difference of religious opinion was a great crime and deserved the most severe punishment. Constantine the Emperor had sanctioned this view by his conduct towards the followers of Arins; his successors cherished it, and in the thirteenth century, when the power of the Pontiff and the corruptions of Christianity were about at their height, it had grown in the minds of many into a sacred duty. The Inquisition at first existed only in particular parts of Italy. It was soon introduced into Germany, and spread through Hungary, Poland, Dalmatia and Lower Germany. It seems not however to have been attended with such fatal consequences as in the South of Europe. From Germany, it was brought into France, where for many years it languished from want of heretics. By the exertions of the Arch-Bishop, who was Primate and Chancellor of France, it was renewed. Under Francis I. is found a writ, dated May 30, 1536, appointing one Matthew Orry, a friar, Inquisitor General. Even as late as 1550, edicts to the same effect were issued. But notwithstanding the great exertions of the Popes, many causes operated to accelerate its decline in France. Limborch, the historian, thinks that when religious freedom was granted by the royal edict to dissenters from the church of Rome, this tribunal ceased.

In Spain the most bloody scenes of the Inquisition were acted. It was introduced into this kingdom in the year 1478, and into Portugal in 1557. In Spain, it was introduced principally by the agency of Torquemada, Isabella's Confessor, a Dominican monk, who was ambitious of the Pope's favor, and the office of Cardinal. The Inquisition he regarded as for him, a ladder to the highest honors. At Cordova he had won the affections of a lady, whom a Moor, more wealthy than he, prevailed upon to break her engagements and fly with him to Grenada. To promote the ruin of this Moor and his bride was one leading object of Torquemada in establishing the Inquisition. With the design of accomplishing his purpose, he conceived and at length executed the plan of a union between Ferdinand V., King of Arragon, and Isabella, the young heiress of John III. of Castile. He became Isabella's confessor, her preceptor, her only confidant, her best friend; and so impressed her with the benefits of a union with Ferdinand, as determined her to refuse any other alliance. The confessional chair, says Stockdale, became the seat from which he instructed her according to his views in the principles of government and in the policy she should pursue. So complete was his ascendancy over her youthful mind, that on the occasion of her receiving the sacrament for the first time, a ceremony to a young female made awfully solemn by the requisitions of her religion, he drew from her an oath to establish the 'Holy Inquisition' in Spain, were she ever on its throne. This appears fully to have been a matter of conscience with her, convinced as she was by her confessor, that it was a most sacred duty to punish all who presumed to differ from the Holy church. The union of Castile and Arragon was effected, Grenada conquered, the Moors destroyed, all obstacles to Torquemada's greatness removed, and vengeance and the Inquisition revived with horrible power.

But enough of this heart-sickening tale. All history has its moral; let us draw that and close. Whoever among us presumes to denounce his brother for holding opinions contrary to his own, daring in the spirit of a mad bigotry to assert the infallibility of a time-worn creed, or of erring men, to fester free inquiry, to brand as heretics and seek to deprive of the Christian name such as differ from him on matters of speculation,—is doing what he can to set up an Inquisition at this distant time and in this favored land.

F. A. W.

UNCLE'S PLUM PUDDING.

Reader, I believe I must tell you a story about my uncle's plum pudding. This is a dish that my uncle Samuel's numerous family were very fond of. You must know that he had the charge of some dozen youngsters, whom he found it very difficult to please. He was very attentive to their wants, and furnished them daily with fresh pies, tarts, custards, and other nice-nacs in extravagant abundance. But the little fellows after a while got tired of these, and began to cry aloud for something new, and something better. The manner of the introduction of the plum pudding to the table of the dainty complainants was as follows: They began anon, I say, to complain of the unvaried sameness and oldness of their messes. Grumbling and pouting succeeded, and daily increased, and pies and tarts were carried from the table untasted. This placed Uncle Samuel in rather a mortifying and perplexing situation. The youngsters must be gratified—that was necessary to the peace and union of the family. How should it be done? Uncle Sam loved his nephews and godsons right fatherly; and the energy and precision with which he would lay down his cane, cross his legs, turn up his silver specs, and fold his arms, when thinking upon the difficulties attending his situation as guardian and provider to such a noisy batch of children, manifested the interest he felt in their happiness and comfort. He was sitting alone one day, worrying himself upon this point, when he was disturbed by a little fellow, who came bouncing into his study, exclaiming with a yell of delight:

'Uncle, uncle! come down! do! here's a man that's got the nicest pudding—O 'tis so good! you'll buy it, won't you, uncle?'

'We'll see, child,' said Uncle Samuel; and picking up his cane, he followed the intruder down stairs.

'Dear uncle, do have some made!' was heard on all sides. A pastry cook had entered with a fine plum pudding, steaming temptingly on a large platter. He had given them all a taste. They were enchanted, and manifested their delight in boisterous shouts.

'What is your name, sir?' said uncle Samuel.

'Nicholas, sir.'

'Do you make such puddings?'

'I made that, and have made many more.'

'Will you live with me, and make my family a pudding like that every day?'

'I will, sir.'

'Then go into my kitchen, and go to work.'

The thing was fixed—Uncle Sam was relieved; the children capered for joy, and good order and contentment was again restored. From that time, the plum pudding was on the table every day, and great was the destruction thereof.

Now, this state of things was too happy to last long.

You must know that Uncle Samuel, in order to have some sort of regulation in his family, appointed now and then a monitor or moderator, whose duty it was to see that every thing went on properly and amicably; settle all tri-

fling disputes, and exercise a little authority when necessary, to quell any disturbance, or prevent misconduct. The monitor at this time, happened to be a headstrong self-willed roisterer, by the name of Andrew. His intimates associates were a bully named Thomas, and a little cunning redheaded sneaky meddler, named Martin. These three having filled their heads with a crazy desire to make an experiment in pudding making, assailed Uncle Samuel, who was congratulating himself upon the unanimity, good health, and good feeling that prevailed in his household fraternity—one day, and succeeded by snarling and coaxing, in obtaining from him a discharge for Nicholas.

'I did it!' shouted Andrew, with an air of malicious satisfaction and triumph, as he handed Nicholas the paper that noted the date of the termination of his services. He received it without surprise or regret, and immediately left the house.

'Now we'll make a pudding,' said Andrew. 'I've seen Nick make them so often, that I know I can do it just as well; let's go into the kitchen.'

All was confusion and disorder—and a general rush was made for the kitchen—each one determined to have a hand in the manufacture of Andrew's pudding. Bruised shins, smashed toes, and aching noses, were abundant; for Andrew had forgotten his duty and authority in the eagerness with which he desired to commence his experiment in plum pudding making; a desire to meddle with that about which he knew nothing. The manufacture was commenced. A large iron pot was put over the fire and partly filled with water. A tin pan was then set upon the table, and the mixing went forward vigorously. Every busy urchin had a finger in it—except a few, who folded their arms, and, winking at each other, stood inactive spectators of the scene. Flour was thrown into the pan in ad libitum quantities—raisins by handfuls—and eggs dropped in by the dozen; as each one cracked a shell upon the edge of the pan. Spoons, sticks and forks, served to beat upon the delectable mass, and the whole was poured into a bag and tied up—this was thrown into the pot, under which a brisk fire was kindled, and the whole affair seemed to be going off crackling.

'Goody!' suddenly exclaimed one, 'I'll bet a flip we didn't put any salt in.'

To take off the pot, untie the bag, and throw in a handful of salt, was quick work; and the pot again swung with its treasure on the blazing faggots. It had but just got well boiling again, when another muttered the suspicion that they had forgot the sugar!

'Fact!' said Martin—'haul off the pot! Francis, bring the sugar-bowl!'

In a few minutes the flames were again curling about the bottom of the smutty kettle, and a sputtering and bubbling began that made the three chief cookies chuckle with delight.

'Martin, don't you reckon it's done? It's dinner time.'

Martin ventured to assume that it was done; and the majority backing his assumption by an open declaration that it was undoubtedly thoroughly done, the pot was taken from the fire, and a large platter brought for the reception of the pudding. How the little eager fellows did gather about the pot, clap their hands, and grin, as Andrew approached to take it up. What a dinner they would have! Andrew took off the lid.

'Damnation!'

'What's the matter?'

'The pot's as dry as if it never had a drop of water in it, and the pudding is burnt all to pieces!'

Each hungry pudding lover shrunk suddenly away, mortified and vexed. What would uncle say? What would they do for dinner?

'May-be the top's done,' said one, removing the cloth. But a glance at the revealed mass of burnt flour, roasted raisins, and boiled eggs, confirmed each in the opinion that there would be no dinner. They felt disgraced and chagrined. Just about this time, Nicholas, happening to be passing, peeped in at a window, and smiled provokingly on the long-visaged group within. It was a malicious trick—and the boys could have spitted him upon the spot. The outbreaking of their anger, however, was prevented by the entrance of Uncle Samuel. He observed the perplexity and discomfiture marked on each face, and soon ascertained the cause. Uncle Samuel was a man of few words, and very uncompromising when decided. He quietly raised his eyes to the window, where was still standing the inexorable Nicholas.

'Will you make these children a little pudding, Nick? You see their misfortune.'

'Say when, and how big,' said Nicholas, with an arch smile of triumph, and it shall be here!'

Plum pudding is a very fine thing, reader, but it takes an experienced cook to make it. This by way of moral.

INTEGRITY.

Integrity is a great and commendable virtue—a man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man. He is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him. His word is slow in coming, but sure. He shines brightest in the fire, and his friend hears of him most when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by constancy. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporizing in others. He runs with truth not with the times—with right and not with might—his rule is straight, soon seen, but too seldom followed.—Penn.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

MR. ADAMS'S ORATION.

We have read with interest the Oration of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, delivered in Newburyport, July 4th, 1837. This is an important document, worthy of the pen of one who has filled the highest station in the government of the United States. It is truly elegant in diction, as well as sound in politics, and orthodox on slavery and war.

The following deeply interesting remarks we hope will be cheerfully perused by all our readers. They speak for themselves, and they speak a language which will be understood by all.

One lamentable evidence of the degeneracy from the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, is the countenance, which has been occasionally given, in various parts of the Union, to this doctrine, (Nullification); but it is consolatory to know that, whenever it has been distinctly disclosed to the people, it has been rejected by them with pointed reprobation. It has, indeed, presented itself in its most malignant form in that portion of the Union, the civil institutions of which are most infected with the gangrene of slavery. The inconsistency of the institution of domestic slavery with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, was seen and lamented by all the southern patriots of the Revolution; by no one with deeper and more unalterable conviction, than by the author of the Declaration himself. No charge of insincerity or hypocrisy can be fairly laid to their charge. Never from their lips was heard one syllable of attempt to justify slavery. They universally considered it a reproach fastened upon them by the unnatural step-mother country, and they saw that before the principles of the Declaration of Independence, slavery, in common with every other mode of oppression, was destined sooner or later to be banished from the earth. Such was the undoubted conviction of Jefferson to his dying day. In the Memoir of his Life, written at the age of seventy-seven, he gave to his countrymen the solemn and emphatic warning, that the day was not distant when they must hear and adopt the general emancipation of their slaves. "Nothing is more certainly written," said he, "in the book of fate, than that these people are to be free." My countrymen! it is written in a better volume than the book of fate; it is written in the laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

We are now told, indeed, by the learned doctors of the nullification school, that color operates as a forfeiture of the rights of human nature; that a dark skin turns a man into a chattel; that crispy hair transforms a human being into a four-footed beast. The master-priest informs you, that slavery is consecrated and sanctified by the Holy Scriptures of the old and new Testament; that Ham was the father of Canaan, and that all his posterity were doomed by his own father to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the descendants of Shem and Japhet; that the native Americans of African descent are the children of Ham, with the curse of Noah still fastened upon them; and the native Americans of European descent are children of Japhet, pure Anglo-Saxon blood, born to command, and to live by the sweat of another's brow. The master-philosopher teaches you that slavery is no curse, but a blessing!—that Providence—Providence! has so ordered it that this country should be inhabited by two races of men, one born to wield the scourge, and the other to bear the record of its stripes upon his back, one to earn through a toilsome life the other's bread, and to feed him on a bed of roses; that slavery is the guardian and promoter of wisdom and virtue; that the slave, by laboring for another's enjoyment, learns disinterestedness, and humility, and to melt with tenderness and affection for his master; that the master, nurtured, clothed, and sheltered by another's toils, learns to be generous and grateful to the slave, and sometimes to feel for him as a father for his child; that, released from the necessity of supplying his own wants, he acquires opportunity of leisure to improve his mind, to purify his heart, to cultivate his taste; that he has time on his hands to plunge into the depths of philosophy, and to soar to the clear empyrean of seraphic morality. The master-statesman—ay, the statesman in the land of the Declaration of Independence—in the halls of national legislation, with the muse of history recording his words as they drop from his lips,—with the colossal figure of American liberty, leaning on a column entwined with the emblem of eternity, over his head—with the forms of Washington and Lafayette, speaking to him from the canvass—turns to the image of the father of his country, and forgetting that the last act of his life was to emancipate his slaves, to bolster the cause of slavery says—That man was a slaveholder.

My countrymen! these are the tenets of the modern nullification school. Can you wonder that they shrink from the light of free discussion? They skulk from the grasp of freedom and of truth? Is there among you one who hears me, solicitous above all things for the preservation of the Union so dear to us—of that Union, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence—of that Union, never to be divided by any act whatever—and who dreads that the discussion of the merits of slavery will endanger the continuance of the Union? Let him discard his terrors, and be assured that they are no other than the phantom fears of nullification; that while doctrines like these are taught in her schools of philosophy, preached in her pulpits, and avowed in her legislative councils, the free and unrestrained discussion of the rights and wrongs of slavery, far from endangering the union of the States, is the only condition upon which that union can be preserved and perpetuated. What! Are you to be told with one breath, that the transcendent glory of this day consists in the proclamation that all lawful government is founded on the unalienable rights of man, and with the next breath that you must not whisper this truth to the winds, lest they should taint the atmosphere with freedom, and kindle the

flame of insurrection? Are you to bless the earth beneath your feet, because she spurns the footstep of a slave, and then to choke the utterance of your voice, lest the sound of liberty should be re-echoed from the palmetto groves, mingled with the discordant notes of disunion? No! no! Freedom of speech is the only safety valve, which, under the high pressure of slavery, can preserve your political boiler from a fearful and fatal explosion. Let it be admitted that slavery is an institution of internal policy, exclusively subject to the separate jurisdiction of the States where it is cherished as a blessing, or tolerated as an evil as yet irremediable. But let that slavery, which intrenches herself within the walls of her own impregnable fortress, not to sally forth to conquest over the domain of freedom. Intrude not beyond the hallowed bounds of oppression; but if you have by solemn compact doomed your ears to hear the distant clanking of the chain, let not the fetters of the slave be forged afresh upon your soil; far less permit them to be rivetted upon your own feet. Quench not the spirit of freedom. Let it go forth—not in the panoply of fleshly wisdom, but with the promise of peace, and the voice of persuasion, clad in the whole armour of truth—conquering to conquer.

Such language from a man of the years, intelligence and experience of the Hon. Ex-President, augurs well for the cause of Emancipation and Peace Societies. He contends for the universal liberation of all the slaves in our land and the abolition of war from the earth, upon rational and Scriptural grounds.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1837.

REV. MR. BROOKS'S ADDRESS.

We have read with much interest the excellent Address on *Elementary Education*, delivered before the public schools and citizens of this town, July 4th, by Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham. We had not the privilege of hearing it when delivered, but upon a perusal of it since its publication, find it to be in every respect well worthy the character it then acquired. In this Address, Mr. Brooks has handled the important subject of elementary education in a masterly manner. He has done honor to himself and justice to the cause of which he appears as an advocate. The style is chaste, perspicuous and strong. The sentiments are sound and of vast moment to the well being of a republican country.

He inquires how knowledge and virtue can be universally disseminated; and answers in one word, "By means of Town Schools and other Seminaries."

He shows in a lucid manner how primary schools may be made to develop the whole nature of man—physical, intellectual and moral.

The remarks on physical education are highly important, especially at this period, when the intellect of one half the students in our land is crippled by the neglect of the body. The body ought to be cherished as the house we live in—it is neglected and impaired by intemperance, imprudence and idleness, all the intellectual energies of the man will suffer proportionally with their ever sympathizing companion.

The ideas advanced on intellectual education are just what we wished to see. The common system is uprooted and laid upon the shelf, where it ought always to have been, and from whence we hope it may never again be taken. When scholars are taught to think for themselves, instead of echoing the mere thoughts of others, as puppets move when they are moved, we shall have literary and philosophic men. Till this is the case, our schools and seminaries, instead of sending forth intellectual giants, will produce mere dwarfs. If the principles advocated by Mr. Brooks on intellectual education be recognized and practiced upon, we shall soon have our Johnsons and Addisons, our Lockes and Bacons, with a host, who will place American literature on a basis that will vie with that of any nation on the globe.

In the third place, the author speaks of *religion and morality*. His ideas of making schools *Christian* are valuable. We do not think him extravagant when he asks for every one of our town schools the recognition 'of God, of Christ and of goodness.' On the contrary he has asked what we believe every parent and every school committee ought to claim of every teacher whom they employ. No man who is unwilling to recognize these is qualified for his office.

His words on cheap school masters are 'fitly spoken. They are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' We hope they will have their due weight. We cheerfully recommend this whole Address to the public. We think it ought to be read, and not only read, but studied by all.

We wish Mr. Brooks success in his philanthropic efforts to reform our public schools. Let his plan be adopted, and let teachers be qualified for their office by a due preparation, as mechanics and men of other professions are, and things will not remain where they now are.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot: To the right understanding of the Epistle to the Galatians which has been under consideration, it is necessary to have correct views of the design of the Apostle in writing. It appears that many of those who had embraced the gospel upon the preaching of it by the Apostle, had, after his departure, been induced by some Jewish converts to Christianity, who still cherished a deep veneration for their law, to conform to the ceremonial requirements of the Mosaic institution, not considering the gospel alone sufficient for the attainment of everlasting life and happiness. Hence the Apostle endeavors to impress upon them the total inefficiency of placing any dependence for salvation upon the most rigid conformity to the Jewish law; that this was entirely superseded by the Christian dispensation; and that they must now look for salvation only upon the terms proposed in the gospel, *faith, repentance, and obedience*. Bearing in mind this high object of the Apostle in his letter, we shall be able to comprehend without much difficulty its genuine import.

The closing chapters of this short epistle exhibit the unrivalled excellence of the spirit and moral character of the gospel. The advice and exhortations of the Apostle to his Galatian converts evinced how deeply he was imbued with the Christian temper, and how infinitely superior to every other religious system, is that

of the gospel. In reading them we cannot but feel how desirable it is to be Christians, to be influenced by the spirit and doctrines of the gospel, and in the observance of its moral precepts to be the certain partakers of the inconceivable and interminable happiness, it reveals as the future recompense of Christian fidelity.

In order to obtain a just knowledge of the epistles it is never to be forgotten that a strict attention must be paid to the character and situation of those to whom they are directed and to the design of the writers. If we imagine that every thing recorded in these writings apply to Christians of the present day we shall be essentially deceived, and be led into the most egregious errors in regard to the Christian requirements. It is in no small degree owing to the want of this attention that so many and discordant opinions have been formed of the doctrines of the gospel. There are many remarks by the writers of the epistles, which have no sort of relation to Christians of the present day. They were drawn forth by the peculiar situation of those who had been recently converted to the Christian faith, who were born in heathen lands, or who were converts from Judaism to Christianity. To them these remarks were no doubt peculiarly applicable, and such as were peculiarly suited to their state and character. But when applied, as they often are, to those who are born under the light of the gospel, they lose their force, on account of the difference between such Christians and those who were then converted from other religions to the faith of the gospel.

We must therefore keep in mind, when we read the epistles, that they were not so much intended for Christians of the present day, as for those who lived at the commencement of the Christian era, whose character and situation were so unlike those of Christians at the present period; and that the writers are often treating of subjects which were then warmly agitated and known to every one; but which have long since ceased to occupy the attention of men and have passed away. The epistles are, notwithstanding, a very valuable part of the sacred writings; and many things in them are as applicable to us and will be to Christians in all succeeding time, as they were to those, in the days of the Apostles. They serve to confirm our faith in the truth of the gospel history by their application to that state of the world, which is known from other sources to have existed, when Christianity was first promulgated.

In closing my remarks upon this epistle I would call the attention of every reader to the frequent and unbiased perusal of the sacred writings and to the importance of weighing with impartiality all the circumstances that claim our consideration in understanding them aright. Let us never enter upon the reading of the Scriptures with a settled determination of finding the articles of our faith in this holy volume; but let us approach the subject with the generous and noble spirit of the ancient Bereans, 'who searched the Scriptures daily to know whether these things were so.' Let us remember that what we are to believe is to be drawn from this sacred fountain only; that we can never be justified in the sight of God by following without inquiry the faith of others. Having made the gospel the only foundation on which our faith is built, and having made its sincere endeavor to live under the influence of its spirit and laws, we shall secure to ourselves consolations, of which nothing will have power to deprive us; consolations, which will sustain and comfort us under the heaviest pressures of adversity, which will accompany us to our dying beds, and enable us to breathe our last with hopes full of a blessed immortality. W.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I have perceived with much satisfaction the course which you have thought fit to take upon this matter. It is high time something should be done to bring out the universal feeling of opposition to it which certainly exists in this quarter. The party press is absolutely dumb. Even as vehicles for general information, our newspapers are becoming worthless, unless some object can be gained by inserting intelligence. Fortunately we have some men still left who are not yoked into party harness, who have not lost all sense of the public interest when it conflicts with their own, and who when they stand on the watchtower to watch, do not call out, all is well! when the foe is upon us.

Dr. Channing has done himself much honor by his letter to Mr. Clay. It is exactly the right step which he should have taken, and which none but him could take so well. He has opened the subject at this moment, and it is for the people to follow it up with zeal and with perseverance.

How is it that the community about us has not been informed of the fact that the Legislature of one of the States of the confederacy has within a very short time acted upon this subject with the utmost formality?—that a committee was raised to consider it, that this committee made an elaborate report, terminating with three resolutions, that this report was accepted and these resolutions were adopted *without a dissenting voice* in the lower house, and passed through all the usual forms? Surely these are important steps, yet although I read many papers of all parties and subscribe to some, I found the record of the whole proceeding only in one which I do not often read, I mean an abolition print.

The resolutions of the State of Mississippi, to which I refer, are in the following terms.—

Resolved, That it is expedient, in a national point of view, to comply with the desire of Texas to become an integral portion of this confederacy *without delay*.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to this republic is essential to the future safety and repose of the southern States of this confederacy.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the annexation of Texas to the United States as early as practicable.

Here are three resolutions, very short, but very much to the purpose. They disclose, without much reserve, the intentions of the State of Mississippi, at least. She wants Texas to be annexed, because she thinks it is for the general interest, and she knows it is for her interest. She wants Texas not merely as a general and vague want, but *without delay*, and in order to prevent all doubt or hesitation on any side, she directs her public men to move in it as soon as practicable. Here is action—here is decision. And why have we not been informed of it by our papers? Is there treachery in the camp? Have our editors been bribed by the land of that country to keep silence, or are they so irredeemably bondslaves to the interests of particular men whose fortunes may be affected by speaking, that they will consent, without a pang, to deliver over the young Sampson while asleep, to the hands of his enemies? I hope it is not so, but it is an awful thing to lose confidence in the organs of public opinion. It is fearful to recollect

that parties require to hear not the truth, but their version of it, and editors form themselves to pander to the taste.

It may be remembered that last winter, this subject was treated in Congress in a very singular manner. To all appearance the President was throwing cold water upon it, while in fact many of his confidential friends were doing what they could to carry a recognition of Texas, as an independent State. This was attempted in a formal proposition, but when it became evident that the feeling of the North would be roused by its adoption, that mode was dropped. The session wore away. The general appropriation bill came up towards the last days—a clause was slipped into the bill in the Senate appropriating a sum of money as a salary for a Charge des Affaires to Texas, whenever the President should think it proper to appoint one. The vote was taken in a thin house, when Senators were dining whom the North expected to do their duty, and in a very few hours after the passage of the bill, the President had found that the interests of the country required the appointment of a Louisiana gentleman to be Charge des Affaires to the Government of Texas. And Mr. Walker, the Senator from Mississippi, was one of the principal agents in this back-handed operation.

It will be seen from a narrow examination of that affair, that two objects were to be gained—the first, the recognition of Texas as a state independent of Mexico—the second, the putting to sleep the Northern feeling, in opposition to it. In these objects the movers were eminently successful. Texas was recognized, and who heard of it?—who raised an objection to it?—who was asleep, and who was dining? Who among us to this day, knows fully how that thing was done, or even that it was done at all.

I understand perfectly well whose interest it was that such a course should be adopted. The new President was a Northern man, but coming into power by Southern principles and Southern votes. His interest clearly was to knock his head against no brick wall, either by advocating the recognition of Texas, in the North, or by preventing it, in the South. Hence the cold water of the former President's message, who was known in private to talk very differently, and hence the sleeping and dining and listlessness of various members, when the question was taken. There was stratagem employed, and the agent was the Senator from Mississippi. And it is Mississippi now which announces that the drama has only begun—and it is her voice which declares that the interest of the Southern States requires it should be followed up by admitting Texas into full communion with us—and her voice does not reach us, because it is the interest of certain politicians to keep us asleep. PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES, AWAKE!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The following is a continuation of the piece in the last paper.—We believe it assigns some of the true reasons why the gospel, as preached by Paul and others of its early preachers, was rejected at Corinth and in other places, and why it has been rejected by many in every age.

Every class and tribe of men then had their religion. The Greeks and Romans, the Scribes and Pharisees, and many other classes, all had their separate religion. Christ and his Apostles laid the axe at the root of all these different systems. They represented the Greeks and Romans in their true character, as abominable idolaters, as 'becoming fools,' while they 'professed themselves to be wise.' As 'changing the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things—as changing the truth of God into a lie, and worshipping and serving the creature, more than God the Creator.' To the Scribes and Pharisees, and Lawyers, they declared war, woe, woe. They represented them as 'blind leaders of the blind'—as taking away from the people 'the key of knowledge, neither entering into the kingdom of heaven themselves, nor suffering those who were entering to go in.' And wherever they preached, they declared, that 'there was none good, nor one'—that the law of God extended to the thoughts of the heart, and that an unchaste thought was adultery in the sight of God—that 'the carnal mind was (not love, &c.,) but enmity against God'—that 'a corrupt tree could not bring forth good fruit'—that men must be born of the spirit of God before they could perform good works, or be meet for the kingdom of heaven—that they must be 'created anew after God in righteousness and true holiness.' Such, and such like, was the strain of their preaching. This, it is believed, was the grand reason why the gospel, as preached by the early preachers, was rejected at Corinth and at other places.

In the case under consideration, to wit, that of Paul preaching at Corinth, we have him brought before Gallio, the deputy of Achaia; but what was the charge against him? That he was not eloquent? that he was of low birth, or unlearned? Neither of them. It was, 'This fellow persuades men to worship God contrary to the law,' viz., contrary to their views of the law.—The head and front of his offending were, that he persuaded men to worship God contrary to what they believed.

At Ephesus, also, 'when the whole city was filled with confusion, and some cried one thing and some another, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together; and when the popular frenzy was wrought up to so high a pitch that the town clerk had to appease them, by telling them that they were in danger of being called in question for that day's uproar, we find no charge preferred against him because he was not eloquent, nor because he was of mean birth, or unlearned.' Demetrius and the craftsmen of like occupation said not a word of all this. No. The plea was simply this, 'Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth: moreover, ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying, that they be no Gods which are made with hands.' His great guilt was, that he preached against idolatry with such zeal, energy and pathos, that their craft was in danger—they could not sell even the silver shrines which they had on hand.

So, also, in the preaching of Christ and of John his harbingers; the Jews called the former 'a man gluttonous and a wine biber, a friend of publicans and sinners,' and the latter 'a devil.' There was nothing in the manner of their preaching, which they could reasonably find fault with; the one was a very abstemious man, and came 'in the spirit and power of Elias,' one of the most eminent reformers and prophets of the Old Testament; the other was 'holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and spake as never man

spake.' But there was something in their doctrines which they disliked. The one had called them a 'generation of vipers,' and represented them as exposed to 'the damnation of hell;' the other had accused them as being guilty of 'all the righteous blood shed, from that of Abel,' onward for nearly four thousand years, and denounced them as their 'father the devil.' This was too much for them to bear. They were 'Abraham's children, and never in bondage to any man.'—They were the most religious people in the land; yea, they were the professed teachers of religion. Such doctrine they could not and would not bear. If John and Christ 'piped or mourned,' it was all one. They cared for neither. They would neither 'dance nor lament.' Here, we believe, was the grand reason why their doctrine was rejected. It struck at the root of their sins. Too well they knew the truth of the gospel they preached, and their consciences, at war with their inclinations, lashed them into fury; till Herod, rather than give up his brother's wife, beheaded the one, and 'the chief priests and rulers,' with the Roman governor, nailed the other to the cross without the gates of Jerusalem, and preferred a murderer to him.

The same may be said of Stephen, the first Christian martyr. His hearers complained of no want of eloquence in the delivery of his sermon. It was eloquent enough. They understood it perfectly. 'Ye stiff-necked and uncircumcised in ears and heart, ye do always resist the Holy Ghost, as your fathers did, so do ye.' This was enough. They needed no more eloquence or nobility of birth to make them 'gnash their teeth and furiously hurry him away and stone him to death.'

Here, we have no doubt, is developed the true reason why the gospel has been rejected by worldly-wise men in all ages. It has condemned the corrupt practices of men. Its heavenly truths have been too pure to meet a cordial reception in unholy hearts. This was the reason why 'holy men of old wandered in sheep skins and goat skins, in caves and dens of the earth, being persecuted, afflicted, tormented.' They were men 'of whom the world was not worthy.' And the truths which they taught were unwelcome to those who heard them, because they condemned their wicked practices. Had they prophesied 'smooth things,' as false prophets did, they would have been loved and caressed by wicked men, as much as they were, their want of eloquence and high birth notwithstanding. If Jeremiah had only told Ahab the same that the prophets of Baal did, he would have escaped the sentence, 'Take this fellow and carry him back unto Ammon the governor of the city, and feed him with bread of affliction and water of affliction till I come again in peace.' That the humble descent and want of literature of some of the early preachers of the gospel had some influence in prejudicing the minds of those of a cultivated taste, we have no doubt; for this class of men are ever ready to despise an illiterate ministry, for which we shall be the last to contend. But that the meanness of their extraction, or their want of a popular education, or their deficiency in oratorical powers; that any, or all of these combined, were the principal reason why their preaching was rejected by philosophers and wise men of the world, we do not believe. On the contrary, we have no doubt, the lives which they led, so holy, the spirit which they manifested, so humble and disinterested, and the doctrines they taught, so pure in their tendency, so soul-humbling to sinful man, and so glorifying to God, were the main reasons why their preaching was not received. They were not of the world, even as Christ was not of the world, but had they been of the world the world would have loved his own.' Christ himself testified that the Jews rejected his preaching, because his 'word had no place in them.' That the greater part of those who embraced the gospel as preached by Christ and his Apostles were from the lower classes in the community, is very evident. It was so to such an extent, that the inquiry at one time was sneeringly made, 'Have any of the rulers believed on him?' Christ himself said, 'I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.' And the Apostle could well address his converts at Corinth in the following language, 'For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty.' It was one peculiar characteristic of the reign of the Messiah, or the setting up of the gospel church, that 'the poor' had the gospel preached to them. And when most of those high in authority and influence rejected the words of Christ, we are told 'the common people heard him gladly.' The following lines of the pious Watts speak the true sentiment of Scripture:—

But few among the carnal wise,
But few of noble race,
Obtain the favor of thine eyes,
Almighty King of Grace.
He takes the men of meanest name
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And thus he pours abundant shame
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'How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven. Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.'

PHILEMOS.

CHANNING ON TEXAS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I have read with pleasure the letter of the Rev. Dr. Channing to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the annexation of Texas to the United States. Such a letter from such a man cannot be welcomed otherwise than with heartfelt gratitude by every lover of his country. It plainly sets forth, as I believe, the true causes of the Texan rebellion. It states that the revolt itself is a criminal act. This is true. Why then so much sympathy for the poor Texans. Why lend them so much aid. Why supply them with so many necessities of life?—Why send them troops and money? It has been, and is done through ignorance. 'The Texan insurrection is seriously regarded by many among us as a struggle of the oppressed for freedom. The Texan revolution is thought to resemble our own. Our own is contaminated by being brought into such relationship, and we owe to our fathers and ourselves a disclaimer of affinity with this new republic. The Texan revolt, if regarded in its causes, and its means of success, is criminal; and we ought in no way to become partakers in its guilt.' Now if Texas should become a part of the Union, under present circumstances, we should certainly be partakers of their guilt. We should bring a stigma upon our char-

acter hard to be effaced. We should lose our moral influence abroad, and perhaps involve ourselves in a civil war. We should retain slavery where it has been abolished, and thereby extend and perpetuate the system. Has not our country already seen enough of the evil effects of this system, that it should be desirous to take a step, which will serve to render it more secure for ages? There is a hope, a reasonable hope to be entertained, that slavery will die, and at no distant day too, a natural death throughout the South, as it has done at the North, provided no measures should be taken to perpetuate the system. Admit Texas, and the hope vanishes—at least of its being brought about by mild and peaceable means. You will open one of the best of markets. You will increase the sin to its height. You will no longer be able to shelter yourselves under the plea of necessity; for there is no necessity. It will be your own act, not that of your fathers; who, could they rise and speak, would warn you in the name of justice and humanity, to beware! 'This step once taken, cannot be retraced.' We sacrificed our time, our labor, yea our blood for your god. We left you free and happy institutions. They were not perfect, we know, yet better than those of any other country. There was one dark spot which we hoped you would purge or cleanse from them, as soon as circumstances would permit. We ever hoped you would be wise and carry on to perfection what we begun—that all might enjoy what we expressed in the preamble to the Constitution. But ah! our hopes are flattering. We warn you, therefore, to beware, ere it is too late. Beware, ere you degrade yourselves in the estimation of the world—aye what is more, ere you recede further from your duties to yourselves, and to your God.

Such would be the warning voice of our Fathers, could they speak from their graves. But, Mr. Editor, I am extending my remarks further than I intended. I only took my pen to contribute a word in respect to the Dr's. Letter, in which all I have here stated, with many other cogent reasons against the admission of Texas are fully illustrated. The letter is filled with sound arguments, written in the author's usual happy style. May it have an extensive circulation, and be read by every man and woman from Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A 'RARE BIRD' CAUGHT. On Friday afternoon, 25th ult., a domestic in the family of Captain Thomas S. Briggs, on Milton Hill, named Chase, alias Wiggins, alias 'handsome Susan,' and how many more reputed cognomens we do not know, suddenly evaporated therefrom, taking with her sundry articles of jewelry, silver and wearing apparel, as set forth in the hand-bills which were issued, offering \$25 for her arrest. The 'beautiful creature' was captured on Monday evening last in Milton, by Mr. Thomas Hunt. The particulars are as follows:—She had obtained a horse and buggy of Mr. Thaddeus W. Cross of this town, and had rode to Milton, probably to get the stolen property she had concealed there. She was hailed by Mr. Hunt, who requested permission to ride, to which she consented. After some conversation, he was quite satisfied, the notwithstanding she was attired in male costume, she was of the feminine gender. Mr. Hunt wished to drive for her, but she declined the favor, as she thought herself as skillful with the reins as need be. Having rode up to the Railway House, Mr. Hunt invited her to go in and take a glass of wine. She at first hesitated; but finally went in, and while there, the land lord, Silas Hall, Esq., came into the room where they were; and immediately recognizing her, remarked 'Susan, your coat don't fit you very well.' She had on Mr. Briggs' best coat, with the skirts cut off; but her disguise availed nothing. She was detained, and Mr. Briggs being present, immediately knew her.—The examination took place in the Railway Hotel by Mr. Justice Churchill, senior, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and in default of finding sureties for bonds of \$400, she was committed to Dedham Jail. On the way to prison, she manifested much remorse and sorrow. The stolen goods were found by Mr. McCaff of Boston, near the Milton burying ground. About \$6 only of the money has yet been recovered. Many of the statements in the Boston papers relative to the robbery, her examination, etc., are erroneous.

THE LITTLE EDITOR. Last week an allusion was made to one of the conductors of a neighboring newspaper apology, who was present at the Convention in this town, convened to advance and sustain the right of petition. In our remarks particular mention was made of the fact, that he was indecorous, to say the least, in the manner in which he thrust himself into seat designed for an officer of the assembly. The little editor does not pretend to deny the charge made against him, but in a round about attempt at extenuation, obliged to confess that he did not know any better. Poor fellow! We thought as much—and therefore we disposed to treat him with the utmost lenity. We saw nothing now about the incorrect and bungling manner in which he reported the proceedings—as our object simply to set the matter in a right light. And accordingly we state for his benefit, that in making the observations in our first article, we were borne out by the statement of the gentleman whose rights were infringed.

The attempt, in the little editor's rejoinder, to ridicule the portion of the audience, is beneath contempt. At the 'half a dozen silly girls, uttering in a corner' (to use his own words)—of whom he speaks with so wanted recklessness and impudence—were no doubt relatives of the distinguished gentlemen who took part in the doings of the day. What a ludicrous figure the 'little but spunky' editor cuts, by his combining meanness and stupidity!

This little editor, aforesaid, supposes that he is importance enough to excite our anger or jealousy, though anxious to attribute our notice of himself some other motive than the real one—which was mere desire to censure the contemptible conduct of this terrier, and to shield the public against the repetition of similar indecencies.

WHEAT IN MAINE. The bounty given for wheat in Maine by the Legislature, is ten cents a bushel upon over forty bushels, which may be raised by any farmer. It is thought it may cost the State between two and three hundred thousand dollars—which so could not be better expended.

SPECIE. The export of specie to England from the port of New York since the 1st ult. is \$2,500,000. meeting of the bank managers of that city has been held on the subject of resuming specie payments, and a national bank convention proposed with a view to the great end.

But there was something in their doctrines they disliked. The one had called them a 'gen' of vipers,' and represented them as exposed to damnation of hell; the other had accused them of 'guilt of all the righteous blood shed, from Abel,' onward for nearly four thousand years, 'pinned them as of their father the devil.' This much for them to bear. They were 'Abraham's children, and never in bondage to any man.'—Here the most religious people in the land; yea, the professed teachers of religion. Such as they could not and would not bear. If John had piped or mourned, it was all one. They were neither. They would neither dance nor lament. Here, we believe, was the grand reason why doctrine was rejected. It struck at the root of the faith. Too well they knew the truth of the gospel preached, and their consciences, at war with the doctrine, lashed them into fury; till Herod, than give up his brother's wife, beheld the 'chief priests and rulers,' with the Roman legions, nailed the other to the cross without the 'Jerusalem,' and preferred a murderer to him. Some may be said of Stephen, the first Christian. His hearers complained of no want of eloquence in the delivery of his sermon. It was eloquent. They understood it perfectly. 'Ye stiff-necked uncircumcised in ears and heart, ye do almost the Holy Ghost, as your fathers did, so do this was enough. They needed no more eloquence of nobility of birth to make them 'gnash their teeth and furiously hurry him away and stone him to death, we have no doubt, is developed the true reality of the gospel has been rejected by worldly-wise men. It has condemned the corrupt practices of men. Its heavenly truths have been too pure to receive a cordial reception in unholy hearts. This was the reason why 'holy men of old wandered in sheep and goat skins, in caves and dens of the earth, persecuted, afflicted, tormented.' They were men from the world was not worthy.' And the truths they taught were unwelcome to those who heard because they condemned their wicked practices. They prophesied 'smooth things,' as false prophets would have been loved and caressed by wicked men, as such as they were, their want of eloquence high birth notwithstanding. If Jeremiah had only had the same that the prophets of Baal did, he would have escaped the sentence, 'Take this fellow away him back unto Ammon the governor of the land, and feed him with bread of affliction and water of gall till he come again in peace.' That the humble and want of literature of some of the early preachers of the gospel had some influence in prejudicing the minds of those of a cultivated taste, we have no doubt; for this class of men are ever ready to decry illiterate ministry, for which we shall be the contented. But that the meanness of their extraneous want of a popular education, or their deficiency in oratorical powers; that any, or all of these, were the principal reason why their preaching was rejected by philosophers and wise men of the day, we do not believe. On the contrary, we have said, the lives which they led, so holy, the spirit which they manifested, so humble and disinterested, the doctrines they taught, so pure in their tenderness toward sinners, and so glorifying to the soul, were the main reasons why their preaching was received. 'They were not of the world, even as we are not of the world, but had they been of the world they would have loved his own.' Christ justified that the Jews rejected his preaching, as his word had no place in them. That the part of those who embraced the gospel as preachers of Christ and his Apostles were from the lower stratum of the community, is very evident. It was so with an extent, that the inquiry at one time was made, 'Have any of the rulers believed on Christ?' Christ himself said, 'I thank thee, O Father, of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes. And the Apostle could well address converts at Corinth in the following language, 'For ye are called, brethren, how that not many wise after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty.' It was one peculiar characteristic of the reign of the Messiah, or the setting up of the gospel, that 'the poor had the gospel preached to them.' And when most of those high in authority and power rejected the words of Christ, we are told 'the poor people heard him gladly.' The following lines of the pious Watts speak the true sentiment of Scripture.

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N.

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great end.

ECCLIESIASTICAL. We learn from the Christian Moni-
tor, that the Rev. Joseph Angier has accepted the
unanimous invitation of the Unitarian Church and So-
ciety in Milton to become their pastor.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY. Mr. Daniel H. Adams, a
Carpenter, of Milton, while engaged in boxing some
stone on the Railway in this town, on Thursday after-
noon last, was seriously, if not mortally injured, by the
cars running over him. It appears Mr. Adams was at
work on the track of the railway, and that the carriages
and horses came down unobserved by him, before he
was enabled to clear himself from the rail. The wheels
passed over and dreadfully fractured one leg at the
knee—also over his left arm, nearly severing it from
the body. Doctors Ware of Milton, Spooner of Dor-
chester, and Fisher of Boston, were in attendance a few
hours after the accident, and upon consultation, it was
deemed indispensably necessary to amputate the arm
just above the elbow—and the operation was skillfully
performed by Dr. Ware. His recovery is considered
doubtful.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. Meetings have been held
in New Bedford, Medford, Worcester, and several other
towns in this State, at which resolutions have been
adopted, strongly remonstrating against the admission
of Texas to the Union. There appears to be but one
feeling on this subject in New England.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Queen of England on the
17th of July, prorogued Parliament to the 10th of Au-
gust. A proclamation was subsequently issued on the
same day, dissolving it and directing new writs of elec-
tion to be issued, returnable on the 11th of September.
The Queen read a very pretty speech on the occasion,
rather more in favor of liberal than conservative prin-
ciples. Nearly two thousand ladies and gentlemen
were present at her first drawing-room, held on the 20th
July, at St. James's Palace. The money market cal-
m and without variation. The election of a majority
of liberals is beyond a doubt.

It is reported, though not confirmed, that Don Carlos
had surrendered to the forces of the Queen; and that a
portion of his army which premeditated an attack on
Valencia, had been met on their march by an army of
the government, and repulsed with great slaughter.

INTemperance. A horrible case of destitution, suf-
fering and death, from drunkenness, occurred a few
weeks ago, about eight miles from Geneva, N. Y. A
laboring man, very poor, whose wife was about being
confined, went for a physician to attend her. The doc-
tor lived some half mile, and the husband, while on his
way, got drunk, and neglected his errand. Meantime,
the wife remained with two children; the eldest little
more than three years old. During her husband's ab-
sence, she gave birth to a son, but horrible to relate,
there being no other house nor person near, she suc-
ceeded in her purpose, but there being no provisions of
any kind, the mother and her three babes perished of
starvation, before the drunken brute of a husband re-
turned! He was absent from the house more than a
week.—New York Sun.

'WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.' &c. Two thirty
persons lately stepped into a store in New York city, to
buy a drink, but there being no person near, they suc-
ceeded in their purpose, but there being no provisions of
any kind, the mother and her three babes perished of
starvation, before the drunken brute of a husband re-
turned! He was absent from the house more than a
week.—New York Sun.

Geographical Discoveries in New York. The
highest mountains in the State have just been visited
by a party of scientific gentlemen, one of whom we have
seen since their return. These mountains are in Essex
county, near the head waters of the Hudson. In fact,
the Hudson takes its rise in these mountains. They
are without a name, having been hitherto unknown to
our geography, and it is believed that their principal
summits have never before been reached by white men.
The nearest settler is nine miles distant. Height of
the highest peak about 5500 feet above the level of the sea.
When our informant visited it, on the 5th of August,
he found it an inch thick with snow. The Hudson river
but never before been explored to its source, which proves
to be at an elevation of about 4000 feet, or 200 above
the highest peak of the Catskill Mountains. The moun-
tains of New Hampshire, a few miles south of the
White Hills, were discovered by the same party, and
a depression in the Green Mountain range.—New York
Journal of Commerce.

POWER PLOT. We learn from the New York Sun
that a plot was lately discovered at Blackwell's Island,
which but for its timely discovery, would probably have
resulted in the destruction of all the keepers at the
Island. It seems that the convicts there had smuggled
about six pounds of powder from the island, and were
about to blow up the building in which the keepers take
their meals, and while they were at dinner, set fire to it
and blow them up, and make their escape.

CRIME UPON CRIME. A police officer of Buffalo
arrested a man at Elmira, N. Y. on charge of obtaining
money by false pretences, who jumped overboard when
crossing Seneca Lake in charge of said officer, and was
drowned. When he jumped overboard the boat was
within twenty feet of the shore; but although a good
swimmer, the weight of his shackles sunk him to the
bottom, and the water being from 50 to 100 feet deep,
it was impossible to save him.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS. The reaction in the prices
of some of the most important and substantial neces-
saries of life, is becoming more and more manifest. The Cin-
cinnati Post says that a large contract for Hops, to be
delivered the coming fall, has been made at \$2 50 per
hundred. And it is within our own knowledge that
potatoes have been offered in New York, in large quan-
tities, deliverable the ensuing fall, at 15-3-4 cents per
bushel, and no buyers.

BOWIE KNIVES. The Legislature of Alabama at its
recent session, have passed a law, providing that if any
person, with a Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any
weapon resembling the same, shall cut or stab another
person, by reason of which he dies, it shall be adjudged
murder, and the offender shall suffer the same, as if the
killing had been by malice aforethought. The act like-
wise prescribes a penalty for the sale of such weapons.

NEAPOLITAN INDIGNITY. Claimants will be grati-
fied to learn that the fourth instalment due on the 8th
of June under the treaty with Naples has been punctu-
ally paid by the latter government, and has reached the
hands of the United States agent at Paris. A divi-
dend of the amount, we presume, will therefore be
made at an early day.

STRANDED ACCIDENT. A melancholy accident took
place on the Mississippi on the 15th of August. The
steamer Dubouque, on her passage from St. Louis to Ga-
lena, collapsed the flue of her larboard boiler, by which
accident twenty-two persons were dreadfully scalded,
sixteen of whom are since dead.

FLOUR. The price of Flour is on the decline in Os-
wego. It is now selling at \$3 and 9 30 per barrel. By
the last accounts from Oswego, the flour was \$2 75 a
barrel; Pittsburgh, \$6 25 a 6 37; Cincinnati, \$5 75; Buf-
falo, \$8; Mobile, \$20.

A LARGE HEAD. The head of an enormous ani-
mal of the surian genus, is now exhibiting at London.
It was found in the interior of Louisiana, and is eigh-
teen feet long, and weighs seventeen hundred pounds.

CIVIL WAR. It is stated that within the last four
years, there have been over two thousand engagements
between the Carlists and Christians in Spain—in which
upwards of two hundred thousand men have been
killed!

ECCLIESIASTICAL. We learn from the Christian Moni-
tor, that the Rev. Joseph Angier has accepted the
unanimous invitation of the Unitarian Church and So-
ciety in Milton to become their pastor.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 28. At market, 560 Beef Cattle, 450
Stores, 20 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep and 440
Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not
supported. Several large lots were sold without weigh-
ing. We quote first quality, \$6 75 a 7 25; second
quality, \$6 a 6 50; and third quality, \$4 75 a 5 75.

Stores.—High prices are asked, and some sales have
been effected. We notice a few two year old taken at
\$14 a 17; three year old, 19 a 23.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$24, 28, 33,
\$37 and \$40.

Sheep.—Sales quick. We notice lots taken at \$1 33,
1 50, 1 75, \$2, 2 33, 2 50, 2 75 and 3 12.

Swine.—We noticed the sale of one small lot to ped-
dle at 8 for Sows and 9 for Barrows. A few were re-
tained, Shorthorns, at 9 a 10 for Sows, and 10 a 11 for Bar-
rows; old hogs 7 1-4 a 8.

NOTICES.

The Democratic Republicans of Quincy, friendly to
the present National Administration, are hereby noti-
fied to meet at the School Room under the Town Hall,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 7 o'clock, for the
purpose of choosing delegates to attend the State
Convention, to be held at Worcester the third Wed-
nesday in September instant. Per order.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

The Massachusetts Episcopal Convocation will be
held at Quincy on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
of next week. There will be divine service in the
Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, and on
Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and evening.—
Services to commence at half past 2 in the afternoon,
and at 7 in the evening.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

DIED.

In Boston, Mrs. Sarah Thayer, formerly of this town,
aged 84.

In Charlestown, at the Barracks, Martha Louisa, se-
cond daughter of Capt. Ward Marston, aged 10.

In Paris, France, July 17th, Rev. Samuel H. Stearns,
late pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, aged 35.

Nos. 6 and 8.

A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8,
are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable
price will be given. Quincy, Sept. 2.

Rev. Mr. Brooks' Address.

JUST published and for sale at this office, the Ad-
dress on Elementary Education, pronounced before
the public schools and citizens of this town, on the late
anniversary of our National Independence, by the Rev.
Charles Brooks, of Hingham.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Mil-
ton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has com-
menced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah
Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the
neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS,
having purchased them at one of the first wholesale
houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best
quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock
comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-
CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashiona-
ble and richest article that can be purchased for vests;
also, fancy SILKS, SATENS and QUILTINGS. He
has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light
and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASI-
MERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest
notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges
himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workman-
ship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the
fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the
subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he pos-
sesses of receiving the latest London and New York
fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted
attention to his business to merit the approbation and
patronage of a liberal community.

Milton, April 29. ALFRED S. MARSH.

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast
colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone
Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.
Apply to
WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18.

To Rent.

A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins
(Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable
family.
Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house.—
Apply as above. 4ts Aug. 19.

Carpeting and Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for
sale a good assortment of CARPETING and
RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

To be Let,

PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the
second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle.
Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.

Quincy, July 29.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for
sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Money Found.

A SMALL sum of Money in Bank Bills, was found
by the subscriber. The owner may receive it by
proving property and paying for this advertisement.
ELISHA MARSH.

Quincy, Aug. 5.

Straw Carpeting.

4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality,
for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Aug. 5.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscri-
bers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements
will be given. Apply at this office.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Oven Mouths, &c.

OVEN Mouths, Ash and Boilers, Doors, of the most
approved kinds. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, June 10.

New Silks.

A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured
Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers having formed a connection in bu-
siness, under the above firm, would respectfully
inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they
are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a
workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and
BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINT-
ING, in their line of business, will be executed with
fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully so-
lited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has taken the shop,
on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George
Briesler, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-
BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and
put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be
purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a
share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Curtis, White & Co.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render
their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to
the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation
of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now
on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER,
SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and pro-
posing to restock their wharf in the spring, would so-
licit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
Quincy, April 15.

A Card.

MR. L. STIMSON, Instructor of Dancing, acknow-
ledges with gratitude the very liberal encourage-
ment which he has received heretofore from the La-
dies and Gentlemen of Quincy, and would most re-
spectfully inform his patrons and others, that he will
commence a Day School, for Young Ladies, Masters
and Misses, at Mr. FRENCH's new Hall, as soon as it
is completed; and should be successful in obtain-
ing a large class, he will fit and prepare his scholars
for an exhibition of Dances at the close of the quarter,
which has not been surpassed in that term of time.—
All those who would like to join the class, will please
call on Mr. FRENCH, and subscribe as soon as con-
venient. The subscribers will have notice given them
in season, when the quarter will commence.

Quincy, July 15.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy
Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

Quincy, Jan. 14. JOHN WHITNEY.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants
of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is
carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his
shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep
on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calcu-
lates to keep ready made from one to three thousand
Shoes.

All orders

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

PEACE, OR ABOLITION OF WAR.

When Christ, the king of kings,
In Bethlehem was born,
The angel spread his wings,
And quick from heaven was gone,
To carry news
Of peace and love,
From God above
To Greeks and Jews.

The shepherds heard the sound
Of the angel throng,
Who having Jesus found,
Began the rapturous song—
Glory to God,
For peace on earth,
By Jesus' birth
Is shed abroad.

The babe, the Lord of Lords
Has called the Prince of Peace;
He came to break our swords,
Our ploughshares to increase,
And all that looks
Like War defeat;
Our spears to beat
To pruning hooks.

No war nor crimson flood,
No purple from the pore,
No garments rolled in blood,
Defiled with human gore—
Were heard or seen,
The world around,
When sages found
The Nazarene.

An emblem of the reign
Of Prince Immanuel;
Who came the peace to gain
Of fallen Israel—
For then no foes,
With valor flushed,
To battle rushed;
Nor war arose.

In all his life throughout,
The Saviour preached Peace;
And sought to bring about
The day when war should cease.
His chosen few
Who preached his name,
He bade proclaim
This gospel too.

Then let his follower,
Who near the Master stands,
Like Aaron and like Hur
Sustaining Moses' hands,
Sustain his cause;
Till Christian lands,
With hearts and hands,
Abolish wars.

J. T.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

By C. C. HILL.

If there is one passion purer,
One emotion higher—high!
If there is one impulse, surer
To live to the latest sigh!

If, at the heart's chaste altar,
One deep fountain flow!
If, whilst other lights falter,
One vestal fire glow!

'Tis a Sister's Love, no'er dying,
Heaven's emanation bright!
'Tis affection proud, defying
Time's stain or blight.

ANECDOTES.

DISCREETABLE SITUATION. Once a Franciscan friar, mounted on an ass, had to pass through a rivulet, which crossed the road. The beast was unwilling to go in, and the friar dismounted to urge him on. The animal at length entered the water, but trembled as he stepped forward. A man who passed at the time, said, "Father, your ass trembles." "Oh," replied the friar, "if you were in his situation, you would tremble too." "How," said the man? "Why, my friend," answered the friar, "if you had a rope round your neck, irons on your feet, and a friar at your side, you would certainly think you were going to be executed!"

ABSENCE OF MIND. Rolle, the celebrated French chemist, was remarkable for his extraordinary absence of mind. One day, in the absence of his assistant, being left to perform his experiments before a large class, alone, he said, "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon this brazier. Well, if I were to cease stirring for a single moment, an explosion would ensue, which would blow us all into the air." This was no sooner said, than he forgot to stir, and his prediction was accomplished; the explosion took place with a horrible crash; all the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred auditors whirled away into the garden; fortunately no serious injury was received, the greatest violence of the explosion being directed to the chimney. The forgetful stirrer escaped with the loss of his wig only.

IRELAND. The Irish being oppressed and injured by the Earl of Kildare, exhibited several articles of high misdemeanor against him to King Henry seventh, concluding their information with these words, "All Ireland cannot rule the Earl!" "Why then," said the King, "he is the fittest man to rule all Ireland," and accordingly made him Lord Deputy of that kingdom.

THE RETORT. Mr. Colt, superintendent of the canal at Fort Stanwix, being provoked at an Irishman, gave him a sturdy kick. "By St. Patrick," retorted the Irishman, "if you kick so, while you are a Colt, I wonder what you will do when you come to be a Horse!"

PUNCTUATION. A town-crier, who kept an eating house, desired to advertise both his professions, wrote with red chalk on his door, "Crying Roast Pigs served up here." Upon being informed of his mistake, he procured a tin sign with these words painted on it, "Children cried here—Pigs roasted or barber cured."

WITTY RETORT. A lad passing through a crowd, carrying a very heavy basket of "roasting ears," accidentally jostled a person, who turned to him in anger, exclaiming, "Boy, take care how you go—are you drunk?" "No, no, no," quickly replied the lad, "only pretty considerable corned!"

EITHER WAY WILL DO. "Will you have me, Sarah," said a young man to a modest girl. "No, John," said she, "but you may have me, if you will."

KISSING CUSTOMS.

The writers of the following have done no little service to the community—especially the young and bashful, the raw and inexperienced—by recording in what manner and on what terms kissing is received by the fair ones in different parts of the Union. As thus—

When Down East girls wish to threaten each other with a flogging, they say, "I will be into you like a thousand of brick." When a lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Nantucket girl, "Come sheer off, or I'll split your mainail with a typhoon." The Boston girls hold still till they are well kissed, when they flare up at once, and say, "I should think you ought to be ashamed."—*Bost. Transcript.*

When a young chap steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, "I reckon its my turn now," and gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget for a week. —*Ireintown Herald.*

When a clever chap steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes deeply, and says nothing. We think our girls, have more taste and sense than those of down east and Alabama. When a man is smart enough to steal the divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

When a female is here saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl and answereth thus—"I am astonished at this assurance, Jeddiah, for this indignity I will see thee up."—*Lynn Record.*

As for the New York girls, they go on the regular spoils of victory principle. A man must fight for a kiss as if for dear life—head dress, sleeves, &c. not taken into account. But if he takes the citadel, he can then enjoy the spoils to his heart's content—because the girls never give up until their strength is gone.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

When a young gentleman kisses one of our pretty rosy-cheeked girls, she receives it without any resistance, and then placing both his arms around his neck, in a loving embrace—plants a most soul-thrilling kiss on his lips, and asks, "Wasn't that a sweet 'un?"—*Bristol Gazette.*

We know not what custom prevails amongst us of the interior, but we should think that before a man is so fortunate as to obtain a kiss from any of our girls, he must stand up before a pastor and say, "I M. take thee N. &c. &c."—*Albany Advertiser.*

When a gentleman salutes the rich cheek of a ripe and lovely girl, in this quarter, the dear creature, in return, pours the thrilling ecstasy of her soul into one glorious hearty buss, that would prove instant death to the veriest old bachelor.—*Dedham Patriot.*

When a young gentleman attempts to steal a sweet kiss from one of the fair damsels of our village, she jumps up, and exclaims with a good deal of pleasantry, that she "don't hold," to such liberties; and if you attempt the thing again, "I'll put a rank spell on ye."—*Haerhill Gazette.*

Well now, we declare! here are all sorts of insinuations and innuendoes—but it's all a joke, no doubt. Be that as it may, there is one thing very certain—that if a gentleman should be so audacious as to attempt a kiss with a young lady any where about here, we think she would assume a most commanding attitude, and her eye flash with a meaning which no sensible man could misinterpret—she would give him to understand that her cheek—though off kissed by the blast and the breeze—was also reserved as the chrysalis tab, whereon love only might imprint the pure pledge of its devotion.—*Quincy Patriot.*

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

This improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

Quincy, March 4.

THOMAS WHITE.

PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and as desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Blacksmith & Machinist.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will, also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, etc., etc.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.

JOSIAH SAVIL.

Quincy, March 25.

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

Quincy, April 29.

Liniment Opedelcoe.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—

colours—blue, black, brown, delaidie, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-

seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use.

Quincy, June 10.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Master of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston), heag leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to be a repository of every variety of religious illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The REPRINTS of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

Quincy, Jan. 7.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, Examples, &c. &c. the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,

GEORGE VEAZIE,

Quincy, March 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

W. P. BLANCHARD.

Quincy, May 6.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin, pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the debilitated invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills,

and Phenix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering from every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miracle, to those who were unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike those of every pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science, who never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicine of the age. The second effect of this VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Head-ache, Indigestion, Hiccups, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, will be removed, and the bowels will be costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Colera, by removing the sharp acid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration, and through the solution of the all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsy of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; by relieving most difficultly on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dissolving from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Invertebrate Sores, by the perfect action of the Life Pills give to the blood, and to the humors; Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, their alternative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable complexion. The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. The Life Pills are a remedy for the most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he cured himself by the use of the Life Pills, and the compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills, taken twice a day, will effect an entire cure, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from two to five, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should be given but two, and of more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, and the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, and the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a

time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, if so lately as the most powerful preparations of Mercury, Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water, wine, or any other liquid, may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters for \$1 or \$2 per bottle. Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fevers and Agues, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the pushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the doleful, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and answer immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Truss Manufactory.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

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South Scituate,
Lynn,
New-York City,
141, Nassau St.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

LOUISA SIMONS.

Louisa Simons was a bright, intelligent girl of fourteen; amiable and ambitious; the joy of her parents and the pride of her teachers; and far advanced in all her studies except arithmetic.

'Oh, mother!' she exclaimed very frequently, 'this is the day for the black-board; a black day to me! I hate arithmetic! I wish the multiplication table had never been invented! There is not such an expressive verse in the world as the old one:—

Multiplication is vexation;
Division is as bad;
The Rule of Three doth puzzle me;
And Practice drives me mad.

Mrs. Simons sometimes reproved her for her vehemence; sometimes soothed; and sometimes encouraged her; but finding her more and more excited, she addressed her one day, gravely and anxiously:—

'My daughter, you make me unhappy by these expressions. I am aware that many minds are so constituted as to learn numbers slowly; but that close attention and perseverance can conquer even natural defects, has been often proved. If you pass over a rule carelessly, and say you comprehend it from want of energy to grasp it, you will never learn, and your black days, when you become a woman and have responsibilities, will increase. I speak feelingly on this subject, for I have the same natural aversion to arithmetic as yourself. Unfortunately for me, a schoolmaster, quick at figures, shared my desk; we had no black-board then, and she was kind or unkind enough to work out my sums for me. The consequence is, that I have suffered repeatedly in my purse and in my feelings from my ignorance. Even now I am obliged to apply to your father in the most trifling calculations, and you must sometimes have noticed my mortification under such circumstances.'

'I look to you for assistance,' continued she, affectionately, to Louisa. 'You have every advantage; your mind is active, and in other respects, disciplined; and I am sure your good heart will prompt you in aiding me.'

Louisa's eyes looked a good resolution; she kissed her mother; and commenced her lessons with the right feelings. Instead of being angry with her teacher and herself, because every thing was not plain, she tried to clear her brow, and attend to the subject calmly.

Success crowned her efforts, while, added to the pleasure of acquisition, she began to experience the higher joy of self-conquest, and her mother's approbation. She gave herself up for two years to diligent study, and conquered at length the higher branches of arithmetic.

Louisa, the eldest of the three children, had been born to the luxuries of wealth, and scarcely an ungratified want had shaded her sunny brow. Mr. Simons was a merchant of respectable connections, but, in the height of his prosperity, one of those failures took place which occur in commerce, and his affairs became suddenly involved in the shock which is often felt so far in the mercantile chain. A nervous temperament and delicate system were soon sadly wrought upon by the misfortune, and his mind, perplexed and harassed, seemed to lose its clearness in calculation, and its happy view of life. Louisa was at this period seventeen years of age, her understanding clear and vigorous, her passions disciplined, and her faculties resting, like a young fawn, for a sudden bound.

It was a cold autumn evening; the children were beguiling themselves with gambols about the parlor; Mr. Simons sat leaning his head upon his hand, gazing on an accumulated pile of ledgers and papers; Mrs. Simons was busily sewing, and Louisa, with her finger between the leaves of a closed book, sat anxiously regarding her father.

'Those children distract me,' said Mr. Simons peevishly.

'Hush, Robert! Come here, Margaret!' said Mrs. Simons, gently; and taking one on her lap, and another by her side, whispered a little story and put them to bed.

When Mrs. Simons left the room, Louisa laid aside her book, and stood by her father.

'Don't disturb me, child,' said he, roughly. Then recollecting himself, he waved his hand, gently, for her to retire, and continued, 'Do not feel hurt, my dear, with my abruptness. I am perplexed with these complicated accounts.'

'Father,' said Louisa, hesitatingly, and blushing, 'I think I could assist you, if you would permit me.'

'You, my love!' exclaimed he, laughing; 'these papers would puzzle a deeper head than yours.'

'I do not wish to boast, dear father,' said Louisa, modestly; 'but when Mr. Randon gave me my last lesson, he said:—

'What did he say?' asked Mr. Simons, encouragingly.

'He said,' answered Louisa, blushing more deeply, 'that I was a better accountant than most merchants. And I do believe, father,' continued she, earnestly, 'that if you would allow me, I could assist you.'

Mr. Simons smiled sadly; but to encourage her feelings of usefulness, opened his accounts. Insensibly he found his daughter following him in the labyrinth of numbers.

Louisa, with a fixed look, and a clear eye, her cheek kindling with interest, and her pencil in her hand listened to him. Mrs. Simons entered on tiptoe, and seated herself softly at her sewing. The accounts became more and more complicated. Mr. Simons, with his practised habits, and Louisa, with her quick intellect and ready will, followed them up with fidelity. The unexpected sympathy of his daughter gave him new life. Time flew unheeded, and the clock struck twelve.

'Wife,' said he, suddenly, 'matters are not so desperate as I feared; if this girl gives me a few more hours like these, I shall be in a new world.'

'My beloved child!' said Mrs. Simons, pressing Louisa's fresh cheek to hers.

Louisa retired, recommending herself to God, and slept profoundly. The next morning, after again seeking His blessing, she repaired to her father; and again, day after day, with untiring patience, went through the details of his books, copied the accounts in a fair hand, nor left him until his brow was smoothed, and the phantom of bankruptcy had disappeared.

A day passed by, and Louisa looked contemplative and absorbed; at length she said:

'Father, you complain that you cannot afford another clerk at present. You have tried me, and find me worth something; I will keep your books until your affairs are regulated, and you may give me a little salary to furnish shells for my cabinet.'

Mr. Simons accepted her offer with a caress and a smile. Louisa's cabinet increased in value; and the beautiful female hand-writing in her father's books was a subject of interest and curiosity to his mercantile friends.

And from whence, as year after year wealth poured in its thousand luxuries, and Louisa Simons stood dispensing pleasures to the gay, and comforts to the poor, did she trace her happiness: to early self-conquest.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

IMPORTANCE OF PEACE.

I consider the subject of Peace to be of momentous importance to every human being, contemplating it as you will, either to an individual person, a family, a community, a nation, or the world. With respect to an individual, peace is his all, both in time and eternity. He who enjoys peace is happy, in whatever condition he may be placed, high or low, rich or poor, noble or ignoble, having peace of mind, and a conscience void of offence toward God and man, nothing without or within can disturb his breast. As to enemies, he has none, for he is not an enemy to man, and 'he that hath friends, must show himself friendly'; so consequently his deportment towards his fellow men is such that the ungodly reverence and esteem him, for 'who is he that will harm you if ye be followers of that which is good?' When a man's ways please the Lord, 'he maketh his enemies to be at peace with him'; and he has the Savior's benediction, 'blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.' He does not complain of the providence, the government or the word of God. Under all the trials incident to life, he is submissive, and says, 'not my will, but thine, O Lord, be done'; and having lived in peace, he dies in peace. He is not afraid even of the king of terrors; for God is with him, 'his rod, and his staff, they comfort him while walking through the dark valley of the shadow of death.' His soul being stayed on God, to him he commits his spirit, resigning his body to the dust, expecting to rise again at the resurrection of the just, to be acquitted at the judgment day, and enter into peace, and reign with the Prince of Peace forever.

But the peace of a family is as desirable as that of an individual, and similar reasons may be given in proof of it. In a well regulated family, discord and disunion are unknown; where parents and children seek each other's welfare, the parents obeyed and the children obedient;—where harsh and unkind language is carefully avoided between the united head and their offspring, and where the children are taught the same by precept and example—where the man fears God with his house, where the family call on the name of the Lord, keep his sabbaths and reverence his sanctuary—where true love to God and man is found, who can but admire and respect?—who cannot see that they are happy?—that it is a peaceful dwelling? In their dealings with their neighbors, they are just, are kind to the needy, and ready to every good word and work—they sympathize with the afflicted—they seek not their own, but their neighbor's happiness—they 'weep with them that weep, and rejoice with them that rejoice.' All this is the effect of peace. 'They seek

peace and pursue it,' not only for themselves, but for others. They would live in peace themselves, and pronounce the blessing of peace on all the families of earth. The parent of such a family can, with calmness, give the parting hand to children, trusting them to the care of Him who has said, 'leave thy fatherless children with me.' They die perhaps in good old age, 'having seen their children's children, and peace upon Israel.' Their children, being taught of God, and trained up 'in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,' lead quiet and peaceable lives, in all godliness and honesty, walking in the steps of their godly parents, are preparing for the same peaceful end; for having 'followed peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man can see the Lord,' they will be received to heaven, 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.'

But in communities or societies we find peace equally desirable for the promotion of their welfare; one I will mention—that is the church. Where does religion flourish? Where are men constrained to glorify our Father who is in heaven by the walk and conversation of Christians, like that church whose members are at peace among themselves? There no root of bitterness is springing up to defile them, clamor and wrath and evil speaking are put away, and with such a church the Savior dwells, and there he will abide; his peace he gives unto it, and his spirit will lead it unto all truth. It will be presented at last a holy church, not having a spot or blemish, or any such thing, before the throne of God and the Lamb, with great joy. So with all bodies of men, religious and political, without harmony and peace they wither and die; but being united they are firm and strong. With regard to agreement, the wise man says 'a three-fold cord is not easily broken,' and this truth is verified by daily observation. The permanency of society depends on union and peace, and the reverse of this is a sure indication of their weakness. The effect of peace on nations, we will now consider. When a nation is at peace, prosperity is the legitimate fruit. Wealth flows in like a tide. God is feared, and men regarded. I here mean internal and external peace: for instance, this nation, which has been independent for upwards of sixty-one years, and in that period internal and external peace have been enjoyed much of the time, and no nation on earth has risen to importance like this, no nation increased in population or wealth or learning;—no nation has made so much improvement in science and the arts, as this—and why? Because peace was on our borders, and quietness in our land—because the people have been united and obedient to the laws, and determined to sustain them—because our 'officers were peace and our exactors righteousness'—because Washington led the van, and Adams succeeded him—because men were at the head of government who were friends of peace and good order, who sought the welfare of the nation, and not their own aggrandizement. For these reasons, our peace has been as a river, whatever may be our condition at the present time.

But in the world at large, how much is peace to be appreciated and war deprecated! This is a place of trial, of sorrow, of disappointment and disquietude, at the best: 'man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward.' How often are his hopes blasted, and his expectations cut off! His earthly treasures 'make to themselves wings and fly away as an eagle toward heaven.' The objects of his love and affection are often torn from his breast—therefore the trials of life, brought on by the fall, should suffice, and man should make the best of his condition here, by avoiding even the appearance of evil in any shape or form, and cultivating a spirit of contentment and peace. When Christ came into the world, the angel which was commissioned to announce from heaven his appearance, said, 'Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy'; and being joined by a multitude of the heavenly hosts, they sung, 'Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will toward men.' The prophet predicting the coming of that just One, says, that his command is that men shall change their weapons of war to implements of industry. 'The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf, and the young lion, and the falling together, and a little child shall lead them,' &c. The Saviour has left an example for us to follow. He went about doing good, and preaching the gospel of reconciliation, and this gospel should be preached throughout the whole world; for nothing but the gospel can quell the ferocious spirit, and subdue the soul to God—nothing else can break the stubborn and rebellious will of man, and bring him submissively to bow to divine sovereignty. All the promises respecting the latter day, are founded on the promise of universal peace on earth and good will to man. Truly then, all that is desirable to us, in time or in eternity, depends on peace—for without this blessing, earth becomes one general scene of war, and bloodshed, and confusion—with it, every man may 'set under his own vine and fig-tree, having none to molest or to make afraid'—without it, heaven itself is confounded, and war again rages there! With it, there are pleasures forevermore—with it the world of woe ceases to be a place of torment, but without it, the wicked weep and wail and gnash their teeth.

Now if the foregoing remarks be true, the cause of peace is of vast importance, though its value is appreciated by few, if any. It therefore becomes every patriot and philanthropist, to engage in it. The cause is worthy of attention from all, however exalted their station; for it is not only the cause of man and humanity, but it is the cause of God, and none need be ashamed. Men in high stations can engage in war and bloodshed, and glory in their shame, (for it is most degrading employment.) Can they not then engage in a better employment, by enlisting under the banners of the Prince of Peace, and desert the ranks of the prince of darkness? He will wear brighter laurels in the end, who serves under Prince Immanuel; for he shall come off conqueror, and more than conqueror, through the Captain of his salvation. 'Who then, is on the Lord's side?' They will surely prosper, and overcome the enemy, who follow the king of kings—for their 'weapons are not carnal, yet they are mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds.' But all they that contend with the Almighty, and run upon the thick bosses of his buckler, he will break with a rod of iron, and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel. 'Those mine enemies, who would not that I should reign over them, bring them hither and slay them before me.' Let every individual then 'lay down the weapons of his rebellion,' and 'acquaint himself with God and be at peace.' Let every family contribute a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price;—let communities renounce the spirit of war and revenge, and adopt the principles of forgiveness and non-resistance, and all nations and the whole world will be at peace.

PACIFICUS.

THE SEA.

Strange that any who have it in their power should not improve this season of hot suns and dusty roads to visit the sea and enjoy the delicious coolness which there reigns from morning to morning. A bracing freshness pervades the sea air, which sends new life through the tired body. The exhausted spirits are recruited and rally for happiness. The lost appetite is recovered; the bloom which had faded on beauty's cheek is resumed; an elasticity is imparted to the step, which through the warm season and amidst brick walls and on heated pavements it had hardly known. The languid eye is strengthened and brightened, and declares in looking again on familiar scenes, that all nature is dressed in new attire, when in fact the fault has been in itself and not in nature that it looked not always so. But the sea effects a holier purpose than that of reviving the animal frame,—a purpose far higher indeed than that of bearing on its bosom rich argosies of increasing commerce, and of scattering wealth over the globe.

The sea has a language for man's spiritual nature, and for this let him visit its shores.—God made all things to converse with man; and yet for the most part unworthy passions and vexatious cares create such conflicts, so much unquiet in his breast, that the peaceful voices of nature's monitors are all unheard.—But the ocean's roar we must hear, and how it speaks. First and chiefly of its great Creator. A power is here manifested, far above any with which we are familiar, that at the early creation spread out this moving surface, when, in the language of Scripture, at the voice of the Almighty, the waters under the heavens were gathered together unto one place, and the dry land appeared. Speculate, infidel, as you will upon what you term the probable action of a blind chance, the fortuitous collection of atoms, here are atoms indeed which no chance by any laws of its own could thus preserve in their regular motions. Mark the clear waves as they come rolling peacefully in beneath the bright sun and the still air, or when rocked by the gentle breeze they throw their white spray over the sea and the land, for in my ear they come charged with a message of love from the Father of all. And when in seeming wrath they are lifted to the skies by the tempest's blast, dashing with the sound of the thunderbolt upon the rocky coast, and burying in their cold depths the noble ship but just now borne quietly over their surface, I am stirred to adore the same infinite power, and bow submissively to an infinite wisdom and love I may not perhaps clearly trace. Fit emblem too is the ocean of the eternity of God. Twin sister of light, of the earth on which we dwell, of the stary firmament above, and of the human race, what older monument of the Creator do our feeble senses recognize? Thou art ever new, wide sea, and yet ever old;—twice renewed with every circling sun, and yet rolling in the same as in long distant time. Fit emblem thou art of life;—thy flowing tides the successive generations of men.

And the sea moreover utters its voice to the spirits of the living from the countless dead whose bones its waves are whitening. Who indeed shall number the multitudes that have gone down in its cold embrace? The smiling babe, the careless child, the joyous youth have there sunk with the hoary-headed man. Friend and foe, all apart elsewhere, have been united there. There rests the beautiful bride in the arms of him, who with her had counted on long years of happiness;—coral, or gold, it may be, their couch, while only their memories live behind in the hearts of stricken friends. There too rests the merchant, whose mind was maturing great schemes, his unexpected death interrupted; the poor maniac too, whose burning brain drove him for relief to the cooling tide. There lie the philanthropist and the statesman, earth's honored ones with the lowly, matron and maid together in this great common grave. I cannot walk upon the shore and listen to the music of the waters without fancying it the dirge of the insensible ones below. No wonder that the

untutored imagination of a rude age has peopled the deep with mermaids and divers spirits. Did not the notion spring from the circumstance that the living were there engulfed, whose spirits reason taught could not die, and as she conceived of no heavenly region where they might still exist, fixed their everlasting homes in the sea? Even so for the spirits of those who died upon the land did she find a home in the open air and about familiar scenes where at pleasure they might roam as apparitions.—Most eloquently do these departed ones proclaim to us the uncertainty of life. They had not the warning voice of sickness bidding them to prepare. The tempest was raging, and quick perhaps as the lightning's flash, the waves were parted and closed over them. Or they rode upon the treacherous rock and as instantly were entombed in the waters. Or they went down from joyous life amidst the sufferings of the dreadful flames; or perchance war was driving in his mad course over the sea and they fell beneath his grasp; or they encountered the murderous cruiser and thus passed from festivity by slower tortures, it may be, to their last home. You will come to us, they say;—it matters not whether through the sea, or from the land;—all uncertain when, therefore prepare to be with us.

Other voices seem the dead to utter, over whom the sea rolls; but let us hear no more now. A glorious thing is the sea, at times as sublime as any spectacle nature offers—Emblem of life, emblem of the Eternal One, imaging his power, wisdom and love. Silent and sunny monitor; monitor too, of unutterable dread! Hoary with age and yet seeming born with the child of to-day! I feel in looking over the ocean in extent beyond the eye's reach and in imagination to its unmeasured depths, as if it were indeed the greatest of God's works.—And yet ocean, the spirit of man is greater than thou art. That roams to greater extent, to loftier heights and farther depths than thou; that speaks as thou canst not speak; that thinks and acts and worships God and loves man.—That too will live forever, as thou wilt not. And wrapped in contemplation upon thy grandeur, I would look beyond, to that time when the wandering waters of the ocean shall all be gathered in, even as the beautiful heavens shall be rolled together; when, in the sublime language of the Apocalypse, a new heaven and a new earth shall appear, for the first heaven and the first earth shall have passed away and there shall be no more sea.

F. A. W.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS.

The honor of religion is concerned in the payment of debts. A promise, in business matters, whether it is made in express terms, or implied in the very nature of the case, is sacred, and imposes a moral obligation. To trifle with such a promise, or to neglect attention to it, merely because it relates to secular affairs, is to set aside all moral rule, and to make religion of no practical use in the world. And yet it would seem, that the want of punctuality and the violation of engagements, are too often viewed as a mere matter of business—a kind of professional thing. This spirit, at least if we may judge from the fruits, extensively pervades the community, and is poisoning the fountain of moral feeling, and producing torpor in the public conscience. It is to be feared that many good men are in some measure under its influence. They may not be aware of the fact; but from some cause, they do not cherish a nice sense of obligation, in their engagements which relate to debts, and especially small debts. They do not intend to be dishonest, but they are negligent; and this defect in Christian character inflicts nameless ills of which they are not fully aware. Those which fall upon the creditor, have been already recited. But the honor of Christ should be esteemed dearer than the interest or feeling of our fellow men. The gospel is designed of God to make the world better; to bring the heart under a new influence; to establish upon the very throne an efficient principle of moral action; and thus to subject the conduct to the rules of holy living. Where this effect is not produced, the gospel has not done its peculiar and appointed work. Christian principle will lead to Christian acts. The tree will produce its own fruit. We have a beautiful comment on this sentiment, in the context, 'Render, therefore, to all their dues.' 'Owe no man any thing.' 'Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.' To be a thorough Christian is to have an honest heart, and to act it out; and when profession is not followed up by practice, the gospel is dishonored and Christ is 'wounded in the house of his friends.'

The eagle eye of the world is upon Christians. They are more closely watched in their ordinary affairs than their religious duties. They are estimated by their conduct. Much is expected of them, and they should honor their religion. Punctuality is a Christian virtue; and if professors of religion are deficient in this, if they break their promises and neglect to pay their debts, they bring dark reproach upon that worthy name by which they are called. They give occasion to others to say, that religion is a mere delusion, or that these men are faithless to their own solemn vows. Let the Christian's maxim be 'Owe no man any thing, but to love one another.'

We hence learn the remedy for remissness in paying debts. Punctuality in business matters, must be placed upon its true basis; the basis of moral obligation. It is not enough to trace its influence upon a man's own credit and peace of mind; upon the pecuniary interests of

and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and two may be taken where the patient is very costive.

One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of

may be given to an infant in the following doses

teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for

id from one to five years of age, half a pill—and

five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because

possess the power of restoring the expiring embers

to a glowing vigor throughout the constitu-

as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from

ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters

entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in

in parts of the western country, which will never

care Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never

eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in-

ely sooner than the most powerful preparations of

mercury, and will immediately cure the determina-

of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness

dent to young females; and will be found a certain

remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness

the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for

and inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of

Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of

single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine

glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be

repeated two or three times a day, about half an hour be-

fore meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times.

Those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals,

the Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly

increase the action of the principal viscera, help them

perform their functions, and enable the stomach to

charge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus

digestion is easily and speedily renewed, appetite

increased, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being

opened, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body

and energy of mind are the happy results. For further

particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHOENIX

BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546

Madison, New York, where the Pills can be obtained

in 50 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters

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wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

Some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic

inflammation, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Pe-

ric Acid, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from

use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long

standing, it may be found necessary to take both the

Pills and the Phoenix Bitters, in the doses before

mentioned.

B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-

its out of the system infinitely faster than the best

preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy

for rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent

fever, the diphtheria, &c. All persons who are

disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be

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will save life. They equalize the circulation of

blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore per-

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Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has

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JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

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effective remedy for the dangerous and distressing

case of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305

the creditor, and upon the commercial affairs of society; but the payment of debts must be placed just where the Apostle Paul has placed it. It must be made a part of the moral law.—*Dr. Beman.*

MESSAGE

FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
To the two Houses of Congress at the commencement
of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.
Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposits of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposits upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress. The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of Specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposits with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction. Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October installment of those deposits, requiring the interposition of Congress. A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposit, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred. Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well-informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of the truth. It was hardly to be expected that those who disapproved the policy of the Government, in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling, produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassments in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United State

for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to overaction in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants. The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders, in the interior of our country, of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people. However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade, as in the United States.

With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements, large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credit for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1836—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposit law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices. In view of these facts it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion

in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and state governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries. The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention. They are—to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursements, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the government; to enable the treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country. For the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the government from those of individuals or corporations. Again to create a National Bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is their stronger evidence, that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason they should be changed. Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former or similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.

Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one of which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors. The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the

mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the government and the people. In transferring its funds from place to place, the government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals, founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report. But it was not designed by the Constitution that the government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinion, has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motives they may be influenced, and by whatever means they may be assisted, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and the energy of the people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender the principle they have so long and so inflexibly maintained. My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprise them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I am convinced, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; and that the establishment of such a bank, in any form, would diminish the influence of our political system; and, by giving more to the executive a concentrated money power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions. Local banks have been employed for the purpose of transferring actual capital, at all times partially, and on three different occasions, exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full redress of their conditions were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stage, the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow

it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public moneys, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposit law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved. Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard. Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, as, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience, but it was long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have no actual deposits a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of the Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks entrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance, no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank, receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount, whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the course of his business. The government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have foreseen, had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe. A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the Banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world, that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government, influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish. The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposits are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus, banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives. Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposit system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposit, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished effect. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into the banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to influence the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life. Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection? It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct. Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress. The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the largest portion of payment is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New-York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four. The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. The opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended. The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds of the collectors and receivers. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury, the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposit and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger, in most cases, than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made equally safe, by requiring such securities and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers, whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year. There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are connected with the affairs of the country, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been

The selected banks performed with fidelity, and put any embarrassment to themselves or to the public, their engagements to the Government, the system promised to be permanently useful, when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1863, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or transferring it to the States, they found it, in many instances, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the interest under the deposit law became payable, such embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their disbursements, contributed, under other causes, to hasten the ruin in which, at length, they, in common with other banks, were fatally involved. Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard. Unfortunately, in the organization of the Government, and in the Treasury, by the Government, the principle of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, addition to the burdens of the new Government, assumed all the large but honorable load of debt, was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated, in the infancy of the infant industry of the country, to bring down adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the prizes they acquired, were promptly offered, and they too readily received, by an embarrassed country. During the long continuance of a national debt, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make it necessary to aid the Treasury; and the Treasury has no load of national debt to provide for, and have on actual deposit a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The organization of our Government, the absence of our resources, the general harmony which exists between the different States, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select the system consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, continue the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past errors have arisen from accidental, not inherent causes.

It is dangerous, difficult, if not impossible, to be aided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it is now being defeated. A sudden act of the Government, without fault or agency of government, of the ability to pay its creditors the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance, no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept that form by the officers of the Treasury. The Treasury, which money was in bank, receives it, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount, whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, involved in embarrassments it could not have foreseen, had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments, moreover, augmented these salutary and just laws which forbid it to a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to a catastrophe. A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large surplus laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in manner and for the objects they have direct, cannot be wise; but who can think, without full reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of war, and taken from us, at the moment when we wanted, the use of those very means which we treasured up to promote the national well-being, and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the money raised for, and necessary to, the public use, out of the hands of its own officers, and vests them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. It can such results be effectually guarded against such a system, without investing the Executive in a control over the Banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world, that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only one attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government, influences the most deleterious, founded on interests the most selfish. The banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, have received the sanction of the Government for the commencement of connection. The money received from the public, instead of being kept till it is needed for use, is, in consequence of this authority, a loan, on which discounts are made for the profit those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed often exaggerated advantages of such a loan, always cause it to be sought for with avidity, and it not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the action and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals in every form which the sagacity of interest suggests. The banks, under such a system, stimulated to make the most of their fortunate position; the deposits are treated as an income of capital; loans and circulation are rashly granted, and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments provided for, not foreseen. Thus, banks that might themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly comes. Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposit system, and especially in purchases of public lands. The order which directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was in great difficulty to be procured than the notes of the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposit, which they were in no liberty to use, it only passed round the country without having been performed, had the funds of Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not to be loaned to banks, to be used out for their own profit, while they were intended to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of labor, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing to the stimulus that calls them into existence. Since, therefore, it is a true law shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection? It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with constant measures for prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct. Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress. The difficulties of transfer, and the heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payment is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New-York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four. The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. The opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended. The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury, the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposit and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger, in most cases, than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers, whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expense, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year. There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster-General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been

successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects. Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations. The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that no proceeding would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervision of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive? But it is clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if the higher motives be found ineffective? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such perversion and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised. With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one in which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success. The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration. There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the occurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then, as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress, directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver. Public exigency, at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did, indeed, receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged to redeem their notes in gold or silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previ-

ous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by an act of 1793, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay. Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the direction of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that, even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not. The receipt into the Treasury of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war, or public distress, that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, defeat the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals, a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased, so as to make that of gold, amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the Mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use as a circulating medium.

It was a strict accordance with this truth, that, whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes, now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and falling to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public debts, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction. It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience; an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon. It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public debts, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper. To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government, introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege, but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the present day, to be received in payment of public debts, and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice. But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience, and he is not to be redeemed, it may be said, by the public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the

public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare. If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them. It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its expiration, and by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broad and easy basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt. The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially provided against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and, since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrustful the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government, to promote accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt be performed. In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made to me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them. The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions. In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions. It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject under the law to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposits should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received. I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which hold out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances, adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be

avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people. The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality. The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve pecuniary embarrassments arising from losses by regulations in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people, and the people, with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid. The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation. I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is under such circumstances, a high gratification to know by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, you may best be learned, as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments as the most desirable measures of relief. I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th September, 1837.

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THE ORPHAN DAUGHTER.

Helen Olcott was the eldest daughter of the Governor of the State of M——. Trained from infancy by an affectionate but judicious mother, her virtues were gradually developed, and shone with uncommon lustre. The influence of her amiable disposition was felt by all who came within her sphere. She was one of those rare beings whom wealth and prosperity cannot render imperious or haughty, and whose strength of mind adversity cannot weaken; but surrounded as she was by those who called themselves friends, her gentle heart often sighed in secret for a congenial spirit, a female friend—one who could love her for herself alone, not for the wealth which was strewn around her.

'Mother,' said she one day, as she rose from her piano; 'Mother, I wish to request your permission to go in search of a friend—one whose refined and intelligent mind will be of service to me, and whose piety shall raise my thoughts above this vain world; and one too, who, should the clouds of adversity gather round my head, will not fly with the rest of the butterflies which surround our path.'

The quick-sighted mother read her daughter's heart, and smiled an approval, making ample allowance for the ardent feelings of a girl of seventeen.

As Helen's education was not completed, her parents thought it advisable to send her to a boarding-school of high reputation, as they considered her principles too firm to be injured by acquaintance with the various characters to be met in such a place. Accordingly, Helen was accompanied by an elder brother to the place of her future residence.

Helen had very carefully concealed her rank, for knowing that, should she be recognized as the daughter of a distinguished person, she would never find her long-sought-for friend, having all her life been accustomed to the fawning and flattery of those who wish to gain the notice of their superiors.

'I wonder who that young lady can be?' said Julia Moreton to Mary Bowers, as they were seated in the parlor of the boarding-house; 'she disdains our company, and courts solitude; she is not handsome certainly,' continued she, glancing at a mirror opposite, 'but she feels very important.'

'But,' said Mary, 'she has a very intelligent face, with a lovely expression, and by many would be termed beautiful. I think it is a conscious dignity which imparts that to her appearance which you are pleased to term importance. She has evidently had excellent instruction, and must be far advanced, as her station in her classes, and in the estimation of her teachers prove.'

'You are really very much in favor of this modest miss. Her dress is very plain; no jewels; not even a watch,' said Julia Moreton, glancing at her own jewelled person. 'She is probably preparing to be a teacher, or I am sure she never could have been so perfect in the hateful science of mathematics.'

'I have myself supposed it possible that it was her intention to instruct,' answered Mary, 'as her perfection in music, drawing, and in the languages, must have been the result of a powerful motive. At any rate, I am determined upon a better acquaintance with this, to me, interesting girl.'

'You are at liberty to form as many acquaintances as you choose,' returned Julia; 'but I shall not descend from my station. I should like, however, to engage her as governess to my younger brothers and sisters, as she is very genteel, though evidently nobody, as the phrase is.'

But here she was interrupted by the entrance of the subject of these remarks, who had evidently heard the last of the sentence; and as she passed Miss Moreton, she cast such a glance upon the conscious girl, as made her shrink from the presence of one so pure and lofty, and she could not but own to herself, that in whatever situation Miss Olcott had been placed by circumstances, nature never intended her for one of dependence.

The wearied sun had sunk to rest—the calm lake reposed in placid beauty—the soft zephyrs were gently rocking the sleeping flowers—and all nature seemed to invite the contemplative mind to receive new pleasure from viewing its unrivalled beauties.

It was on such an evening, a short time after the conversation just related, that Mary Bowers sought one of the many pleasant retreats in the adjacent grounds, to which she often resorted, to indulge her sad thoughts, for she was an orphan; and though possessed of wealth and friends, they could not fill the void which the loss of her parents had occasioned; her thoughts were busy with the past, when a fond mother had watched over her, and a doting father caressed his only child.

On approaching her accustomed seat, she saw Miss Olcott and would have retired, had she not been kindly invited to take a seat by the side of one who had so deeply interested her.

'I am a stranger here,' said Helen, 'and feel lonely; I have been wishing you were here to enjoy this evening with me; but fearing you were engaged, I did not invite you.'

Mary assured her that the pleasure of meeting was reciprocal; and then they talked of the beauties of the sunset, of the surrounding scenery, and the rising moon; and then Mary spoke of the great Author of so much beauty; which Helen had evidently been reading, she said that it was a bible, and she loved her more for that. 'Now,' thought she, 'I can have some one to talk with me of that blessed place, where my parents are gone,' and she repeated aloud those beautiful words:

'We know that the bowers are green and fair,
In the light of that summer shore;
And we know that the friends we have lost are there,
They are there, and they weep no more.'

Helen then spoke of the unveiled mysteries of the land of the blest, and her language, so simple, yet so beautiful, fell like rich music upon the ears of one, who had heard nothing but the senseless talk of her companions from one year to another.

But the gathering shadows warned them to return—and as they walked towards the house, encircling each other's waists, they promised to meet there again on the next evening. And the seasons of recreation found these two young ladies seeking and enjoying each others society.

But poor Mary Bowers forfeited the favor of the supercilious Miss Moreton, by associating with the lonely stranger, and many of her companions wondered how she could love so gloomy and unsocial a person, for Mary had in vain endeavored to convince them that they were mistaken in the opinion they had formed of her new friend.

It was near the close of the term that Julia Moreton received a letter from a distant cousin, congratulating her upon being the school-mate of so amiable and distinguished a person as the courted daughter of Governor Olcott. The letter dropped from her hands.

'What a fool I have been!' cried she. 'I have forfeited the friendship of this young lady because I thought her poor.'

But it was too late for her to repent; her advances were met by Miss Olcott with politeness, but coldly. In amazement she learnt that Mary Bowers was to return home with her, though the warm-hearted girl was as ever unconscious who she was going with; but she had no home, and having formed an attachment for Miss Olcott, she determined to accept her repeated invitations.

Julia Moreton carefully concealed the contents of her letter, until she saw a splendid carriage drive off with Miss Olcott, her brother, and her friend, Mary Bowers, and then she disclosed the secret. Nor did it lessen her chagrin at all, when, several months after, she received another long letter from her cousin, saying that the young lady who returned from school with Miss Olcott, had become a great favorite in the family; that the Governor wished to adopt the orphan as his daughter, and it was thought very probable he would, as there were great preparations making for her nuptials.

The next winter there was nothing to be heard among the fashionables in the city of Washington, but the splendid dresses of the two beautiful brides—and then followed a long story about a romantic friendship they had formed at school, and the happy consequences. This was a sad but effectual lesson for poor Julia Moreton, who at last married a merchant, and settled in a small village in New-England; and the first lesson she taught her children was to treat all worthy persons with respect, in whatever situation they might find them—she often reverted to her former haughty feelings, and the unhappy consequences of them, she said, was the just reward of her pride.

A FINE WOMAN.

It is pleasant to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the Book of Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family; the one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff and the loom; the business of the one is pleasure; the pleasure of the other is business; the one is admired abroad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the most respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

REVOLUTIONARY SCENE.

The following revolutionary incident is extracted from an interesting volume, entitled 'Letters about the Hudson River,' by FREEMAN HUNT, a few copies of which are for sale at this office.

I have before alluded to the capture of Andre, by Paulding and his associates; but there is a traditional circumstance, which occurred in Peekskill, or rather in Courland, of which Peekskill is the principal village, that placed Major Andre in the path of the captors. For debited to R. E. Ward, Esq. It seems that in the autumn of 1780, a farmer of this village was making cider, having been released for a few days from his country's service, to follow his agricultural pursuits. The mill in which he was at work was situated on the east bank of the Hudson, near that part of Haverstraw bay, called 'Mother's Lap.' While busily employed in the manufacture of his cider, two young men (Sherwood and Peterson) with their muskets, (the usual accompaniments in those days), approached the farmer, and after passing the usual salutations, and refreshing themselves with the new cider, seated themselves upon a log that lay near the mill.

The farmer observing them in close conversation, and looking very intently on some distant object, asked them the cause of their alarm and anxiety.

'Hush!' speaking low, says Sherwood, 'the red coats are about us.'

'Where?' asked the farmer, in a whisper.

'Yonder, yonder, just within the Lap,' answers Peterson, pointing at the same time to a spot where an English gun-boat, with twenty-four men was laying upon their oars. 'Return to your mill,' he added; and addressing himself to Sherwood, 'we will crawl to the bank of the river, and give the red boys a shot.'

Peterson and Sherwood drew near the margin of the Hudson, and placed themselves behind a large rock, which was directly between them and the gun-boat. After examining their guns, they fired upon the crew, and killed two persons. The soldiers that manned the gun-boat belonged to the British sloop of war Vulture, which lay at anchor in the Hudson, off Teller's Point. Not expecting to meet with an enemy, they had prepared themselves with no weapons of attack or defence, except a blunderbuss. This they hastily fired towards the shore, but without producing any effect.

Quickly perceiving that all their efforts to defend themselves must be unavailing, as they were contending with a hidden foe, they put their boat about as speedily as possible, and proceeded towards the Vulture, presuming that its heavy arms would secure to them a far better protection from rebel outrage, than their own small blunderbuss. In proceeding back to the Vulture, they kept a proper distance from the shore, for the purpose of evading all further annoyance from the rebel muskets. The retreat was made good, and as the sun was just losing himself behind the towering mountains that border the Hudson in the vicinity of Haverstraw bay, the disappointed sailors might have been seen lifting themselves up the side of the Vulture.

Peterson and Sherwood remained in their place of concealment, until some time after the crew of the gun-boat had reached their vessel, expecting that a reinforcement might probably be sent on shore to reconnoitre. But no movement of the kind was made, and they abandoned the rock, and rejoined the old farmer at the mill.

'What luck with the red coats?' inquires the farmer, hastily.

'Good luck and bad luck, if it is a possible thing,' replied Peterson.

'How can that be?' says the farmer.

'Easy enough,' answers Peterson. 'We had the good luck to come off unhurt, and the bad luck to kill two of the sailors in the gun-boat, whose only crime was in being engaged in arms against us.'

While Sherwood and Peterson were informing the farmer of the result of the skirmish, a man was observed coming down the east bank of the river, just below Collabeg landing, and cautiously examining every thing around him.

The stranger had gained the spot nearly opposite where the gun-boat had been stationed, before he observed the men at the mill; upon discovering them, he retraced his steps for a few rods, and took an easterly course towards Croton River. That man was no less a personage than Major Andre, bearing the traitor Arnold's despatches to the British General. The gun-boat was to have received him at the point where it was seen, and conveyed him in safety on board the Vulture. The Vulture was to have carried him and his despatches to New York. He had conferred with the traitor the evening previous, a few miles below West Point, justly considered the key of the Hudson. After all the necessary and proper arrangements had been made between the traitor and the spy, they separated, the one for the camp, and the other for the Vulture. The course of the latter lay along the west bank of the Hudson, about three miles below Caldwell's landing, and opposite Verplank's Point. At that place he crossed the river, and followed its course until he arrived at the particular spot in 'the Lap,' where the gun-boat had been stationed to receive him.

Having heard the firing, and perceiving that the gun-boat had been forced or frightened from the place of assignment, he was compelled to alter his course, and proceed towards the interior of the county of Westchester. About eleven o'clock on the evening of that day, he found himself approaching Crumpond. At that

place he remained through the night with a Mr. Smith. Early on the morn of the ensuing day, having procured a horse, he started for New-York, determined to travel the distance by land. He crossed the Croton river at Pinesbridge, and at the time of his capture, was passing the Beekman woods, the largest forest in Westchester county, and adjacent to the old Dutch Church alluded to in my letter about Tarrytown. So the reader will perceive, that West Point owed its safety in part to those who were instrumental in putting the Spy in the way of being captured; and while therefore the proper meed of praise is awarded to Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, and monuments erected to their memory for the agency they had in the capture, the part acted by Sherwood and Peterson, and the agency they had in enabling the capture to take place, should not remain 'unhonored and unsung.'

DON'T BE A TALKER.

One half the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half of all the difficulty we get into, as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might just as well not have said. There is much wisdom in the old maxim—'keep your mouth shut and your ears open'—there is, rely upon it.

I do not know any body, in any situation or profession in life, to whom the advice is, not applicable. It is sometimes said that the lawyers live by talking, it is their trade, and so on—but the fact is, the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and to suffer as much by it; to spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into the habit of dealing in fancies more than in facts—saying things about parties and witnesses that do much harm and no good—and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the same proportion as that for loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet, the words would run out of their mouths by mere force of gravity, for a week at a time, without disturbing their brains at all.

A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons ever delivered in the world, was the Sermon on the Mount. You may read it, as it is reported, in fifteen minutes. And though its style and power are unapproachable, its brevity might well be often imitated.

Our legislators talk too much. About nine-tenths of all the speech-making in Congress and our legislatures, is the mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of vanity and egotism. Your really sensible men—such as Ben Franklin and Roger Sherman—never got up unless they had something to say, and always sat down as soon as they had said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is really refreshing, and as uncommon as it is refreshing, to hear a sensible man talk of this topic for fifteen minutes. But if one listens to the sweet rant of the day, the whole science of politics seems to have become twisted into a Chinese puzzle, that nobody can find its beginning or end.

When I find a neighbor caught in the meshes of a slander suit, I feel more sympathy than indignation. He has probably said, in a moment of excitement, what his cooler judgment would have restrained, and what life does not deliberately approve himself and probably is sorry for. But the thing is said, his pride is up, and he has in the end to open his pocket for having opened his mouth. If he will listen to my short lesson, he will not be caught in such a scrape again—Don't talk too much.

When I hear that a man and his wife do not live happily together—read of an application for a divorce—am told of agreements for separation—or any thing of that kind—I am always suspicious that I know the cause, that I perfectly understand the true secret of the difficulty. Mister is occasionally petulant and huffy, and Madame lectures instead of humors him. Each party stands upon the martial bill of rights, until it ends in a legal bill of divorce. There is no interfering in such matters. But I wish I could whisper in the ear of every husband and every wife—Don't talk too much.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

It has been remarked, that 'the palate which relishes fruit, is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors: and as feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruit, at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favorably, both on the moral and physical health of the people.' This sentiment we think is a correct one, and hence, independently of the pleasure of having a supply of good fruit for domestic use, it becomes a kind of duty for the farmer, and those whose situation will admit it, to cultivate fruit trees. The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, and to fertilize, beautify, and improve his farm, should be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial and bountiful soil; and in few ways can this desirable object be attained more certainly and effectually, than by planting trees, either of forest or fruit, as circumstances may require.

To a person who has occasion to visit any part of our State, the evidence is forced upon him at every step, that on this point our farmers are very negligent. There are orchards, it is true, but too often the fruit is of the most inferior quality, being well adapted for neither cider, domestic use, or feeding; and the fact being apparently entirely overlooked, that good

fruit is in the end always the cheapest, and that but a little money or time is asked to secure this result.

In procuring fruit trees for planting, great care should be taken to procure those only of the most valuable qualities, reference being had to the use to which the fruit is to be applied. Whatever variety or species of fruit tree is wanted, choose those that are vigorous and straight, and of a healthy appearance. Whether they have been grafted or budded, be careful to select those that have been worked on young stocks. Grafts or buds inserted into old, crooked, or stunted stocks, seldom succeed well, and are more liable to disease than others. Trees that are healthy, have always smooth, clean, shining bark; such as are mossy, or have a thick, rough, wrinkled bark, should be rejected. It is always better to pay a good price for trees grafted or budded when young, and of which the kind and quality are known, than to plant cheap ungrafted trees, with an idea of improving the fruit afterwards, as in this way several years are always lost to the planter, and where proper precautions are used there is little to apprehend from a failure in the transplanting of trees.

The spring of the year is the best time for removing and planting trees, though the operation may be safely performed in the fall of the year, after the circulation of the sap has mostly ceased. In taking up trees, the roots should be injured or bruised as little as possible, and they should be kept moist until they are again placed in the ground. Much of the future growth and health of the tree depends on the mode of setting, and of course the nature of the ground should be considered in determining this point. If the ground is light and rich, a hole large enough to receive without cramping the roots, is all that is required; but if the soil is poor or hard, and difficult for roots to penetrate, the hole should be made large, and instead of throwing back the dirt dug out, when setting the tree, good rich mould should be used, even if we are obliged to procure it at some distance, as the rapidity and certainty of growth will more than compensate the trouble. In planting trees it is very necessary they should be secured against the action of the wind, as a motion of the tree is apt to prevent the fine fibres or sponge-holes from fixing themselves in the soil, and thus the death of the tree is caused. Stakes may be used until the roots become firm, or the top may be cut off until the roots left when taken up, give it sufficient firmness.—Gleaner Farmer.

GUMPTION.

This is a fine old Scotch word, not generally to be found in dictionaries, though it is worthy of a place in the best. It has a great deal of meaning in it, and often expresses what nothing else can.

When I see a girl reject the addresses of a respectable young man, who owns a farm, goes to meeting and pays his debts, for one who visits the theatre, and spends his money faster than he earns it, I think to myself, she has not got much gumption.

When I see a young mechanic who wants a good wife, that can make a pudding, spit a turkey, and nurse his babies, dangling after a piece of affection, because she has been to a dancing school, and can play on a piano, I guess he has not much gumption.

When I see a farmer paying taxes for twenty acres of land, half-fenced and half-tilled, when he might raise more on six acres, under good cultivation, I conclude he is not overstocked with gumption.

When I see a man who has a good business, sufficient to support his family respectably, neglecting his affairs, and running into debt, in order to obtain a political office, I fancy that whatever may be his talents, he is not burdened with gumption.

When I see a man calling his boys from school, and spending three hours every day for a month, to tar his trees, that the canker worm may not ascend them, when he might effect a remedy in a day, by excavating the earth for three feet around them, I conclude he has more industry than gumption.

When I see a man purchasing three cords of wood for the winter, when, by listing the doors, and mending a broken pane, he might save one of them, I think he has but little gumption.

When I see a young man just set up in business, keeping a horse and chaise at an expense of two dollars a day, and failing in six months, when he might walk for nothing, and continue his business with safety, I conclude he has not much gumption.

When I see a man attending diligently to his own concerns, sending his children to school, paying his debts, and keeping clear of law-suits and quarrels, I put him down a man possessing a reasonable share of gumption.

When I see a woman mending her children's clothes, and receiving her husband with affection, I conclude that she has an ordinary share of gumption.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

That is a mean and despicable kind of pride that measures worth by the gifts of fortune, the greatest portion of which is too often in hands of the least deserving.

Proud men never have friends: neither in prosperity, because they know nobody; nor in adversity, because nobody knows them.

Of all the diversions of life, there is none so proper to fill up its empty spaces, as the reading of useful and entertaining authors; and with that, the conversation of a well chosen friend.

and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and two may be taken where the patient is very constipated. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of rose-water full every two hours till it operates; for from one to five years of age, half a pill—and five to ten, one pill.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of life, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution. The Phoenix is said to be restored to life from ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in two parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in any more than the most powerful preparations of arsenic, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness, the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, after meals, and before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. Those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, use Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them perform their functions, and enable the stomach to charge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus digestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being unobstructed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy result. For those afflicted with MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHOENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters at \$1 or \$2 per bottle. Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected. In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic inflammation Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fevers and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from abuse of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phoenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the running of the blood to the head, or all violent attacks, the dourerous, &c. All persons who are disposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in the morning will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

The Agency of Mr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and sever immediately all orders for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Truss Manufacture.

T. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for the last twenty years, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within 20 years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last 20 years past, from the different manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what kind of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it should in any way prove defective, he is well suited, without extra charge.

T. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a permanent cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Improved Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsed Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and to prevent speculation, he will keep hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Patent; Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral; Randall's; Sullivan's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory lined Pad; Hosieryman's Pad; Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes. He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificate from Dr. John C. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am now satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore bound on to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply the wants in regard to these important articles.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and agreeable remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging solid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c. &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, we have selected one of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of your Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, prior. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

POETRY.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

A crimson bud in beauty bursts,
Its sheath of vivid green—
Each petal opening to the light,
Folded no more so close within;
A purple violet gathered from
Its wood-home, fresh and bright,
A dew drop sparkling on its leaves,
And bending to the light—
Fair flowers with their leafy shade—
A simple bud when broken,
From Nature's loveliest handiwork,
And made the sacred token
Of thoughts, pure as themselves—
Who readeth them not?
A language sweet and gentle,
With purity fraught.

How oft a single smile
A hope hath first awoke,
And of affection's dream
A broken rose-bud spoke:
And parting friends have hung
In anguish o'er the flower,
Whose glossy volumes told
Of early friendship's power;
While death—whose thrilling voice
Calls off from earth unblessed—
Will tell the charm a flow'ry path
Around the sleeper's rest.

MIND.

Let others praise the hues
That mantle o'er thy face,
Thine eyes of heavenly blue,
And meek of faultless grace;
These charms I freely own,
But still a higher find,
'Twill last when beauty's flown,
The matchless charm of mind.
The damp of years may quench
The lustre of thine eye,
Time's icy hand may blanch
The cheek's vermilion dye,
The form may lose its grace,
The voice its sweet control,
But naught can e'er efface
The beauties of the soul.

What's beauty but a flower,
That blooms in summer ray;
When pours the wintry shower,
Its charms will fade away.
The mind's a rich perfume,
That winter cannot chill,
The flower may lose its bloom,
But fragrance lingers still.
Stars gem the vault of heaven,
When day's last hues decline:
As darker grows the even,
With brighter ray they shine.
Thus in the night of years,
When youth's gay light is o'er,
More bright the soul appears,
Than e'er it shone before.

The leaves when autumn blusters,
Forsake the tree and die—
But falling show rich clusters,
Of fruitage to the eye.
Thus time in flying snatches
Thy beauty, but displays
One charm it can't efface,
A soul that ne'er decays.

ANECDOTES.

YANKEE COURTESY. Jonathan Dunbatter saw Prudence Fossall at meeting—Jonathan sidled up to Prudence after meeting, and she kind a sidled off. He went closer, and asked her if she would accept the crook of his elbow. She resolved she would, and plumped her arm right round his. Jonathan felt awkward, and said he liked the text, "seek and ye shall find." Prudence hinted that "ask and ye shall receive" was better. Jonathan thought so too, but this asking was a puzzle. A feller was apt to get into a snarl when he asked, and snarling wasn't good. Prudence guessed strawberries and cream was sick. Jonathan thought they want so sick as Pru's lips. "Now don't," said Pru, and she dug Jonathan's arm an involuntary hug. He was a leetle started, but thought his arm needed some female help to look after the house. Pru knew how to make real good bread. "Now don't," said Jonathan. "I'll should," said Jonathan. "Now don't," said Pru. "Maybe you wouldn't"—and Jonathan shook all over, and Prudence replied, "If you be coming that game, you better tell feyther." "That's just what I want," said Jonathan, and in three weeks Jonathan and Prudence were "my old man" and "my old woman."

A QUEER EXCUSE. "You are the very person I wanted," said a lady at a ball to an officer; "you must dance with Miss so and so. Come, I'll introduce you to her." "Excuse me, I am no dancer." "Oh, but you can't refuse now. She is a pretty girl, and has a fortune of thirty thousand dollars." "Why, really, I am not a marrying man myself, but if your ladyship please, I will mention her to our mess."

A FAIR RULE. "Papa," said a little boy to his father, the other day, "when a fellow strikes another, haint he got no right to strike back?" "Certainly he has," replied the father, "the law of self-defence sanctions it." "Well, then, I'll tell you what he said," said the boy, "next time you box my ears, I'll hit you a confounded pout under the fifth rib!"

ALL THE DIFFERENCE. "What makes the difference between the color of them two niggers, Sam?" said a lad one day as they passed one very black one and the other not so black. "I don't know Bob, less it is 'cause one was dyed in the zeol, and the other faded."

A FEELING REPLY. A fellow popped his head into a tailor's shop window, the other day, and asked, "What o'clock is it by your lap-board?" Upon which the tailor, giving him a gentle clip over the head, laughingly replied, "It has just struck one!"

REGRET. An habitual drunkard, having found in a dream a cup of excellent wine, set about warming it, to enjoy it with more gusto. But just as he was about to quaff this delicious draught, he awoke. "What a lot an I!" said he, "why was I not content to drink it cold."

SATISFACTION. "Did you mean that remark for me?" "No; who in the deuce are you? I never saw nor heard of you before, and never wish to see nor hear of you again." "I am satisfied with your explanation, sir."

VARIETY.

MACHINE FOR HEAVING GRANITE. We copy from the *Nashua* (N. H.) Telegraph, the following description of a machine for heaving granite, lately invented in that town, which promises to be very useful in reducing the expenses of preparing the material for building.

In the first place, the hammers or chisels are placed in a heavy stout frame-work—or harness, as it is technically called—and so arranged as at all times to play into a common centre, below which they cannot pass no matter what angle they may be elevated. This of course secures a perfectly even surface. The chisels are four feet in length, and weigh about twenty-five pounds each. These are raised by means of a cam wheel, to a given height, when they are forced down by powerful spiral springs, which act upon the head of each. The harness is so constructed as to be raised or lowered with the utmost facility by means of a crank, increasing or diminishing the angle of the direction in which the blow is given as circumstances require. The harness also has a traverse motion, which effectively leaves no ridges or inequalities, which might otherwise be left behind the several chisels. The springs are so ingeniously arranged that the blow is equal, whether the position of the chisel be perpendicular, or at its utmost depression. They are also at perfect command, acting with greater or less force, in proportion as the quantity of stone to be taken off is greater or less. The stone to be heaved passes under the chisels upon a carriage similar to the common saw mill. The machine, when completed, is to have three sets of chisels—the first, for slabbing, are five eighths of an inch in width; the second, for cutting down, or more perfectly leveling the surface, are two inches; and the third, for finishing, three inches; so that a rough stone passes in at one end, and comes out at the other finished in the most perfect manner, by a single operation and in a short time. It is now arranged for plain stones only, the chisels being of equal length; but by making them of different and proper lengths, and in proper shape, mouldings and cornices may be made in the choicest manner.

Thus much for its construction—of its utility we can speak in more intelligible terms. Its success has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who have witnessed its operation, including our best mechanics, and many practical stone cutters. A committee of the Boston Mechanic's Association have examined it, and express their utmost confidence in its success. The work which has been done with it thus far is excellent. An evil which might have been feared—the breaking off the corners and leaving them in a rough state—is entirely obviated; no man can make a more perfect corner with hand tools, than does this machine. It is an important fact, that the saving in the wear of tools is very great. The chisels, with once sharpening, will cut a length of seventy-five or eighty feet of hard granite. The present machine cuts but two feet in width, but they may be made to cut any width which may be desired.

BREAD. Bread made of a mixture of wheat flour and Indian meal, and baked in the family, is, all circumstances considered, the most economical. Bread made of rye and Indian meal, though cheaper in its materials, requires so much more fuel to bake it, and being less nutritious, can only be economical at certain seasons of the year when it can be baked with less expense of fuel than at other seasons. For variety, a mixture of equal parts of wheat, Indian and rye, make good bread; it is both sweet and nutritious. The comparison of bread may be much diminished by the use of potatoes at the principal meals. Potatoes of a good quality, and properly baked, roasted or boiled, will, by most people, be preferred, in part, to the best bread. Those who would try the experiment, may be sure that they are well cooked, and of the best quality, and that they are well cooked. Bread is always dearer than potatoes.—*Salem Gazette.*

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA. The following recipe, which is said to be a certain cure for diarrhœa, may be used at this season of cucumbers and green fruit: Pare half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown—then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhœa.

WOMAN. Why was woman made from the rib of a man, in preference to any other bone? She was not taken from the head, lest she should rule over him; nor from his feet, lest he should trample on her; but she was taken from his side, that she might be equal to him, and under his arm, that he might protect her; and from under his heart, that he might cherish and love her.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

Quincy, March 4.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and **BUCKSKINS**—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM'S and **LION-SKINS**—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 14.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office Quincy, Jan. 7.

Scythes.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale Hale & Whipple's SCYTHES. These Scythes are considered superior to any in use. Quincy, June 10.

Liniment Opedoides.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Woods. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Peristaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESPIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thereby arising. Persons subject to oppression of the bowels, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained permanent benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by **J. S. HARRISON**, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor A. A. Hoar, of Andover, and published by Mr. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **REPRINTS** of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The **MECHANICS MAGAZINE**, with numerous engravings, and illustrations of the most valuable and useful inventions.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston. Quincy, Jan. 28.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the *Young Man's Guide*. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Moseley, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used; John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc.—most celebrated of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,

GEORGE VEAZIE,

Quincy, March 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

Quincy, May 6.

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case prime Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, April 20.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 28.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by **JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.** Quincy, Jan. 14.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious oil of Life. I was in search of HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phenix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the system, and clearing the channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The first operation in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which, under the name of 'Lancet' and 'Lancet' are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, it constantly and judiciously administers, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse the system, and leave such collected masses behind, as produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of the ignorant, who are so ready to believe the assertions of the quack. The second effect of this **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the bowels. The blood, which is the life of the system, is purified by the action of the kidneys, and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and ultimately mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, or thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Nervousness, Scurvy, and all the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive and irritable, and the system is left in a state of debility. The Vegetable Life Pills, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints, and by the action of the bowels, and the strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the bowels, and evacuating them, and by the action of the bowels, the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints, and by the action of the bowels, and the strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the bowels, and evacuating them, and by the action of the bowels, the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the mucus membrane.

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time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water may be given to an infant in the following doses—a teaspoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing fire throughout the constitution, as the Phenix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times.

To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleared, nutrition is furnished of the strength of the standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system, and may be taken at all times, preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent headaches, the droux, &c. All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 38.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates. Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. CHARLES BRECK, ORIN P. BACON, FISHER A. KINGSBURY, JUSTIN SPEAR, Hos. S. A. TURNER, E. T. FOGG, CHARLES LEFAYOURE, FREEMAN HUNT, J. P. CALLENDER,	Quincy Railway. Milton. Dorchester. Weymouth. Hingham. South Scituate. Lynn. New-York City, 141, Nassau St.
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GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

LITTLE HUNCH-BACK GIRL.

There is a sublime moral in this short and simple, yet touching tale; which it will be for the pleasure and profit of all our young readers to peruse with attention, and which the elder may not omit without a loss. It is extracted from the Portland Daily Courier.

'O mother,' said little Ellen, bursting into tears, and throwing her head into her mother's lap, 'how happy I am that there is a Heaven; and I wish I could go to it now dear mother.' Mrs. G. took the child in her arms, hardly able to speak for tears. She well knew the many trials to which her unoffending daughter was subjected, and she felt for her, as none but mothers similarly situated can feel. 'What has happened to disturb you, my dear? Who has spoken harshly to you?' 'No one, no one, mother. And I never mind it much, mother, when the little girls do call me names; they don't mean any hurt. But O mother, how I might be loved, were I as beautiful as my cousin Mary. Aunt says I am a better child, more gentle and kind, but every body loves Mary the moment they see her. This morning Mary and I were playing together, and a lady passed by with a sweet pleasant face. I loved her as soon as I saw her. She stopped and praised Mary's ringlets and bright eyes, and kissed her rosy cheeks. Mother, I almost wished it was—' Then she looked at me, and said, 'poor child.' Then, mother, I could not keep from weeping. And, she gave me some money. 'Ellen, Ellen!' said the widow, in the bitterness of feeling, 'you will break my heart.' 'Mother, will you take the money and buy some clothes for little John, who comes to the door to beg? I shall never bear to think of it. And now, mother, I will read, and not feel unhappy any more.'

'I am afraid it troubled Mary to see you so much grieved; had you not better go and speak to her my dear?' 'Not now, mother; I'm afraid she don't love me as well as I do her. When I turned to come away, she said: 'What a fool you are to do so, Ellen; the lady might, in welcome, have given you the kisses, had she given me the money.'

'Poor Mary, I'm afraid her beauty will be her ruin. Would you not rather be as you are, dear Ellen, than feel as Mary does?' 'Yes, indeed, mother. But I have tried to feel and think, that what you say is true—that the good are always loved; but, mother, you are mistaken, beauty is loved: people hardly ever think of goodness.'

'My dear, people cannot tell how you think; they regard you as a mere child. I love you because you are a good and dutiful child. When you are older others will love you, because you will be amiable, useful and pious. And remember, my dear, that our Father above can see within you a soul, far more beautiful than the body of your cousin Mary. And, in a few years, this covering of the body will be dropped, and but that part which is truly, really ourselves. And then, my dear, goodness will be beauty. Cannot my daughter wait patiently for that time?'

'Yes, mother, yes, so long as I have you to love. But I cannot stay long to be loved by none but you, and pitied by all beside.' 'My love, you will think less of the opinion of the world, as you live longer. You will feel that we are placed here to do good to our fellow-creatures, and be prepared for a better world.'

'But mother, can I ever stay to be as old as you are? I love the little birds and green trees and pretty flowers, but still the world looks cold and dark, and I want to be away.' 'My dear, we must wait our Father's time. Though your body is homely and deformed, God has made your spirit perfect, and that, you know, will never die, while the most beautiful body will crumble to the dust. Think, my dear, of the great blessing you have received, and do not repent for those which are withholden.'

'I will, mother, and be grateful to God for giving me such a mother, who has taught me to be patient and contented under my trials. I might have been ill-natured, and envied dear cousin Mary for her beauty, had God given me a different mother.'

The widow pressed her close and closer to her heart, and the child and the mother wept long and bitterly. 'Ellen, many and many have been the tears I have shed over you in

your infancy, for I well knew that if your life was spared, all these trials awaited you. But my prayers, that you might be blessed with a spirit to bear them, have been answered. Your good aunt, with her beautiful Mary, is a less happy mother than yours, Ellen.'

'I will be patient and happy dear mother, that I may grieve you no more,' said little Ellen, throwing her arms about her mother's neck. Poor Ellen was scarcely eight years old. She had been subjected, from her infancy, to the thoughtless taunts of her young companions, and even when they forbore their unkind and inconsiderate remarks, they often indirectly and unconsciously wounded her sensitive nature, and helped to break her young and gentle spirit. She was, indeed, sorely stricken; her body was stunted and deformed, and her face, with the exception of a very sweet and intelligent expression, was remarkably plain. She became thoughtful, contemplative and affectionate, and dwelt so much on the happiness of Heaven that she longed to lay down and die. The widow thought that the desire of the child would be gratified. She saw her little frame was wasting away, and a bright unnatural fire gathering in her eye, while her countenance sometimes wore an expression almost of beauty. Her young spirit seemed already disenthralled from every earthly passion and feeling, and glowed with an intensity of love, a stretch of intellect and depth of thought, that seemed almost supernatural. Her sufferings were so slight, that she was able almost to the last, to go about the house, and busy herself with her books and flowers. A few moments before her death, she laid herself upon the sofa, saying, 'mother, I am weary and will sleep.' The mother felt that it was her last sleep. She kissed her cheek. Ellen opened her eyes, and looked up; 'mother, you will be all alone when I am gone, but I shall be so happy, you won't wish me back, dear mother. How very good our Father in heaven is to let me go so soon!' She half raised her little arms, as if to embrace her mother; they fell back; little Ellen had left the body. Mrs. G. felt that she was, indeed, a widowed and childless woman, but she scarcely wept. She lived many years like one who felt she was a 'stranger and a pilgrim' here, administering to the sick, and relieving the wretched, and was at length buried by the side of her beloved husband and Ellen.

TRANSYLVANIAN ROBBER.

I never saw so lovely a morning. Every object was tinted with a clear yellow light; the thousand pinnacles and buttresses of the cathedral were sparkling with a peculiar lustre; and the partisans of the old fortress seemed to lose their harsh, grim outlines, in most holy illumination. On the one hand, rose the ponderous masses of the ancient city, with here and there, the tower of a monastery or a church, rearing its battlements amidst the confusion of uncouth chimneys and fantastic smoke wreaths. On the other, the giant oaks were casting long streaks of shade over the yellow cornfields; and the winding river was seen at intervals, till it was lost in the dark masses of wood that skirted the distance. Oh! all was fragrant and refreshing; it was like that blessed morn when the voice of the angel proclaimed to St. Magdalene that the Lord had arisen from the sepulchre. The bells were tolling dimly in their towers, and I could hear the chaunt of the monks rising at times from the neighboring minster. Those bells were tolling to announce my execution—that chaunt was raised to speed my soul on its long—long journey!

But I was not allowed to enjoy this fair prospect in peace. They spoke, but I did not hear what they said; they pointed to the car that stood ready to drag me round the ramparts to the gibbet. I comprehended their meaning, and mechanically obeyed them. The priest took his place beside me; and the executioner, masked and muffled, sat in the back part of the vehicle. The car rolled slowly along, while the bells chimed and tinkled in unison with the dead sound of the drums; and the song of the monks rose into a fuller diapason as we approached nearer and nearer. The father confessor prayed long and fervently; with streaming eyes and tremulous voice he implored me to give but one sign of repentance: he told me of heaven: he told me of hell: he reminded me of Him who had died by a more shameful death than mine—that I might be saved. In vain: his words fell upon my ear, but I sat in almost idiotic stupor. I bowed and crossed myself in imitation of his action; but I was gazing on the gilded towers, so fearfully contrasted with the ghastly implements of death, and the solemn pageantry of the procession. Alas! heaven and earth were smiling in mockery of my sin and its punishment. The swallow twittered carelessly over our heads; the very dog snarled in derision, and laid himself down to bask in the sunshine, in undisturbed felicity. The priest guessed my thoughts; he foretold the time when the gigantic battlements should crumble into dust—when not one stone of the proud temple should remain upon another—when the sun himself should wax dim and be extinguished. But I should remain eternal, immortal. How I was to exist depended upon this moment. Alas! conviction came too late.

We had now reached the termination of our fatal journey; we descended from our vehicle, and advanced to the scaffold, which was erected upon the ramparts, and commanded an extensive view of the plain below. I looked down on the almost numberless multitude of heads. At my appearance they rose and fell like the waves of a troubled sea—they shrunk backward

in loathing abhorrence, as if from some hideous reptile that was about to dart amongst them. I remembered many a face that I had known in better days. I looked steadfastly at them; they buzzed like a swarm of hornets—a smothered groan spread from man to man—they moved, nodded, grinned, at me. Oh! as I live, every lip in that vast multitude was curled in scorn—every eye was glaring with a horrible defiance! I now experienced that dreadful threat which is said to indicate approaching death. Thirst, can I tell it? My very vitals were scorched and withered. Water! water! Oh! what is the wealth of the Indies compared with one cup of the pure, cool element. I retain a painfully distinct recollection of the whole scene—the executioner—the platform—the ladder—the gibbet—the noosed halter—the solitary raven that had perched on the gallows—the despairing countenance of the confessor—the pale livid faces of the spectators—that dark wilderness of eyes, all concentrating in me!

Slowly and sullenly I allowed them to conduct me to the foot of the ladder. The executioner stripped me of the upper part of my clothing, bound my passive hands behind me, and clipped off my long curly hair of which I was once so vain. Fool! fool! I was angry with him—even at that horrid moment I was weak enough to be angry with him.

Slowly and sullenly we reached the top of the ladder. I felt them fasten the fatal noose about my neck which had so often been fondly encircled by the small slender fingers of beauty! O God! I was horribly sick at that moment. What followed I know not. I only remember half unconsciously, giving the appointed signal. I fell some feet perpendicularly, and at the same time the executioner leapt upon my shoulders to tighten the noose with his additional weight. A flash of fire—brighter than the glare of a thousand suns—danced before mine eyes; my ears rang with a tumultuous mixture of sounds, in which my own gaspings for breath, the shuddering groans of the spectators, and the cry of the boding bird that sat above me, were joined with the roar of a thousand cataracts, and the harsh—harsh yell of a thousand wolves. I writhed in my agony to free my arms from the cords that bound them, and my shoulders from the wretch who still clung to them. The lights danced, and flickered, and multiplied; the sounds increased tenfold in loudness and discordance. I felt as if I were red-hot; my blood boiled in my veins—my pulses throbbed and fluttered and were still. I grew cold as ice—darkness, and silence, and insensibility succeeded.

I started from the bed on which I lay. The apartment was large and gloomy; and instruments, whose uses I could not comprehend, were ranged in shelves along the walls. Am I in the region of the King of Terrors? was my first inquiry. Ah, no! for the good priest is seated beside the bed, in company with a venerable man, and pronounces his emphatic blessing. The story was short and simple. The priest had obtained my body from the magistrates, under pretence of burying it privately; but with the intention of conveying it to the chamber of a friend—a learned alchemist—whose labors had been rewarded by the discovery of a powerful elixir. The panacea had been applied to me, while I was yet warm, and succeeded in restoring me to life. Under the instructions of the good father, I had leisure to repent of my sins, and from his friend I learned the secrets of his art.

I have now attained an extreme old age; and I wander in safety through the streets of my native village, in the midst of those who have heard their grandsires tell of the daring deeds of the noted Gaspar Wesseling.

'THE STORE IS TOO LONG.'

Peter Brigham paid his last penny to the toll-gatherer at Charles River, as he made his entrance into Boston. He walked about most of the forenoon, and finally asked a gentleman near one of the insurance offices, if he wanted 'to hire?' Struck with the appearance of the lad, he said 'yes,' and Peter was provided a comfortable home, as a sort of 'do-all' in a gentleman's family. To make a long story short, Peter was no common youth, and he gradually rose in the employ of Mr. Parker; till for years and years he was his head clerk, and finally at the age of twenty-two was admitted into the house as a partner, at one third the profits. The well-known house of 'Parker & Co.' continued for a goodly number of years, and became one of the largest establishments of the day. The senior partner finally retired, leaving the whole concern in the hands of the junior, and for thirty years the house continued to grow with the growth of the city, under the prudent management of Mr. Brigham. He was esteemed a merchant of the utmost integrity, and maintained a most enviable reputation during his long mercantile career.

One day, the old gentleman said to Peter, Jr. his oldest son, who had been brought up in the store—

'Do you think you could manage business alone? I leave you the store and a large stock of goods, and perhaps the best set of customers of any dealer in Boston; but remember, Peter, I paid my last penny to the toll man when I entered Boston.'

The elder Brigham retired to Watertown, in a neat country abode. Peter went on in the business. The spirit of improvement got abroad, and Peter thought he must tear down the old store, and erect an elegant one, with a granite front, and of great depth, to accommodate his business. When he had got comfortably into

it, with elegant fixtures to match, the elder looked in upon Peter, Jr.

'How do you like the store, father?'

'Peter, the store is too long.'

Peter, Jr. continued to extend his operations, and finally became the importer of the teas and coffee he sold at wholesale. He was considered a desirable match for most any young lady, and in the following year espoused Julia Wentworth, an heiress of thirty thousand. He purchased an elegant mansion opposite the Mall, and of course, fitted it up in great splendor, becoming the high circle in which his beautiful bride would move. The father of Peter claimed the privilege of presenting the Mirrors for the dining hall. They arrived from Liverpool on the day preceding the nuptial dinner party. The old gentleman had personally superintended their adjustment in the hall. All the Wentworths and Brighams were around the festive board, when the son, speaking of the nuptial presents, in the joyousness of the occasion, exclaimed—

'Father, I've not seen the mirrors yet.'

'They are suspended in the hall, my son.'

All eyes were turned upon them—when, on a golden tablet, crowning each reflector, they read—*Peter, the store is too long.*

Peter recollected the remark of the old gentleman, when he had asked his opinion of the store—and, although he had to laugh with the rest of the company, still he felt there was meaning in it, and he never went into the dining hall but his eyes would involuntarily revert to the inscription on the mirrors—'Peter, the store is too long!' However, Peter went ahead in business. He had married a fortune, besides the excellent business left him by his father, and Brigham, Jr. was not a very small man on 'Change. He fell into the speculating mania which seemed to have possessed the people of the age. His notes were as good as bank notes, and his credit was number one. Every body was making fortunes in stocks—and was there any earthly reason why he should not? He went into the *fancy* line pretty largely. The cotton speculation too was all the rage, and he went into the adventure as a matter of course. And why not add a million or so by purchasing lots in the West? Mr. Collier has made two millions by the sale of his lots where the city of Orient now rears its aspiring head—and Brigham, Jr. went \$29,000 into the lots of the intended city of Hamiltonia, the most beautiful site—situated at the confluence of six rivers—in all the teeming empire of the mighty West. It was whispered on 'Change that he had made more than half a million in stocks, and his western lots, and that he was to make four hundred thousand in his 'eastern townships'; he was written down a millionaire: and at the next election, Peter Brigham, Jr. was made President of the Bank of Exchange.

But there must have been a race similar in character to Peter Brigham, Jr. in the days of Shakespeare—

'There is a tide in the affairs of men; and Peter found his on the ebb, in the midst of the money pressure. Stocks down—cotton do—western lots no go—eastern townships ditto. As a last resort Peter was obliged to visit the country seat of his father at Watertown, to solicit funds to help him through the pressure, or he must fail. The prudent old merchant sat down and took a cool survey of Peter's affairs. He then drew from his desk a bank check, which he filled out thus:—

Pay to Peter Brigham, Jr. one penny, the amount possessed by his father when he arrived at Charles River bridge, and the best inheritance a father can give his son to begin the world with.

The next day the failure of the house of Peter Brigham, Jr. was announced on 'Change, for over a million of dollars. And when the stock in the new store, with the granite front, was sold beneath the red flag, wild and headlong speculators saw an important lesson of prudence and sagacity, in the little emblem—*PETER, THE STORE IS TOO LONG!*

PETER BRIGHAM.

THE DESTINY OF MAN.

No rational man can survey the condition of his species in this life, and perceive its gross inequality, without believing, that for this apparent wrong there is a remedy in the benevolent intentions of the Creator. All this inequality—all this injustice—all this oppression, cruelty and outrage—all this mourning on the one hand, and rejoicing on the other—is eventually to work together for good, be cleared up in those mansions of light, whither we are directed to look for a remedy for every wrong, by the sublime doctrine of the immortality of the soul.

How consoling is this doctrine to the children of adversity; how consonant is it with reason, and with every just conception we can form of the powers of the human mind, and the attributes of the Almighty.

Deny to man a future state of existence, and how much is he degraded! He possesses faculties that elevate him above all the other animals of creation. Compared with the reptile, he is like a God; and with the lion, the elephant, or mammoth, he still soars an angel in the superiority of his powers. But deprived of immortal hope, he is reduced to the level of the lowest of the animal tribes. He comes into existence with intellectual powers of the highest grade; he enters upon a theatre whose countless objects present themselves to improve his faculties, or be improved by their exercise. He enters on the career of improvement. He finishes some plan, and commences others, which he does not stay to accomplish. He

builds houses which he does not remain to inhabit—he builds ships, and leaves them to be navigated by others. He plants trees that others may enjoy their fruits. He sows fields that others may reap their harvest. He quits forever his native soil or shores, migrates over mountains apparently inaccessible and never before trod by human foot-steps, or across trackless oceans, to distant and dreary climes, clears off the wilderness, cultivates new fields, builds up new cities, founds new constitutions and laws, religious, civil and political, leaves them all for the enjoyment and the government of after ages. He forms the strongest and the tenderest of all ties and connexions, which he knows must be severed in this life: and he conquers science, and climbs the rugged steep that lead to fame, but to be conquered himself by death, and be cast down to perish forever!

Such is the condition of man, if the cold speculations of the Atheist and the Infidel be founded in truth! but it cannot be. The God of Nature has not endowed him with all his extraordinary and sublime faculties; has not made him so far above all other animals, and so little below the angels, that he should perish like a mole or a caterpillar, and be known no more among created intelligences. No, no!—by all the perfections of his animal frame and faculties—by all the sensibilities of his heart—by all the graces of his mind—by all the fire of his genius—by all the sublimity of his conceptions—by all the profundity of his reason—by all the benign and glorious fruits of his intellect, and by all the mighty works of his hands—he was not, he could not have been created to perish, and be banished forever from the scenes of intellectual enjoyment, and the presence of his God!

MARRIED WELL.

There is not a worse expression in the whole English language than this. It is abused, because it is misapplied. When properly used, it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the course of life; a giving away early in the spring of years the affections of the heart; and joining them in marriage, with the steadfast determination of adding a joy to the existence of each other. But this is all forgotten in the race of selfishness; and the language is—'Mr. James Lovemoney has married well—very well.' 'Ah! pray who has he married?' 'Why, Miss Lucy Ownmuch, the lady from the South; her father lately died, and she has forty thousand dollars at her command.' 'Indeed! well I always thought James would succeed well in the world; he is such a good-looking fellow, and there is something so insinuating about him, but is the lady handsome?' 'I never saw her but once; she was dressed elegantly then, but was a little lame, and squints with one eye.' I did not stop to hear the other conversation, but probably the third and last question was—'Has she a good disposition, is she intelligent?' But this last is a trifling matter with those who wish to 'marry well.'

Well, we live to be happy—we ponder much upon the best method of becoming so; and if we wander from the true path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery where the sun-light of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its way. Now I, for one, do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage; or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where affection does not dwell. Take the word of an old man for it—he who woos wins modest merit—who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life—who uses the voice of reason, while he listens somewhat to the promptings of fancy in his choice, will marry well—and, although he may not obtain a copper with his bride, yet she brings to him a willing heart and a free mind—and these are of infinite value to have ever around us, as we journey on through the world. There is a warning in Mr. Lovemoney's case, and a moral to be gleaned from it; still it is not in every instance that the lameness is perceptible, or the blindness visible, yet there is many a poor fellow who has been engaged in marrying well in the world, and yet has found, to his sorrow, that he has been lame, and almost blind in the subject of matrimony. Away with it all—the wealth of an intelligent, virtuous and modest partner, will last and grow bright as Franklin's key did by use—while the other may ride away on the wings of every speculation. I have done. A little miscellaneous chat on this subject is well—it interests us all—and always by reasoning together we shall become wiser—and better—and happier.

A PLAGUE ENCAMPMENT.

Nothing ever thrilled me more than when I once came suddenly, during my wanderings, upon an encampment of the plague-smitten. The huts are generally erected on a hill side, and the tents pitched among them; and you see the families of the infected, grouped in the sunshine, within the prescribed limits, and gazing eagerly at the chance passenger whom his ignorance of their vicinity may lead past their temporary dwellings; the children rolling half-naked upon the grass; and the sorrowful and care-worn parents hanging out the garments of the patients on the trees of the neighborhood. Such was precisely the case with that into which I had unconsciously intruded—and whence I was hastily dislodged by the shout of the guard stationed to enforce the quarantine of the mountain colony. It is difficult to look upon such a scene, and such a sky, and to believe in the existence of this frightful scourge!—*City of the Sultan.*

thus continue to keep the bowels open; and may be taken where the patient is very costive in a solution of two table spoons full of the pill in a solution of the following doses:—be given to an infant in the following doses:—one full every two hours till it operates; for an one to five years of age, half a pill—and for ten, one pill.

PHENIX BITTERS, are so called, because of the power of restoring the expiring embers to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution. Phenix is said to be restored to life from its own dissolution. The Phenix Bitters is a vegetable, composed of roots found only in the western country, which will inflame the bowels and Agues of all kinds; will never deplete entirely all the effects of Mercury, in other than the most powerful preparations of it, and will immediately cure the determined to the Head; never fail in the sickness of young females; and will be found a certain cure in all cases of nervous debility and weakness and inflammatory rheumatism, the efficacy of the Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of it.

The usual dose of bitters is half a wine glass of water or wine, and this quantity may be taken three times a day, about half an hour before a meal. A less quantity may be taken at all times. Those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, will prove invaluable, as they very greatly aid the action of the principal viscera, help them in their functions, and enable the stomach to digest the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus it is easily and speedily removed, appetite and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills, and PHENIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's Office, No. 546 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained in 50 cents, or \$1 per box; and the Bitters \$2 per bottle. Numerous certificates of the efficacy of both, may be there inspected. In obstinate and complicated cases of chronic inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-Agus, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Pills and the Phenix Bitters, in the doses before directed.

These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer- of the system infinitely faster than the best of Sassaaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the blood to the head, or all violent pains, the doleuroux, &c. All persons who are seized to apoplexy, palsy, &c. should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose will save life. They equalize the circulation, and draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw of every impurity by the pores of the skin.

Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has only for sale at this office, and will receive and immediately all orders for this green and white. JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Sept. 2.

Trans Manufacture.

FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing complaint of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305, South Street, opposite 264, at 10 o'clock, A.M., where he is in constant attendance to adapt his services to the particular case of the patient. All who can see him alone, at any time, at the above address, for eighteen years past, been engaged in manufacturing and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within the State.

Using worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, but none have been able to examine the rupture, what it is, and how to cure it, and what a Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases of rupture; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and can make any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had here. Any person that purchases a Truss at this moment, if it does not suit, can exchange until he is well suited, without extra charge.

F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and give portion produce a perfect cure—they can be day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; and Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for use by wearing which persons troubled with rupture of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the young men which have answered in cases where the Truss have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a manufacturer, and not of speculation, he will keep and the following kinds from other manufacturers, if they can have; if his do not suit them after a trial, they can exchange for any of them. Trusses made: Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral; Randall's; Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; Ch Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad; made Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

Trusses and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for men and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of workmanship may be seen at the manufactory, and repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be attended upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Certificates from Dr. John C. Warren.

Quincy, Jan. 7, 1835.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with rupture, have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beant. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the peculiarities of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore at liberty to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply the wants in regard to these important articles.

Quincy, Feb. 11.

Wrought Nudlin Collars.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects in all cases of indigestion, and are a certain remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging the matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite and a sure relief for costive habits. They are equally useful for bilious fevers, inflammation of the head, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, we select the following:—Dr. J. T. Foster, N. H.

Dr. Daniel—I am in want of a further supply of your Pills, I have made use of them myself as a remedy in many practices, and hesitate not to say they are safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I ever used.

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, prior. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Wrought Nudlin Collars.

GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Sept. 12, several memorials were presented protesting against the annexation of Texas, which were laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill 'postponing the fourth instalment of deposit with the States.' Read twice, and referred to a 'Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.' A number of memorials were presented on the subject of the currency—referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Rev. Mr. Thurston was elected Chaplain. Mr. Adams offered resolutions, asking the President to furnish copies of correspondence in relation to the Mexican boundary line, the annexation of Texas, and the North Eastern Boundary—ordered on the table, by a rule of the House.

In SENATE, Wednesday 13, Mr. Morris presented memorials against the admission of Texas. Mr. Wright from the Com. on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the issuing Treasury notes, of not less denomination than 100 dollars each, bearing interest of 6 per cent. per annum—to be issued and signed by the Treasurer, and receivable for debts and taxes to the United States, and to be tendered to public creditors. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Wright from same Committee, reported a bill in regard to the Deposit Banks—authorizing the President to continue to withdraw the public funds from the deposit Banks in the manner in which he has already done; the money due the United States to be paid in three instalments, bearing interest. Ordered to second reading.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, reported a bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding twelve millions, to be of denominations not less than one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, payable in one year from date—and if not promptly paid, to bear interest of five per cent from date.

The following resolution moved yesterday, by Mr. ADAMS, was read, viz:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the Republic of Texas to the Government of the United States for the annexation of the said Republic of Texas to the Union; and if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place relating thereto.

Mr. WISE said he should vote against the resolution; the reason was that he was in possession of information from a high source, and on which he could explicitly, positively rely, that the correspondence referred to was not in a condition to be made public, and that it might be injurious to the public interest should it now be disclosed.

Mr. HAYNES suggested to the mover to modify his resolution by the annexation of the ordinary qualifying clause, 'if the communication of the same shall in his opinion, be consistent with the public interest.'

Mr. ADAMS. The reason why I did not append a clause of that kind to the resolution is, that I considered the call as referring to a simple matter of fact. He did not conceive that any question could arise whether its communication would be compatible with the public interest; it was a simple inquiry whether any proposition has been made by the Government of Texas on the subject of the annexation of that province to the United States. That the Legislature of Texas had ordered such a communication to be made, was a matter of public notoriety, and he wished merely to know whether it had been done. This was one reason why he had not added such a clause as was suggested by the gentleman from Georgia. Another reason was, that he considered the proposition itself, of the proposed annexation, as utterly unconstitutional. Neither the President of the United States, nor this House, nor Congress, had any right to receive or consider such a proposition. It is a new thing (said Mr. A.) in the history of our nation—a new thing in the history of the world. It is a totally different thing from what has taken place heretofore in cases of the cession of territory to the United States. On the first occasion of such cession, viz. in the case of Louisiana, it was objected to at the time as being contrary to the Constitution. So far, indeed, as the mere cession of territory was concerned, it was my opinion (and you will find that opinion upon the journals of the Senate,) that it was within the powers of Congress to form such a treaty; but in that treaty there were also provisions as to the inhabitants of the ceded territory, which secured to them privileges and advantages, such as I thought the Constitution did not authorize the Government of the United States to confer.

Nor was this my opinion only; it was also the opinion of the President of the United States, as is well known to the world from letters of his written at the time; it was also the opinion of his successor, the then Secretary of State, as avowed by him personally to me; and in consequence I did then introduce a resolution that the rights of citizens of the United States should be secured to the inhabitants of Louisiana by that power which alone could confer those rights, viz. by all the people of the United States. I did not propose an amendment to the Constitution to effect that object, in the Senate: I was overruled; and notwithstanding the opinion of the President and of the Secretary of State, Congress did carry the treaty into full effect, thereby exercising functions which, in my humble opinion, pertain exclusively to the people of the United States. Now, the case is changed. If, from a response to the first resolution, it should appear that a proposition had been made to the Republic of Mexico to cede a portion of its territory to the United States, and if it had been accepted, and a treaty entered into by virtue of which the inhabitants of the portion thus ceded should en-

joy the rights of citizens of this Union, and should be admitted as a State, or as States, then that treaty would come before the House, and the precedents of Louisiana and Florida might be advanced to answer objections which might be urged on constitutional grounds.

But here the case is totally different. This is not the case of a foreign government ceding territory and stipulating for the enjoyment of certain privileges by its citizens, but where a whole nation has proposed to be admitted to the right of citizens of this Union. This is totally different from receiving a cession of territory; and I here declare in the face of God, that no power on earth is capable of effecting such a thing, but the People of Texas on the one hand, and the People of the United States on the other. The People of Texas have not conferred on their Legislature the power to make such proposition. I have read their Constitution attentively, and it contains no such power; and there is no such authority in the President of the United States, or in Congress. This is a matter of which the people of the United States alone are competent judges. If such proposition had been made to the President, the only answer he could have given must be that he had no power to receive it; and if the same proposition had been addressed to Congress, its only answer must have been, we have no power under the Constitution to receive it.

These are the reasons why I did not add the restrictive clause often appended to calls for Executive information. I do not admit it to be possible that the President should consider it incompatible with the public interest to answer the call. It is a subject in which the whole people of the United States have a deep, deep interest; it is a question so deep as to involve that of Union itself: for there is a large portion of the people of the United States who would prefer a dissolution of the Union, to the act of annexation of Texas.

As to the reason suggested by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) that there is such a correspondence, but that it is not in a condition to be laid before public, so far from being a valid reason against this call, it is on the contrary, an additional reason why it should be made. I demand, in the name of the People of the United States, and in the name of this House, that they know what that correspondence contains, the object of which is to palm on them a whole nation to enjoy their rights, and to take rights away from them. Still, however, if the House prefer that the qualifying clause should be added to the resolution, it will use its pleasure. I am willing to take the resolution, even with that clause appended; for I desire, above all things, that this whole People should know what disposal is to be made of the whole affair.

In SENATE, Sept. 14, Mr. Wright reported several bills in relation to finance, &c. providing for the deposit of goods and merchandise in the public stores—under the requisite conditions—and imposing additional duties, as depositors, in certain cases, on public officers—and regulating the manner of receiving and disbursing the public revenue. Ordered a second reading.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill to postpone the payment of fourth instalment of the deposits with the States—and after some discussion, the subject was left without further action thereon.

In SENATE, Friday 15, the bill which was under debate on preceding day, was resumed, but no final decision was had on the subject.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill similar to that introduced into the Senate the preceding day for regulating the deposit of public moneys, in the hands of public officers. Mr. Garland of Virginia, gave notice that on Monday he would bring forward a counter project on the same subject. The House then resumed the subject of rules and orders, and the discussion was not ended when the express mail closed.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial praying for retrenchment and reform, and containing a suggestion that the House should reduce the pay of its members from \$8 to \$4 per diem. It is not said what they done with it—but most likely they laid on, or perhaps under the table!

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.
Foreign Relations. Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, King, Geo. Clay of Ky. and Rives.
Finance. Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard.
Commerce. Messrs. King of Ala. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvell.
Manufactures. Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strane and Young.
Agriculture. Messrs. Smith of Conn. Spence, Linn, M'Keen and Black.
Military Affairs. Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall and Allen.
Militia. Messrs. Wall, Swift, Clay of Ala. Moulton and Smith of Indiana.
Naval Affairs. Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tallmadge and Culbert.
Public Lands. Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala. and Prentiss.
Public Land Claims. Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Moulton and Lyon.
Indian Affairs. Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn and Swift.
Claims. Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strane and Young.
Judiciary. Messrs. Grundy, Morris, King of Geo. Wall and Clayton.
Post Office and Post Roads. Messrs. Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.
Patents and Patent Office. Messrs. Ruggles, Bayard, Strane, Prentiss and Robinson.
Contingent Expenses of Senate. Messrs. M'Keen, Fulton and Black.
Enrolled Bills. Messrs. Smith of Conn. Lyon and Allen.
Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Clay of Ala. Smith of Indiana, and Norvell.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1837.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the editor of the Patriot:
Had the Committee of the Mississippi Legislature at once pretended no national interest to be advanced by the annexation of Texas to the Union, it would have done more credit to their honesty than the miserable reasons it presented. As the report now stands, little is needed to answer it upon general grounds, because it is very clear on its face that in the estimate of Mississippi, the general grounds are not the ones to which importance is to be attached.

But it may now be asked by the calm and intelligent portion of this community, whether there are not some national grounds which would render this annexation desirable, not alluded to in the Mississippi report—and even admitting there are none, what cause is there for the decided opposition Texas is likely to experience?

The United States of America occupy already an immense surface of the globe. They have ports and harbors without number—the finest rivers in the world—land unsurpassed in richness, and mineral as well as vegetable treasures unbounded. With all this prosperity, what need of a new tract of country? Why encumber ourselves with an extension of territory in any direction, even if it could be most honestly and fairly acquired. But at the cost even of a suspicion of our integrity, surely the purchase must be admitted to be dear.

The reasons for the decided opposition are then—First, that our character for honesty is involved.

Texas has been acknowledged by us long since, as forming a part of the Mexican nation. We have made treaties with Mexico, and have professed a great degree of friendliness towards her—and yet we have furnished the persons to blow up a civil war within her limits, and sent resources to enable them to make good their resistance to her authority. To come forward at this time and receive a country thus gained into our Union, would appear the consummation of our own intrigue, and nothing more. Mexico could not regard it otherwise—nor could the civilized world.

Secondly—the extension of Slavery is involved.

When the Declaration of Independence was issued to the world, announcing the reasons why we were a free people, it was thought advisable to premise with a summary of doctrines undeniably true. The very first of these is 'that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

At the moment this Declaration was penned, the writer of it and a very considerable number of the signers, were giving an unqualified practical denial of it by holding in bondage certain individuals to whom two at least of the inalienable rights therein enumerated, were absolutely and unequivocally denied. Yet they did not presume to advance at that moment, in the face of such a declaration, what the Mississippi gentlemen now affirm to be true, 'that to the system of slavery they were chiefly indebted for the lofty spirit of liberty which so eminently distinguishes the proud and high-minded inhabitants of the Southern regions of the Union.' They could not so far have contradicted themselves as to deny to Great Britain that very mode of encouraging the lofty spirit of liberty which they had practised with so much benefit to themselves.

Mr. Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence, did not reason absurdly. His early writings all show his deep regret that the system of domestic slavery was an unfortunate exception to the rule of liberty he wished to promulgate, and not any conviction that it was itself that rule. But this system had been long established by agency of the existing generation, and could not at the moment be overturned. Viewed in this light, the patriots of the revolution earnestly sought to hide it from sight as a defect, instead of parading it forth as the bulwark of their cause. They made a Constitution of government for the country, in which Slavery does not appear, excepting through a remote implication. And this implication was admitted as the result of a hard-fought contest, which conceded by way of compromise the toleration of an evil admitted to exist, in consideration of the great benefits otherwise derived to the people from the new compact about to be adopted.

But toleration is one thing—extension is another, and encouragement a third, and still a different thing. We have conceded the toleration—we have admitted the extension—but the sin of encouragement is not yet upon our shoulders. It will soon be, however, if we do not put down this preposterous and absurd pretension that 'the happiness of the white man has been augmented by slavery beyond calculation;' and that 'to it he is indebted for the lofty spirit of liberty which so eminently distinguishes the proud and high-minded inhabitants of the southern region of the Union.' Such is the tone of the Legislature of Mississippi which calls for the annexation of this new country of Texas without delay, in order that she may the sooner share in the blessings without number declared to be in store for her through the extension of slavery.

The compromise of the Constitution does not require us to go thus far. It does not bind us to approve of Slavery in any form, nor to look with composure upon a system of dishonesty, practised to extend its limits to another and a new country, not infected by that blast. If Texas will have it to be a blessing, let her enjoy it under other auspices than our's. Let it come through deserters from this beautiful land, who are willing to abandon the inestimable privileges enjoyed under our government, for the sake of saving a few cents in the price of their acres. Let not these deserters drag that Government along with them to pervert its greatest blessings and destroy all of which we are most proud. Let them not identify with our republic the spread of an iron-handed tyranny, which denies to the fellow creature the liberal use of almost every thing but the lash, and then seeks abroad in the face of day proclaiming the sweets of liberty. Liberty! Yes, the Grand Signor might do the same with equal justice, and Nero and Caligula who trod upon the necks of their suffering subjects ages ago, might also have boasted of 'the lofty spirit of liberty which so eminently distinguished them,' because their will was free.

This is not the kind of liberty which we appreciate. We need no proscription of all knowledge—no expurgated index of books unfavorable to the progress of despotism—no inquisitorial search into the Post Office, and no lynching of individuals for the expression of

opinions to support our spirit of Liberty. Lofty she may not be, but she is kind, and she holds no whip of scorpions with which to punish all who will not square their conduct by an arbitrary rule. We cherish the liberty which opens the school house, which spreads the light of knowledge and Christianity, which obeys the law, and which gives to justice something more than a mockery of its forms. Now if the call is upon us to exchange our kind of liberty for that other and more lofty kind which so 'eminently distinguishes' (according to Mississippi doctrine) the proud and high-minded inhabitants of the Southern region of the Union, let us with one voice cry out so as to be heard in the most distant hamlet of the Union, an indignant No!

LAW AND JUSTICE.

To the editor of the Patriot:
Law, as connected with, and governed by the immutable principles of justice, may be regarded as a defence to private rights, and one of the strongest barriers against encroachment upon the spirit of constitutional liberty. The salutary and benign influence which it infuses throughout the intercourse of society, and the exalting and ennobling tendency it exerts over the mind of man, impart not only dignity, but majesty and grandeur to the equitable administration of law. But law is not always justice—for, too frequently, both in civil and criminal jurisprudence, the plea of counsel and the technical formalities of law receive more weight than the claims of equity or justice; and I have heard it urged as a most powerful argument in favor of a former candidate for a high office in the gift of the people, that he once defended a case with so much ingenuity and eloquence as to induce a judge and jury to believe in the innocence of a criminal, when the evidence clearly demonstrated the charge of guilt.

Justice is simple—law complex, and often unintelligible. Law is sometimes carried into effect without justice—but justice more generally without law. I recollect an anecdote to the point. A captain of an English vessel trading at Amsterdam, borrowed a large sum of money of a wealthy Dutch citizen, for which no other security was required than a note to the amount. There being no want of funds on the part of the creditor, the captain was not called upon till a long time after the period specified in the terms of the loan had expired. At length, however, Hans (his name was Hans—) began to grow uneasy, and concluded that he would go across to the English side of the water and see his friend. Well, after a moderate voyage, he landed, and made no delay in seeking out the residence of the captain—who was not a little puzzled to identify in the person before him, the generous Dutchman of Amsterdam. The captain was sorry to cause his dear friend so much trouble, but was still unable to liquidate the demand—and begged that he might have a short time longer; to which the Dutchman demurred, and reminded his debtor of the interval that had already elapsed since the money had become due. The captain took another tack to bring matters to favor his purpose, but with no better success. An idea struck him—he thought he could raise the needed in one way; and directed the Dutchman to a tavern near by, where he promised to meet him in a short time, with the means to cancel his claim. So Hans made his way to the tavern, and the captain's counsel. The hour had hardly passed, when the Dutchman's door opened and an officer entered, and pulling a writ from his pocket, proceeded to serve it upon Hans—, in favor of Capt. —, for £2000. This was a poser! The captain had filed a fictitious claim against Hans, and the consequence was that he was immured in jail, till his prosecutor was disposed to liberate him. But he was set free in a few days; and was no sooner unaged, than he resolved to put a stopper upon the captain, as well to secure his debt, as for the sake of retaliation; and that the demand could not now be collected, if ever. This was too much even for a mild Dutch temperament. 'Vat!' he exclaimed, his face reddening with passion, 'ish dish vat you call Shustice?' 'No,' was the cool reply, 'tis the Law of Arrest.'

It is a source of pleasure, however, to observe that in jurisprudence, as well as in most other departments of science, there is decided evidence of the 'march of improvement;' and I regard the labors of the legislature, in the extra session, and at other periods, in the revision and codification of the Statute Laws, as a service of vast importance to the State—not only now, but in all coming time.

MAGNETISM AND PHRENOLOGY.

To the editor of the Patriot:
A correspondent in your last number, thinks favorably of Animal Magnetism, and mentions some of its wonderful phenomena. He has a right, of course, to place as much confidence in it as he pleases; and to believe, if he pleases, that one person can be moving his hand near the body of another, or by simply willing, put him to sleep—make him read while thus asleep, and tell all the events that transpire for an hundred of miles around, &c. &c.

For myself, when I am brought to believe in such humbug's being any thing of science in it, I shall no longer doubt the reality of the Salem Witchcraft, or the truth of all those prophetic impulses, which enthusiasts and fanatics have professed to have, from the days of the French Prophets down to Anna Lee, the Elect Lady, and Joanna Southcott. I would go the whole at once, and swallow Immanuel Swedenborg, and Mesmer and Deslon, the famous French magnetizers, in the days of Franklin.

'H.' reverts to the cause of Phrenology, as though that were now admitted, as a science worthy the attention of all. 'H.' says those who doubt the effects of animal magnetism, are the same class as those who were incredulous on the subject of Phrenology. For one, I should think it rather too early in the day to bring forward the subject of Phrenology as a well accredited science; and especially, to prove the reality of some mighty effects in animal magnetism, from the fact that the same persons who are now sceptical on this subject had doubts respecting its twin-brother Phrenology. I doubt on Phrenology, as much as I do on animal magnetism! I have often been not a little diverted, to see some men of eminence in other branches, and especially some ministers of the gospel, descend from their high calling to lecture on humbugs and bruisers.

It would be gratifying to have 'H.' show us some of the evidence that Phrenology is now sufficiently established as a science to draw an inference from the triumphs of that over scepticism, in favor of animal magnetism. It is hoped, as he has been pleased to broach

these subjects, he will follow them up, and give us such arguments in their favor, as will be calculated to enlighten the public into their realities.

I promise him a candid perusal of his communications on this subject, and I may from time to time, suggest for consideration some of my difficulties and objections.

We live in an age of investigation, and if Phrenology and Animal Magnetism are worthy of being classed among the sciences, inventions and new discoveries of the day, the public will, undoubtedly, assign them their proper place.

I was pleased to see the communication of 'H.' on this subject. It is well written, and we doubt not, will interest the public. It can do no injury to discuss this subject. I am now entirely sceptical, as to its possessing any merit, or having any just claim to be ranked among the sciences. But I believe Animal Magnetism is as much entitled to our study as Phrenology. I have no faith in either, and consequently subscribe myself a disciple, neither of Spurzheim, Gall nor Poyen.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the editor of the Patriot:
Having read the Message of the President, which you gave to your readers in a preceding number of the Patriot, I beg leave to offer a few comments upon it. It appears to be a long document for a short Congress. The loco focos appear to be in ecstasies with it, or at least, those who are professed partisans. The Whigs and business people, who look rather to the state of business and the interests of the country, make wry faces at it. It seems generally to be regarded as a dexterous attempt on the part of the President to extricate himself and his partisans from the delicate position in which they were placed by the failure of the pet banks and the explosion of Jackson's grand experiment.

The President intimates that he does not wish to be bothered by the prayers, petitions, and importunities of the people. He says that the people are apt to look to government for too much, particularly in times of distress. His notion is that government should look out for number one. He says he is very sorry to have any thing to do with the government money at all; but as the matter stands, he desires Congress to surrender the public purse entirely into his keeping. He says the difficulties and distresses of the times are limited. He wishes the ten millions of Surplus Revenue set apart for distribution among the people to be taken from them and put under his control. Commerce, which the Constitution seems to hold in high respect, and the encouragement and protection of which were among the highest objects of regard among our forefathers, he would cut adrift and leave to sink or swim, as it may. He is afraid to have the government do any thing to regulate the internal exchange of the country, because if thus much is granted to the people, they may next ask the government to transport their merchandise. It is in short a very long speech, and may be compared to a nut which contains within a thick, smooth shell, a very small but bitter kernel.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION. The Wheelwright Shop of Mr. Samuel Littlefield, jr., at the conjunction of the Neponset Turnpike and Old Road to Boston, was discovered to be on fire about one o'clock yesterday morning, by some of the nearest neighbors, and was consumed together with the Dwelling-house, Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, so rapidly that a great part of his tools, house and shop furniture, and a valuable stock of carriages, (some of which were nearly finished and would have been removed in a few hours,) wheels, etc. were burnt. The family had only time to escape with but few articles of wearing apparel. There was an insurance of twenty-five hundred dollars on the buildings—about fifteen hundred at the Dedham Mutual Insurance Office, and the remainder in Boston—but the loss will not be less than seven thousand dollars. This serious calamity has fallen on one of our most worthy and enterprising mechanics; he deserves and will have the deepest sympathies of his fellow-townsmen. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as a suspicious looking individual was seen lurking about the neighborhood the previous evening; and the same person was discovered running from the fire at the time of the alarm. A portion of the citizens of Braintree and Dorchester promptly repaired to the scene with their engines. Their generous services are appreciated.

CAUTION TO TOWNS. The Springfield Gazette states that during the recent session of the Supreme Court, that town, two cases were tried, wherein the town of Belchertown was defendant, to recover damages for not keeping a travelled road in repair, in consequence of which a wagon upset, injuring the wife of the plaintiff, she having had her leg dislocated and badly broken, rendering her, as is supposed, a cripple for life. A child of the plaintiff also sustained some slight injury. The jury rendered verdict for the plaintiff in both actions—damages in the one, \$1170; in the other, \$30; which being doubled by the statute, make the round sum of \$2400, to which add the cost, and the probable amount will not fall short of \$3000.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. It will be perceived by the notice in another column, that the friends of Temperance, or at least that portion of them who approve of the course the County Commissioners have pursued with respect to granting licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, are requested to send delegates to a Convention which meets at Dedham, the 28th inst. We presume some decisive measures will be adopted relative to the repeated violations of the law.

STATE NOMINATIONS. At the convention of the friends of President Van Buren, which recently assembled at Worcester, Hon. Marcus Morton was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and the Hon. William Foster was selected for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The convention was numerously attended, and the customary resolutions passed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We do not deem it prudent to publish the remarks from a 'Native of Quincy.' By calling upon us he shall know the reasons. Several interesting communications have been received and reserved for our next publication.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. In the last week's communication on this subject, eighth paragraph, first line, for the word 'investigate,' read instigate.

THE SCHOOL CASE. The case of Alpheus Spear vs Charles A. Cummings, for refusing to instruct his children, was sustained. Mr. Cummings has appealed to a higher court.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

To the editor of the Patriot:
Mr. Van Buren, in his late Message, says that cities have fallen upon England, France, and countries, similar to those which have desolated United States, and he argues from this that these are caused by over-action, or over-trading in all great commercial communities. By this he hopes to escape the charge which has been laid at the door of our national administration, that their mismanagement had been the exciting cause of our sufferings.

The news from Europe appears to show conclusively that the statement of Mr. Van Buren is without foundation. The evils that have been experienced in England, France and other countries, are now shown to have been almost wholly confined to American cities, and those directly or indirectly connected with America. These felt the shock which proceeded from the country, and many were prostrated. Great panic ensued, followed, but this appears to have passed as a storm has indeed laid in ruins those who had tried to do with our country, but few others. Money is now easy in London, and may be hired at three per cent per annum. Confidence is restored; the Bank of England is sound, and pays specie when asked. The manufactures are going on, and business generally is in a flourishing condition. How different a picture is presented by our unhappy country! And yet, Van Buren pretends to say that other countries are badly off as ours. The English journals attribute great commercial shock which has paralyzed this country, and produced great disturbance in the financial affairs of other countries, to the great operation of government upon the currency, and who can now doubt that this is the truth?

What a miserable and mortifying figure does country now present to all the world! A short while since, the name American was a title to respect throughout Europe. Many of our countrymen were traveling abroad, when our commercial difficulties began. Suddenly, their credit was destroyed, and their remittances withheld. Many of them with their families were in the most awkward and mortifying situation. With very few exceptions, they were forced immediately to return; some of them being obliged to borrow the means of getting back to their own country. What will the people of Europe say to all this? What will they say when they understand that evils under which our country has been suffering, are the work of our government? Will they not hug their chains say, Deliver us from a democratic government for not a despot in Europe would have ventured that have trampled upon the rights and the happiness of subjects!

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. A session of this Court commenced in Dedham on Tuesday last, Judge St. presiding. The previous violations of the License Law were settled by paying their fines. Susan E. Clark who lately stole from Mr. Briggs, in Milton, pleaded guilty to the three indictments. We did not learn her sentence. Ezekiel Webster, who has lately resided at this place, was found guilty on charge of stealing from a coat. A plea of insanity was entered.

MR. CALHOUN. This gentleman has gone over a flying Somerset to the administration. Is it not President's determination to support slavery avowed in his inaugural address, and the favor with which looks upon the admission of Texas into the Union have won the heart of the great Nullifier? We predict there is some deep scheming in all this; and hope our members of Congress will keep a vigilant eye upon these political chess-players, and let us know what is going on.

GOLD. About the time that Congress was assembling, it was announced to the members that it should be paid in specie. What was the object this? Was it the object to corrupt Congress, and to chase their consciences by paying them in a current per cent better than which the people are glad get.

A few days since, Mr. Senator Wright stated that Congress must do something for the relief of the treasury immediately, else it would become bankrupt. Suppose, however, that means are found to keep members of Congress in good humor.

NOTICE. The friends of Temperance in the County of Norfolk who are in favor of sustaining the Laws, are requested to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held at Town House, in Dedham, on THURSDAY, (28th) at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. By order of the Executive Committee, Norfolk County Temperance Society, EZEKIEL WEBSTER, Secretary, Dedham, September 7th, 1837.

MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Chas. Thayer, of Braintree, to Mrs. Sarah Haynes, of 1 place. In Dorchester, (Commercial Point), Mr. George P. niman, of Milton, to Miss Joanna S. Kettell.

DIED. In this town, Frances, daughter of George W. Bea Esq., aged 16. In Braintree, Mrs. Sarah Orentt, aged 80. In Dedham, Frederic A. Taff, Esq., aged 46. In Needham, Mrs. Rebekah Gurnfield, aged 72. In Sharon, Mrs. Adaline Pettee, aged 39. In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah G. Sears, aged 36.

Land at Auction. WILL be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY 6th day of October next, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, forty acres of LAND, situated a few rods from the rear of the new house on Adams Street, erected last year by John Fowler. The Land is under good cultivation, and affords a rare chance to persons who prefer Land to paper money. Conditions made known at sale. THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.

New Establishment. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an OYSTER ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas White, in Hancock Street, near Doc. Wood's Bro., where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will out them to answer the wishes of his customers. Families and others supplied with them opened from half pint to a gallon. The subscriber has connected with his establishment a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor to please those who favor him with their support. Quincy, Sept. 23. E. GOSSOM.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Editor of the Patriot:

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is to be a long document for a short Congress.
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those who are professed partisans. The Whigs
business people, who look rather to the state of bu-
and the interests of the country, make very faces
It seems generally to be regarded as a dexterous
on the part of the President to extricate himself
his partisans from the delicate position in which
were placed by the failure of the pet banks and
explosion of Jackson's grand experiment.

President intimates that he does not wish to be
tried by the prayers, petitions, and importunities of
people. He says that the people are apt to look to
ment for too much, particularly in times of dis-
trouble.

His notion is that government should look out
under one. He says he is very sorry to have any
to do with the government money at all; but a
water states, he desires Congress to surrender the
purse entirely into his keeping. He says the
calamities and distresses of the times are limited. He
says the ten millions of Surplus Revenue set apart
distribution among the people to be taken from them
but under his control. Commerce, which the Con-
stitution seems to hold in high respect, and the encour-
agement and protection of which were among the high-
objects of regard among our forefathers, he would
drift and leave to sink or swim, as it may. He is
not to have the government do any thing to regulate
internal exchange of the country, because if thus
it is granted to the people, they may next ask the
government to transport their merchandise. It is in
a very long speech, and may be compared to a
whiter contains within a thick, smooth shell, a very
little but bitter kernel.

HAYCOCK.

THE WHEELWRIGHT SHOP. The Wheelwright Shop
Mr. Samuel Littlefield, Jr., at the junction of the
Turnpike and Old Road to Boston, was dis-
covered to be on fire about one o'clock yesterday
morning by some of the nearest neighbors, and was consum-
ed together with the Dwelling-house, Barn, and Black-
smith Shop, so rapidly that a great part of his tools,
his shop furniture, and a valuable stock of car-
riages, (some of which were nearly finished and would
have been removed in a few hours) wheels, etc., were
lost. The family had only time to escape with but
articles of wearing apparel. There was an insur-
ance of twenty-five hundred dollars on the buildings—
fifteen hundred at the Dedham Mutual Insurance
Co., and the remainder in Boston—but the loss will
be less than seven thousand dollars. This serious
calamity has fallen on one of our most worthy and en-
dorsing mechanics; he deserves and will have the
most sympathies of his fellow-townsmen. It is sup-
posed to be the work of an incendiary, as a suspicious
young individual was seen lurking about the neigh-
borhood the previous evening, and the same person
discovered running from the fire at the time of the
conflagration. A portion of the citizens of Braintree and Dor-
chester promptly repaired to the scene with their en-
gines. Their generous services are appreciated.

ACTION TO TOWNS. The Springfield Gazette states
during the recent session of the Supreme Court, in
town, two cases were tried, wherein the town of
Hartford was defendant, to recover damages for not
having a travelled road in repair, in consequence of
a wagon upset, injuring the wife of the plaintiff,
having had her leg dislocated and badly broken,
leaving her, as is supposed, a cripple for life. A
jury rendered verdict for the plaintiff in both ac-
tions—damages in the one, \$1170; in the other, \$30;
which being doubled by the statute, make the round
sum of \$2400, to which add the cost, and the probable
sum will not fall short of \$3000.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. It will be perceived by
notice in another column, that the friends of Tem-
perance, or at least that portion of them who approve
the course the County Commissioners have pursued
in respect to granting licenses for the sale of ardent
spirits, are requested to send delegates to a Convention
which meets at Dedham, on THURSDAY, (Sept.
25th) at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.
By order of the Executive Committee
NORFOLK COUNTY Temperance Society,
EBENEZER BURGESS, Secretary.
Dedham, September 7th, 1837.

MARRIED. In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Charles
Thayer, of Braintree, to Mrs. Sarah Haynes, of this
place.
In Dorchester, (Commercial Point,) Mr. George Pen-
niman, of Milton, to Miss Joanna S. Kettell.

DIED. In this town, Frances, daughter of George W. Beale,
Esq., aged 16.
In Braintree, Mrs. Sarah Ourett, aged 80.
In Dedham, Frederic A. Taff, Esq., aged 46.
In Needham, Mrs. Rebekah Gifford, aged 72.
In Sharon, Mrs. Adaline Pettie, aged 39.
In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah G. Sears, aged 36.

Land at Auction. WILL be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY,
6th day of October next, at three o'clock, in the
afternoon, forty acres of LAND, situated a few rods in
the rear of the new house on Adams Street, erected
last year by John Fowle. The Land is under good
cultivation, and affords a rare chance to persons who
prefer Land to paper money.
Conditions made known at sale
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, Sept. 23. 2w

New Establishment. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has opened an OYSTER
ROOM, in the building formerly occupied by Thomas
White, in Hancock Street, near Dea. Webb's Brook,
where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply
of the best OYSTERS the city affords; and will cook them
to answer the wishes of his customers.
Families and others supplied with them opened from
half pint to a gallon.
The subscriber has connected with his establishment
a BARBER'S SHOP, at which calling he will endeavor
to please those who favor him with their support.
Quincy, Sept. 23. 2w E. GOSSOM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We do not deem it prudent
to publish the remarks from a "Native of Quincy." By
using upon us he shall know the reasons. Several in-
forming communications have been received and re-
fused for our next publication.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. In the last week's commu-
cation on this subject, eighth paragraph, first line, for
word "investigate," read "instigate."

SCHOOL CASE. The case of Alpheus Spear vs
Jes. A. Cummings, for refusing to instruct his chil-
dren, was sustained. Mr. Cummings has appealed to a
higher court.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Mr. Van Buren, in his late Message, says that calam-
ities have fallen upon England, France, and other
countries, similar to those which have desolated the
United States, and he argues from this that these evils
are caused by over-act, or over-trading in all the
great commercial communities. By this he hopes to
escape the charge which has been laid at the door of
our national administration, that their mismanagement
had been the exciting cause of our sufferings.

The news from Europe appears to show conclusively
that the statement of Mr. Van Buren is without founda-
tion. The evils that have been experienced in Eng-
land, France and other countries, are now shown to
have been almost wholly confined to American houses,
and those directly or indirectly connected with Ameri-
ca. These felt the shock which proceeded from this
country, and many were prostrated. Great panic conse-
quently followed, but this appears to have passed away.
The storm has indeed laid in ruins those who had any
thing to do with our country, but few others. Money
is now easy in London, and may be hired at three per
cent per annum. Confidence is restored; the Bank of
England is sound, and pays specie when asked for.
The manufactures are going on, and business generally
is in a flourishing condition. How different a picture
is presented by our unhappy country! And yet, Mr.
Van Buren pretends to say that other countries are as
badly off as ours. The English journals attribute the
great commercial shock which has paralyzed this coun-
try, and produced great disturbance in the financial af-
fairs of other countries, to the great operations of our
government upon the currency, and who can now doubt
that this is the truth?

What a miserable and mortifying figure does our
country now present to all the world! A short time
since, the name American was a title to respect through-
out Europe. Many of our countrymen were travelling
abroad, when our commercial difficulties began. Sudden-
ly, their credit was destroyed, and their remittances
withheld. Many of them with their families were placed
in the most awkward and mortifying situations.
With very few exceptions, they were forced immedi-
ately to return; some of them being obliged to beg and
borrow the means of getting back to their own country.
What will the people of Europe say to all this?
What will they say when they understand that the
evils under which our country has been suffering, are
the work of our government? Will they not hug their
chains say, Deliver us from a democratic government,
for not a despot in Europe would have ventured thus to
have trampled upon the rights and the happiness of his
subjects?

OBSERVER.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. A session of this Court
commenced in Dedham on Tuesday last, Judge Strong
presiding. The previous violations of the License Law
were settled by paying their fines. Susan E. Chase,
who lately stole from Mr. Briggs, in Milton, plead guilty
to the three indictments. We did not learn her sen-
tence. Ezekiel Webster, who has lately resided in
this place, was found guilty on charge of stealing frock
coat. A plea of insanity was entered.

MR. CALHOUN. This gentleman has gone over with
a flying Somerset to the administration. Is it not the
President's determination to support slavery avowed in
his inaugural address, and the favor with which he
looks upon the admission of Texas into the Union
have won the heart of the great Nullifier? We sus-
pect there is some deep scheming in all this; and we
hope our members of Congress will keep a vigilant eye
upon these political chess-players, and let us know
what is going on.

GOLD. About the time that Congress was assem-
bling, it was announced to the members that they
should be paid in specie. What was the object of
this? Was it the object to corrupt Congress, and pur-
chase their consciences by paying them in a currency
ten per cent better than which the people are glad to
get.

A few days since, Mr. Senator Wright stated that
Congress must do something for the relief of the treasury
immediately, else it would become bankrupt. We
suppose, however, that means are found to keep the
members of Congress in good humor.

NOTICE. The friends of TEMPERANCE in the County of Norfolk,
who are in favor of sustaining the Laws, are requested
to appoint delegates to a Convention to be held at the
Town House, in Dedham, on THURSDAY, (Sept.
25th) at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.
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NORFOLK COUNTY Temperance Society,
EBENEZER BURGESS, Secretary.
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Jes. A. Cummings, for refusing to instruct his chil-
dren, was sustained. Mr. Cummings has appealed to a
higher court.

Feathers! Feathers!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for
sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Com-
mon FEATHERS, of good quality—cheap.
Also—FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c., at his Ware-
house, opposite the Bank, and near the Landing.
SAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Sept. 23.

Hayward's Statistical Works. THE Columbian Traveller and Statistical Register,
The New England and New York Law Register,
for the years 1835-6.
The Massachusetts Directory, 1835.
The Religious Creeds and Statistics of every Christian
Denomination in America, 1836.
Prices of Forty Articles for Forty Years.
Comparative Views of New England, New York, and
the United States, 1837.

The above works contain a great variety of statisti-
cal, geographical, judicial, religious, and political infor-
mation, compressed in a small compass, and so arranged
as to answer an almost innumerable number of ques-
tions, on those subjects, without labor, and at a small
expense.
For sale AT THIS OFFICE, and by Weeks, Jordan
& Co., 121 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston, Sept. 23. 3tlm

Genteel Furniture. WILL be sold at Auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 29,
John Fowle, in the afternoon, at the house of
Messrs. Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street,
Bureaux, Tables, Cane Seat Chairs, Glass and Croc-
ket Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
Also—One first rate COW; three tons prime Eng-
lish HAY; one hundred bushels of POTATOES.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.
Quincy, Sept. 16. 2w

At Auction. THE subscriber will let at auction the Railing of
the new road, called Broad Street, in Weymouth
being in the whole about three hundred rods in length,
on TUESDAY, the 25th of September instant, at four
o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Asa B. Wales.
The railing will be required to be built of the following
materials and in the following manner, viz: The posts
to be of red cedar, and not less than five inches in di-
ameter, and be placed not more than ten feet nor less
than eight feet distant from each other, as shall be de-
termined by the subscriber. Four by four inch rails,
and the plank of pine two inches thick, and not less than
one foot wide, of strong and durable materials. The
posts to be inserted three feet below the original sur-
face of the ground, and the railing to be three and half
feet in height above the surface of the road. The whole
to be completed in a strong, durable, and workmanlike
manner, on or before the first day of November next,
and payment made on its completion to the satisfaction
of the Committee and the County Commissioners, and
to their acceptance.
By order of the Committee,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Chair.
Weymouth, Sept. 16. 2w

Blacksmith & Machinist. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the
public, that he still continues to carry on the
above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting
house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice,
as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reason-
able terms.
He will also, execute every description of IRON
TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE
AND JACK BUILDING, &c., &c.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a
valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give
particular attention to his branch of his business, viz
SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.
JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 25. 6m

A Good Chance. ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscri-
bers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements
will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18. 2f

Feathers. LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for
sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Carpeting and Rugs. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for
sale a good assortment of CARPETING and
RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 2f

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. THE AMERICAN STA-
TIONERS' COMPANY
invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees
to the following list of School Books, published by them.
It is the design of the Company to devote special at-
tention to the publication of the best Books on Education
for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States
and to be engaged in such only will stand the test of
criticism, and receive the approbation of discerning
Teachers, and also to have their Books manufactured in a
superior manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I., II., and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Spelling Book—Spelling Book—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's First Lessons in Geometry, and Key to do.
12. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Yoe's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Bailey's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wason's French Grammar, 2nd edition.
20. Besset's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Voltaire's Charles XII., in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whetpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichol's Elements of Natural Philosophy.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Davies's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Vennard's Political Grammar.
39. Pincock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
40. Pincock's Goldsmith's History of England.
41. Pincock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools. 43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with Engravings.
50. Parley's Orthology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally,
can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the
dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the United
States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders
to the Company's Agent,
JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Quincy Stone Bank. THE stockholders of the Quincy Stone Bank are
hereby notified that their annual meeting for the
choice of Directors and transaction of any other busi-
ness that may come before them at that time, will be
held at the Hotel of Daniel French, Esq., in Quincy,
on MONDAY, the second day of October next, at two
o'clock, in the afternoon.
A dividend will be declared and paid to the holders
of stock at the close of business on the 25th inst.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Sept. 16. 2w

Weymouth & Braintree Bank. THE stockholders of the Union Bank of Weymouth
and Braintree are hereby notified that their annual
meeting for the choice of Directors for the year
ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business
as may come before them, will be held at said Bank,
on MONDAY, the second day of October next, at two
o'clock, in the afternoon.
T. R. HANSON, Cashier.
Weymouth, Sept. 16. 2w

Dorchester & Milton Bank. THE stockholders of the Dorchester and Milton
Bank are hereby notified that their annual meet-
ing for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of
any other business, will be held at their Banking
Rooms, in Dorchester, on MONDAY, the second day
of October next, at three o'clock, in the afternoon.
A dividend will be declared and paid on the same
day to holders of stock at the close of the 27th inst.
Per order, J. L. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Dorchester, Sept. 16. 2w

Commonwealth Massachusetts. NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, September 9th,
A. D. 1837. The administratrix of the estate of
NATHANIEL PENNIMAN,
late of Braintree, in said county, cordwainer, deceased,
for allowance, and the Commissioners of Insolvency on
the estate of said deceased, having also presented their
report for acceptance:
Ordered, That said administratrix notify all persons
interested therein that they may appear and be heard
concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held
at Dedham, in said county, on the first Tuesday of Oc-
tober, A. D. 1837, by publishing this order three weeks
successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Pa-
triot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Sept. 16. 3w

Commonwealth Massachusetts. NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, September 5th,
A. D. 1837. The administrator on the estate of
SARAH COLSON,
late of Weymouth, in said county, single woman, de-
ceased, having presented his account in his said capacity
for allowance, and the Commissioners of Insolvency on
the estate of said deceased, having also presented their
report for acceptance:
Ordered, That said administrator notify all persons
interested therein that they may appear and be heard
concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be held
at Dedham, in said county, on the first Tuesday of Oc-
tober, A. D. 1837, by publishing this order three weeks
successively in the newspaper called the Quincy Pa-
triot, printed at Quincy.
S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.
Sept. 16. 3w

Peach Orchard Coal. JUST received, per schooner Clarissa, and for sale by
CURTIS, WHITE & Co., at the head of the
Quincy Canal, the Genuine Peach Orchard Coal, at Bos-
ton price. 4w Quincy, Sept. 16.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c. ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Mil-
ton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has com-
menced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah
Baldwin, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the
neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS,
having purchased them at one of the first wholesale
houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best
quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock
comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-
CLOTHS, figured and unfigured, the most fashiona-
ble and richest article that can be purchased for vest-
also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He
has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light
and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASI-
MERE, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.
All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest
notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges
himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workman-
ship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
As improvements are constantly making, and the
fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the
subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he pos-
sesses of receiving the latest London and New York
fashions in season, and trusts by strict and uncom-
mitted attention to his business, to merit the approbation and
patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29.
Rev. Mr. Brooks' Address. JUST published and for sale at this office, the Ad-
dress on Elementary Education, pronounced before
the public schools and citizens of this town, on the late
evening of 1st Nov. 1837, by the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham.
Quincy, Sept. 2. 2f

Money Found. A SMALL sum of Money in Bank Bills, was found
by the subscriber. The owner may receive it by
proving property and paying for this advertisement.
ELISHA MARSH.
Quincy, Aug. 5. 3w

Straw Carpeting. 4-4 AND 6-4 Straw Carpeting, of good quality,
for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Aug. 5. 2f

Academical Register. THE subscriber will publish on the first of Decem-
ber next, the first number of the Academical
Register and Ladies' Herald, containing the names of
teachers names, terms of tuition, board, and other use-
ful information concerning colleges, academies, and
seminaries of learning, in the United States.
Notice of each Number will be inserted gratis, if
directed to the editor, and left No. 121 Washington
Street, Boston, free of expense, on or before the fif-
teenth of November next.

This publication is designed to comprise a complete
list of all the institutions for the higher branches of edu-
cation of youth of both sexes; and of societies for the
promotion of moral and religious improvement—so nu-
merous in our country—so highly useful, and yet so
little noticed in any of our annual publications. It is
proposed to issue the work in quarterly numbers, (48
pages 12mo.), and in addition to the Register, to furnish
a great variety of information, particularly interesting
to female sex.

Our editorial friends, who approve of the plan, will
please to notice it.
JOHN HAYWARD.
The publication of the NEW ENGLAND GAZETTE
has been delayed in consequence of the universal
depression of business; it is however in progress, and
is expected not to disappoint its friends.
Boston, Sept. 16. 3w

Notice. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic that he would be pleased to attend upon all
those who may require his services in the disposal of
property.
JOHN L. SOUTHER.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Apprentice Wanted. A STOUT and active Young Man from sixteen to
eighteen years of age, is wanted as an apprentice
to the Shipwright business. One who has some know-
ledge of the trade would be preferred. Application to
be made in to
JOHN L. SOUTHER.
Quincy, Aug. 12. 2f

Nos. 6 and 8. A FEW copies of the Quincy Patriot, Nos. 6 and 8,
are wanted at this office, for which a reasonable
price will be given.
Quincy, Sept. 2. 2f

Crockery & Glass Ware. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low
prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and
China Ware. Quincy, April 29. 2f

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers having formed a connection in bu-
siness, under the above firm, would respectfully
inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they
are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a
workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c., &c.
They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and
BLOCK-MAKING.
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINT-
ING, in their line of business, will be executed with
fidelity and despatch.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully so-
lited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Notice. EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has taken the shop,
on Washington Street, formerly occupied by George
Bresler, where he intends carrying on the
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER
HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-
BLE done in a superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and
put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be
purchased elsewhere.
By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a
share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

Curtis, White & Co., DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.
At the head of the Quincy Canal.
FEELING grateful for past favors would render
their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to
the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation
of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now
on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER,
SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and pro-
posing to restock their wharf in the spring, would so-
licit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
BEILA WHITON, Agent.
Quincy, April 15. 2f

Notice. THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy
Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 2f

Blacksmithing. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabi-
tants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is
carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his
shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep
on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.
He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calcu-
lates to keep ready made from one to three thousand
Shoes.
All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work
executed with despatch.
THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18. 2f

Fire Insurance Only. THE FIREMANS INSURANCE COMPANY—
Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice
that their Capital Stock is
\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law;
and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon
all descriptions of property in Boston and the imme-
diate vicinity, not exceeding
\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a dis-
tance, not exceeding
\$15,000
They will also insure buildings and other property
in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this County provides
that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth
part of the net income, over and above six per centum,
to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston
Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

French Prints. LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast
colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. 2f

To Sell or Let. A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone
Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams.
Apply to
WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18. 2f

To Rent. A PART of the House of the late Oliver Jenkins,
(Quincy Point) would be let to a small respectable
family.
Likewise, a large Barn, with or without the house—
Apply as above. 4tis Aug. 19.

Quincy Stone Bank. BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 2f

To Let. PEW No. 6, in the Episcopal Church, it being the
second body Pew from the Altar, in the south aisle.
Terms very reasonable. Apply at this office.
Quincy, July 29. 2f

Harvey Field, AUCTIONEER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-
lic that he would be pleased to attend upon all
those who may require his services in the disposal of
property.
JOHN L. SOUTHER.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 2f

POETRY.

THE DEATH OF A MARINER. BY JOHN A. GREEN.

No storm swept the clouds, but the waves were in motion,
High swelling and tossed from a tempest blown o'er;
When he met with his doom in the dark-rolling ocean,
Alas! to return to his loved one no more.

Had the foeman's sword been sheathed in his bosom,
The grief had been less which his men's eyes inspired;
But alas! in a moment so tranquil to lose him,
'Mid health, hope, and all that a sailor requires!

How beam'd every eye as they saw him contending!
How breath'd every lip for the weal of the brave!
How throbb'd every pulse as his fate was impending!
How droop'd every heart as he sank thro' the wave!

Man's utmost was done at that instant to save him,
Boat loos'd, and life perit'd, but all was in vain;
His thread was spun out, and the being who gave him
His spirit, has called on that spirit again.

He fell not unarm'd, and but little it recks it,
Though inurn'd in a shrine or entomb'd in the deep;
His grave, though no trophy nor monument decks it,
Is suited right well for a mariner's sleep.

The mariner's grave is the dark rolling billow,
The mariner's head-mark the white foamy surge;
Some rock in the deep is the mariner's pillow,
The roar of the storm the poor mariner's dirge.

BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION. BY O. W. HOLMES.

Aye, tear her tatter'd ensign down!
Long hath it waved on high,
And many an eye hath danced to see
That banner in the sky.
Beneath it rang the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar—
The meteor of the ocean air
Swept even the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquish'd foe,
When waves were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white with foam,
And waxes were white with foam,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or bow the conqueror's knee—
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

Oh! better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders should the mightier deep,
And there should be her grave!
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every throb-bare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale!

When pleasure lags at music's strain,
And mirth assails the heart in vain;
To pensive thoughts the bosom tends,
And finds a theme in Absent Friends.
Remembrance then unfolds its store;
Affection's tales oft told before,
And fancy magic vision lends,
To catch a view of Absent Friends.
Pale apprehension starts with fear,
Some sad vicissitude to hear;
And hope with causeless terror blends,
For fate unknown of Absent Friends.

The parent fond, the dutiful child,
The feeling heart by love beguiled,
Each to kind heaven a boon commends,
That heaven be kind to Absent Friends.
Constrain'd through distant climes to roam,
Far from the sympathies of home;
My soul its fervent wishes sends,
And circles round its Absent Friends.
But joy shall spread a brighter train,
And mirth indulge its freest strain,
The happy day which sorrow ends,
And gives me back my Absent Friends!

ANECDOTES.

A BURSTER. 'Landlord,' said B—the other day,
stepping up to one of our bars, 'Give us a glass of tansy
water, and a long one, and here's your cash on the
nail. A fig for expense, say I, when one's on a burst!'

DEAD SHOT. A lawyer charged a poor man three
dollars for advice. 'There is the money,' said his client,
'It is all the money I have in the world, and my
family have been a long time without pork.' 'Thank
God,' replied the lawyer, 'my wife has never known
the want of pork since we were married.' 'Nor never
will,' the countryman sarcastically rejoined, 'so long
as I have so great a hog as you.'

CAUSTIC RETORT. An alderman was once asked by
a Roman Catholic gentleman, in a warm dispute upon
religion, 'where was your religion before Luther?'
'Did you wash your face this morning?' inquired the
facetious alderman. 'I did sir.' 'Then pray where
was your face before it was washed?'

PRETTY FARE. A fellow bound for New York went
aboard a boat, and almost breathless inquired, 'What's
the fare to New York?' 'Five dollars,' was the reply.
'Well, I s'pose you'll eat me for that, eh?' 'We'll
find you in eating,' said the captain. 'Well, Cap'n,
s'pose I eat myself, what'll you charge?'—*Ded. Adr.*

MISUSE OF WIT. A gentleman being asked by a
friend, 'What was o'clock,' gravely replied, 'little or
nothing.' 'How so?' asked the inquirer. 'Why,'
said the wit, 'it is not quite one, and that which is less
than one, must be little or nothing!'

WITTY REPLY. A father wished to dissuade his
daughter from any thoughts of matrimony. 'She who
marries does well, said he, 'but she who does not mar-
ry does better.' 'My father,' she meekly replied, 'I am
content to do well; let those do better who can.'

WEIGHT OF SIN. A gentleman weighing a lady, not
finding a sufficiency of weight, put his foot into the
scale which soon turned it; when he observed, 'sin
weighed heavy.' 'It did indeed,' said the lady, smiling,
'for one foot weighed me down.'

'WOULD THE NINE.' 'Do you woo the muses, sir,'
the immortal nine? said a female exquisite one day to
a fellow who was puffing a cigar. 'I woo the long
mens, ma'am,' was the brief reply.

VARIETY.

CHOKED CATTLE. We have heard of several in-
stances of cattle being choked with potatoes this season,
some of whom it became necessary to slaughter. The
best remedy, where enough of the root is fed to
justify the expense, is to cut them with a vegetable cut-
ter. Several methods are resorted to, for the relief of
animals when choked, the most common of which is to
crush the potato between two billets of wood. A writer
in the New-England Farmer, remarks that, as he
was returning from Providence to Bristol, with a friend,
they discovered a cow in a yard by the road side, in
great distress. They called to inform the people of the
house, and were told that the man of the house was
absent, and they had sent to the neighbors in vain for
help. The gentleman and friend, perceiving that the
cow was choked by a potato, attempted to relieve her
by bruising it, but not being able to effect the object in
that way, one of them took hold of her tongue and
drew it out, and attempted to reach it with his hand.
In this he also failed, when he raised her head while
his companion passed an axe behind her head, and
which gave immediate relief. A piece of tarred rope
wound with twine to make it stiff, is the best article
for this purpose, as it will not cut the throat, and
every one who feeds roots whole, should be provided
with one to hang up in a convenient place.—*Hampshire
Republican.*

ORIGIN OF THE WORD DUN. At the present time,
when there are but very few individuals, who are so
apt to escape dunning or being dunned, the
etymology of this word may be interesting. Some
have derived it from the French *dunee*, signifying *give*,
implying a demand of something due. Dr. Johnson
and others, think it had its origin in the East word
dun, and that it was introduced into the English
language in London, gives the following account of the
origin of this word: In the reign of Henry VII. a famous
bailiff, named Joe Dun, lived in the town of Lincoln.
This man was so extremely dexterous in his rough bu-
siness, that it was usual, when a person refused to pay
his debts, to say, *why don't you Dun him?* That is,
why don't you send Joe Dun to arrest him? And hence
the custom, of calling a person, who presses an-
other for the payment of money, a *Dun*.

RIPENING ONIONS. In cold seasons onions do not
ripen well in this climate, and when they are not ripe,
the tops being large and full of juice, they will not keep
well. To remedy this evil we pull up our onions that
are not ripe about the middle of September, and let
them remain on the ground, and the bulb increases in
size from the juices of the top. In this way onions
will ripen twice as fast as if they remained in the
ground. If onions are not ripened when har-
vested, they will dry by being laid on a floor, or hung
up near the roof of a building.

SAVE YOUR PEA STRAW. Not long since I saw a
communication from some brother farmer out West,
stating that pea straw was entirely worthless. I think
his saying this, was in consequence of his having test-
ed the value of it. Last year I raised a fine crop of
green peas, and was careful to preserve them from
rots. I got them into the barn in good condition, and
wintered my sheep on the straw, without grain or
roots, and never had my sheep look better than they
do this spring. I think there is no straw better worth
saving than pea straw, if properly taken care of and
preserved from the weather. Let some other person try
them and tell us the result.—*Genesee Farmer.*

SALT PETRE. Experiments in France have proved
that salt petre is prejudicial to the growth and injurious
to the quality of the sugar beet. Hence the importance
of selecting soils and manures that do not contain it.
The earth under barns and other buildings, is highly
charged with it, and consequently should never be
used as a manure for a crop, preparatory to the beet.—
Silk Culturist.

MARSH MUD. Salt Meadows are composed, almost
exclusively, of decayed vegetable matter, and they af-
ford an inexhaustible supply of manure to the farmer.
A load of marsh mud will enrich any soil more than
the same weight of sea weed, because it contains more
vegetable matter, and requires less preparation to fit it
to become food for plants. Mixed with other substan-
ces in the barn-yard, it forms a valuable compost, or
dog and throw it into heaps where it may be washed by
the rain, it forms good manure for sandy soil.

Patent Drawing Knife.
THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor
the exclusive right of making and vending, for the
State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT
CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good
supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have
used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Woolen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime
assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;
—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—
colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invis-
ible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue,
black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt,
ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab,
brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-
seilles and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.
SILMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his
stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co's Store,
Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc, with good horses.
Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short
notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced
drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other estab-
lishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Prints.
A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints,
warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Salt Rheum Ointment.
A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt
Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gurdak,
Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Hard and Soft Coals.
GENUINE PEACH ORCHARD, Gate and Salem
Coals, Red Ash Coals,
Also—Course Soot and Liverpool, for Grates, at
Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by
C. O. WITMORE & Co.
Dorchester, Aug. 12.

Liniment Opeldocoe.
FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings,
and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for
Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr.
Gurdak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Peristaltic Lozenges, A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the ben-
eficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprie-
tor in presenting it to the public as a successful reme-
dy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles there-
of arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the
stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness,
tenderness of the bowels, and a bad state of the diges-
tive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will
experience permanent relief from the use of these Lo-
zenges. To females in particular, as well as all per-
sons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from con-
stipated bowels, it is especially directed.
This medicine may confidently be expected to re-
lieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many
persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use,
having suffered from indigestion for years previous to
using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been
made acquainted with the properties of this remedy,
and observed its effects, have signified their decided
favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided
in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well
to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the climate,
and incident to the use of these Lozenges. Multiplied and
various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but
for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at
liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who
have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the
use of this remedy.
These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and
mild in their operation, that children may be induced
to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous reme-
dies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be
carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and
need not interrupt the usual course of business or
pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary,
Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed
Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Valuable Periodicals.
JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an
Agent for the following, among other valuable
publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Bos-
ton,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnish-
ing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of super-
ior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual
cost of the same in books.
THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's
Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work
of the class in this country—containing original articles
from the first female writers, and selected matter from
the most celebrated English magazines—embellished
with six colored plates of fashions, and steel engrav-
ings, of jewelry, birds, music, embroidery, views, fac-
similes, portraits, etc, etc.
WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new,
and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, tra-
vels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criti-
cisms, and notices of new publications. The surpris-
ing cheapness of this publication, around them, in the
hardened faces which collect in the convolutions
of the intestines. Other medicines only partially
cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind,
as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train
of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dan-
gers. These Lozenges, by their regular action, which
examine the human bowels after death: and hence the
prejudice of these well informed men against the quick
medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEG-
ETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and
the bladder, and by this means, to remove the
obstructions of the urinary organs, which depend upon the
irregularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which
takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the
lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified
by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean
stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every
part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the ban-
ner of health in the human breast.

The following are among the distressing variety of
human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are
well known to be infallible.
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and
second stomachs, creating a flow of pure healthy
bile, instead of the stale and acrid bile of flatulency,
Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn,
Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety,
Languor and Melancholy, which are the general sym-
ptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence
of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length
of the intestines with a solvent process, and without
violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive
within two days. Diarrhoea and Colera, by removing
the sharp acid fluids by which the fluids are
corrupted, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of
the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring
the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of
perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of
all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills
have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in
three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing
local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of
the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and
strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate
most delightfully on these important organs, and hence
have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst
cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the
turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these
creatures adhere; and by promoting the secretion of
the mucus of the lungs from the mucus, which
even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed
becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases,
Scurvy, Ulcers, and Invertebrate Sores, by the perfect
purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all
the humors; Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complex-
ions, their alternative efficacy, which fluids are
purified, and the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive
complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable
complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short
time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysip-
elas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of
the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always
be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst
cases. Pills are a remedy for this most distressing and
obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a
distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well
known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of
these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the
complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he
at length was cured by the use of these Pills, and the
compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length,
tried the medicine which he now offers to the public,
and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery
had been pronounced not only impossible, but abso-
lutely impossible by any human means.

Directions for Use.—The Proprietor of the
Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and
mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising
patients to take a large quantity of his medicine, no
medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are
to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fort-
night, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The
usual dose is from two to five, according to the con-
stitution of the person. Very delicate persons should be-
gin with two, and increase as the nature of the case
may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive
habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or
even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy
change to guide the patient in their further use. These
Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though
very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this
however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as
the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by
perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate
within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless
the bowels are very much encumbered. They may
be taken at any time, and are most delicate and safe
under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that one at
least in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS,
of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices,
may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications.
WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—
Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture,
Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medi-
cine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society,
and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's
Guide. Third edition.
An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO
upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.
THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-
SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with
a portrait.
Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15.

Patent Horse Power.
THE undersigned would inform the public that
they have purchased the full and exclusive right
of making, using, and vending to others to be used,
John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for
applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc,
within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree,
Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro, Milton, Sharon,
Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Wey-
mouth.
This Machine, from its many advantages, commands
itself to the attention of all persons within the above-
mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery
of any description.
Information relative to the above may be obtained of
the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to
all orders for the Machine or rights of using.
It may be seen in operation at the shops of
either of the subscribers.
JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

Notice.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants
of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop
at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs.
Josiah Brigham & Co's Store,) where he intends to
make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various
kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.
Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNI-
TURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6.

Boots.
JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots
made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One
case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for
summer wear. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Children's Books.
PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young,
containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G.
Keene, M. A., of London.
RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother,
for the amusement and instruction of their tender
minds.
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Shirtings & Sheetings.
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality,
just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships,
but Columbus only found out the way to America.
Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people
were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so
with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I
first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have dis-
covered the precious object I was in search of—
HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known
before, but I can testify, with confidence in my own ex-
perience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the
reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MED-
ICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file
some of the most respectable citizens of this my native
land, voluntarily offering in testimony of the virtues of
A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.
Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined
by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day,
and who bear witness, that the Life Medicines, and such
only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

**General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills,
and Phoenix Bitters.**

THESE medicines have long been known and ap-
preciated, for their extraordinary and immediate
powers of restoring perfect health, to persons who have
under nearly every kind of disease to which the human
frame is subject.
In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have
even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an un-
timely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the
day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they
have permanently secured the enjoyment of at home,
and need not interrupt the usual course of business or
pleasure. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and
infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than
the miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the
beautiful philosophy upon which they consequently
acted. It was to their manifest and sensible action in
purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduring
them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were in-
debted for their name, which was bestowed upon them
at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose
lives they had so clearly saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded
by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing
his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowl-
edge and reach of every individual in the community.
Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast
of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and
solely Vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Anti-
mony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form
whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts
from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which,
though long known to several Indian tribes, and re-
cently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are
entirely unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medi-
cal science; and were never administered in so hap-
pily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the
stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudi-
ties constantly collecting around them; and to remove
the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions
of the intestines. Other medicines only partially
cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind,
as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train
of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dan-
gers. These Life Pills, by their regular action, which
examine the human bowels after death: and hence the
prejudice of these well informed men against the quick
medicines of the age. The second effect of this VEG-
ETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and
the bladder, and by this means, to remove the
obstructions of the urinary organs, which depend upon the
irregularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which
takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the
lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified
by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean
stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every
part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the ban-
ner of health in the human breast.

The following are among the distressing variety of
human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are
well known to be infallible.
DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and
second stomachs, creating a flow of pure healthy
bile, instead of the stale and acrid bile of flatulency,
Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn,
Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety,
Languor and Melancholy, which are the general sym-
ptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence
of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length
of the intestines with a solvent process, and without
violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive
within two days. Diarrhoea and Colera, by removing
the sharp acid fluids by which the fluids are
corrupted, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of
the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring
the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of
perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of
all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills
have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in
three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing
local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of
the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and
strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate
most delightfully on these important organs, and hence
have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst
cases of Gravel. Also Worms, by dislodging from the
turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these
creatures adhere; and by promoting the secretion of
the mucus of the lungs from the mucus, which
even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed
becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases,
Scurvy, Ulcers, and Invertebrate Sores, by the perfect
purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all
the humors; Scorbatic Eruptions, and Bad Complex-
ions, their alternative efficacy, which fluids are
purified, and the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive
complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable
complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short
time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum, Erysip-
elas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of
the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always
be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst
cases. Pills are a remedy for this most distressing and
obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a
distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well
known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of
these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the
complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he
at length was cured by the use of these Pills, and the
compass of the Materia Medica. He however at length,
tried the medicine which he now offers to the public,
and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery
had been pronounced not only impossible, but abso-
lutely impossible by any human means.

Directions for Use.—The Proprietor of the
Vegetable Life Pills does not follow the base and
mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising
patients to take a large quantity of his medicine, no
medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are
to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fort-
night, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The
usual dose is from two to five, according to the con-
stitution of the person. Very delicate persons should be-
gin with two, and increase as the nature of the case
may require. Those of more robust, or of very costive
habit, may begin with three, and increase to four, or
even five pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy
change to guide the patient in their further use. These
Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though
very seldom, unless the stomach is very full; this
however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as
the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by
perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate
within ten or twelve hours, and never give pain unless
the bowels are very much encumbered. They may
be taken at any time, and are most delicate and safe
under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that one at
least in later periods of pregnancy, should take but one at a

time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and
even two may be taken where the patient is very cos-
tive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of
water may be given to an infant in the following doses—
a teaspoon full every two hours, till it operates; for
a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and
from five to ten, one pill.
THE PHOENIX BITTERS, are so called, because
they possess the power of restoring the expiring em-
brace of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the consti-
tution, as the Phoenix is said to be restored to life from
the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters
are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in
certain parts of the western country, which will infal-
libly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will never
fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, in-
finitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of
Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determina-
tion of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness
incident to young females; and will be found a certain
remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness
of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for
Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of
the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of
a single bottle. The usual dose of bitters is half a wine
glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be
taken two or three times a day, about half an hour be-
fore meals, or a less quantity may be taken after meals.
To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals,
these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly
increase the action of the principal viscera, help them
to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to
discharge into the bowels, the food it receives. Thus
restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being
cleared, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body
and energy of mind are the happy result. All persons who
suffer from indigestion, and complicated cases of chronic
and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fe-
ver and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from
the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long
standing, it may be found necessary to take both the
Life Pills and the Phoenix Pills, in the doses before
recommended.

N. B. These Pills and the Bitters will get all mer-
cury out of the system infinitely faster than the best
preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy
for the rushing of the blood to the head, or all violent
headaches, the douloureux, &c. &c. should never be
prejudiced to apply to the Phoenix Bitters, for one dose in
time will save life. They equalize the circulation of
the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore per-
spiration; and throw of every impurity by the pores of
the skin.

The Agency of Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix
Bitters, has been entrusted to the subscriber, who has
it constantly for sale at his office, and will receive and
answer immediately all orders for this town and vicin-
ity.
JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.
Quincy, Sept. 2.

Truss Manufacture.
J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an
effective remedy for the dangerous and distressing
disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305
Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in
the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt
his Trusses to the peculiar case of the patient. All his
Trusses can be seen him alone, at any time, at the above
place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged
in the manufacture and making use of these instru-
ments, and has applied six hundred to persons within
two years.
Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or
less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty
years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is
now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what
sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases
that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and
will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had
elsewhere. Any person who purchases a Truss at this
establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until
they are well suited, without extra charge.
J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different
kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic
Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel
springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and
in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be
worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss;
Uniball Spring Trusses made in four different ways;
and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for
Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with
a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with per-

CONGRESS.

In SENATE, Sept. 18, Mr. Wright presented a memorial from merchants of New York praying an extension of duty bonds—also a memorial from merchants of New York, sufferers by the fire, praying a remission of duties.

The bill to authorize the issue of treasury notes was taken up for consideration—when Mr. Calhoun urged the propriety of adopting the amendment he had previously offered, and said that the operations of the law, and could not be re-united, while the law remains in force. He adverted to the condition of the Bank of the United States in 1816, which was very different from what its condition now is; and gave a brief history of the financial difficulties of that period. The bill was in effect to separate the Government and the Banks—and being reported to the Senate, and the amendments and blanks filled out, the question was taken on the amendment, and was decided yeas 6, nays 40. The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 34, nays 5.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to extend the time for the payment of duty bonds. Mr. Webster spoke in favor of extending the time named, and instead of six to allow nine months, and proposed an amendment to that effect. Mr. Wright said the memorial received to-day from New York pressed an extension to twelve months. In consequence of the importation being semi-annual, to fix six or twelve months would interfere with the period when a great number of cash duties will accrue. To adopt nine months would be to take a middle period of more convenience—and he therefore agreed to the amendment. The question being taken, it was decided in affirmative, yeas 44, nays 1.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. The bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposit Banks was resumed.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment by inserting the periods of four, six, and nine months, for the payment of the instalments, instead of two, five and eight months—which amendment was agreed to.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng, from Com. on Finance, reported the bill from the Senate, for adjusting the claims of the United States upon the late Deposit Banks. Also, bills for the deposit of merchandise in the public stores, and a bill to appropriate 300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, which were all read twice and committed.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate for the postponement of the fourth instalment, as directed by the deposit act. After some debate the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

In SENATE, Tuesday 19, the bill for issuing ten million dollars' worth of Treasury notes was finally read and engrossed.

The bill for the extension of the time of payment upon Mechanics' bonds was also read and engrossed, as also the bill for the settlement with, and regulation of the Deposit Banks.

Mr. Rives' bill in relation to the kind of money to be received in payment of public dues, came up for discussion. Mr. Rives stated his views at great length in defence of the bill, in opposition to the views of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, and against the ultraism of his party. His speech will be, for the most part, commended from one end of the Union to the other. He spoke more than two hours.

In the House, some part of the morning was spent in the consideration of resolutions and petitions. A multitude of memorials was presented against the annexation of Texas, and several resolutions in relation to a National Bank. A resolution was presented from Mr. Wise, of Virginia, in relation to our Indian affairs—calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the causes of the Florida war—the manner in which the war has been carried on, and every thing in relation to the controversy.

Mr. Bell of Tennessee took the floor upon the order of the day, which was the bill for the postponement of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue. Mr. Bell opposed the bill, bringing forward a great number of statistical facts from the Treasurer's Report, and other Treasury estimates in defence of his opinion.

In SENATE, Wednesday 20th, memorials and petitions were presented by Mr. Swift of Vt. and Mr. Niles of Conn. remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union; which were laid on the table according to the rule.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported the bill for remitting the duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information relative to the sale of public lands, was taken up and adopted without a division.

Mr. Niles rose and made an elaborate reply to the remarks of Mr. Rives. His main position is that the Government has nothing to do with the currency, except so far as its own receipts and disbursements are concerned.

In the House, numerous memorials and petitions on various subjects, were presented, and laid on the table without being read or referred. Among them were many remonstrating against the admission of Texas—a subject which forms the burden of most of the petitions that are offered in either house.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Com. of Ways and Means, reported the bill which has passed the Senate, on the subject of the extension of time on merchants' revenue bonds, and for adjusting the unsettled balances with certain deposit banks.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Mr. Biddle called upon Mr. Thomas, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to say whether the committee intended to report a bankrupt law in conformity to the suggestions of the President—and in reply Mr. Thomas said that the committee had the subject still under consideration, but that he was not yet prepared to answer the question.

Mr. Wise's resolution in regard to the Florida war was taken up; and Mr. Halsey of Geo. attempted a reply, and made an effort to justify the conduct of Georgia towards the Indians.

In SENATE, Thursday Sept. 21, petitions were presented, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Wright from the Com. on Finance, reported a bill making additional appropriations for carrying on the war against Florida, appropriating \$1,600,000, which was read a first time, and ordered a second reading.

In the House, Mr. Howard of Maryland, presented memorials for spoiliations committed on American commerce prior to the year 1800, by the Government of France.

Mr. Thomas from Com. on Judiciary, reported, that it was inexpedient for that Committee to report a bankrupt law at the special session of Congress.

In SENATE, Friday 22, Mr. Davis presented a great number of petitions against the admission of Texas—and two of a similar import from Connecticut.

In the House, the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Wise was resumed—the appointment of a select committee by ballot, to investigate the causes of the delays, and failures, and expenditures of the Florida war.

Mr. Bell said he was surprised that this subject had not attracted more attention. Every one seemed willing to lift the veil from the mysterious operations of this war; but there was a difficulty as to the mode of effecting this object.

In SENATE, Saturday 23, the sub-treasury system was discussed—recommended in the Executive message, which estimates the additional expense at \$60,000—but quite as good authority compute it at double that sum.

In the House, numerous petitions were presented praying against the admission of Texas.

Mr. Wise's resolution for an investigation into the Florida war, was taken up, and a violent controversy ensued between Mr. Wise and Mr. Gholson of Mississippi. Mr. Gholson having insinuated something in regard to the conduct of Mr. Wise, as chairman of the Investigating Committee of last session, and the disgraceful scenes that were witnessed—Mr. Wise took fire, and said if any member charged him or Mr. Peyton with originating the disgraceful proceedings alluded to, or acting disgracefully, he lied. Mr. Gholson replied, and attacked the whole Whig party in the most violent and denunciatory manner—frequently becoming offensively personal.

In SENATE, Monday 25, hosts of memorials presented, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas—laid on the table.

Mr. Clay presented two memorials—one from Wheeling and the other from Baltimore, both praying for the establishment of a national bank—or in the alternative, for the employment of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, as the fiscal agent of Government.

In the House, more memorials and petitions against the annexation of Texas, were received from different States, and laid on the table.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1837.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In the sixth verse of the second chapter of the epistle to the Ephesians, the Apostle Paul observes, 'And hath raised us up together and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus'; that is, raised us up together, both Jews and Gentiles, from that state of degradation into which we were fallen, and hath placed us on equal grounds in the Christian community.

Wherefore, saith the Apostle to his Ephesian converts, 'that ye being in time past Gentiles in the flesh, who are called uncircumcision by that, which is called the circumcision in the flesh made by hands. The true meaning of this passage may be thus more clearly expressed. Wherefore remember that ye were formerly Gentiles by natural descent, who were called uncircumcised and unholy by the Jewish nation, who being circumcised considered themselves on that account a holy people and entitled to the promises. In the thirteenth verse of this chapter, the Apostle writes to his converts, 'But now in Christ Jesus ye, who sometimes were far off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ; that is, by his death and mediation, by all he did and taught, and suffered in his mediatorial character. For he is our peace,' proceeds the Apostle, 'who hath made both one, that is, Jews and Gentiles, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us, having abolished in his flesh the enmity even the law of commandments contained in ordinances, for to make in himself of twain one new man, thus making peace.'

The meaning of this passage is, that by the Christian dispensation the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish law are done away, and the Gentiles and Jews are now united together in the same spiritual service, and both worship God with equal acceptance through Jesus Christ. 'For through him,' saith the Apostle, 'we both have access by one spirit unto the Father.'

In the ninth verse of the third chapter we read, 'And to make all men see what is the fellowship of the mystery, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God, who created all things by Jesus Christ. Mr. Locke's paraphrase on this verse is this: 'And to make all men perceive how this mystery, of uniting Jews and Gentiles into one community, comes now to be communicated to the world, which had been concealed from all past ages, lying hid in the secret purpose of God, who frames and manages this whole new creation by Jesus Christ.' We read in our version of the New Testament, 'who created all things by Jesus Christ.' But it is proper to remark with regard to this passage, that the words, 'by Jesus Christ,' are not to be found in several of the most valuable manuscripts,

and are considered by the authors of the improved version as an interpolation. In the Mosaic account of the creation, no other Being is brought into view, as concerned in the wonderful production, but only the undevoted and Supreme Jehovah. Admitting however, that the passage is correct, as it now stands in our version, it can only intend, as Archbishop Newcombe justly observes, 'who hath created all things, that is, Jews and Gentiles, anew to holiness of life by Jesus Christ.' This he contends, is the only consistent sense of the words, when taken in the connection in which they are found.

The tenth verse of the third chapter may require a little illustration. 'To the intent that now unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places might be known by the church the manifold wisdom of God.' It is probable that most readers have but an indistinct conception of the meaning of this phraseology. By principalities and powers some understand the angels, and would read the passage thus, 'that now unto the intent might be known unto the Angels the manifold wisdom of God, in the Christian dispensation.' But others suppose that by this figurative language, which was well understood by those to whom the epistle was directed, was intended the priests and teachers of the Jewish church; and accordingly they consider the import of the verse to be this: 'that even the priests and teachers of the Jewish church should see and acknowledge the wisdom of God in the conciliatory spirit of the gospel dispensation.'

In the fourteenth and fifteenth verses of this chapter, the Apostle says, 'For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named.' 'In heaven and earth,' this means in the language of Scripture the Jews and heathens, the great body of believers collected from Jews and Gentiles.

IT'S MUSTER.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The other morning, or rather in the night, the guns began to roar, the carriages to rattle, and all seemed in motion. Says I to myself, what's this mean? Is there going to be a battle?—or has Van Buren's message to the extra Congress made such a commotion that the whole town is in an uproar?—for I know some thing has turned things topsy-turvy. But when I had shaken off a little more of Somnus, and rubbed my eyes a while—for I was prodigiously sleepy that morning—I heard the whips snapping, and the wagons and chaises rattling, as though all the carriages for twenty miles round Boston, were set in motion at once. What's the matter? O yes, it's muster! I heard the boys and girls talking a good while about muster, and wishing for fine weather. So by and by I gets up, and pokes my head out at the window, and the very first man I see, I 'sposed, was the major general of the day—with a feather in his cap, and going post haste, as though he had a message from the commander in chief, General Jackson or Van Buren & Co. O says I, it's muster, ain't it? But he did not open his face—and so I dressed me; and when I got out doors, I saw some running one way and some 'tother—and here's one man dressed in half red, and looking as though he were Indians used to look when they were going to dance a war song—and there's another with his legs all white, like mother's clean pillar cases. After breakfast, I like mother's clean pillar cases. After breakfast, I looked over to that great new tavern just built by Mr. French, and a plucky handsome hotel it is—there they were as thick as bees, and they kept going in and coming out, just as though they had come home loaded with honey, and went in to put it up for winter, and come right out just as soon as they had done it. And all along by the side of the great stone meeting house, there they were strung along on both sides of the way, so many men and boys and gals, as I haven't seen there since the great fourth of July celebration, when all the folks turned out to hear the oration. They bustled about there a good while, and by and by they all went off down east just like a flock of birds, and 'twas as still in the roads, as though there hadn't been nobody at home. It was so still, it looked more like Sunday, than Sunday itself does. Then says I, I wonder where they're all gone to? But afterwards I found out they'd gone away down Washington street, and made two holes through the fence, and all gone in on that great level piece back of the houses. What they went back there for, I didn't know, as I thought they wanted to shew themselves. But afterwards, when I found how many went to see 'em there, I thought they knew more than I did, for I don't believe half so many would have gone to see 'em if they'd kept in the road.

I guess you'd laughed, Mr. Editor, if you'd seen 'em all there. Why, as to the muster men, there wasn't so many on 'em as I used to see when I was a little chap; though I guess there was enough to make the army of old Alexander scatter, or surrounded old Cornwallis. And, then, they looked as though, if we would have a war with the young queen of England about Texas, or slavery, or Cuba, or any such thing, they'd make all the British scud across the great pond as quick as if they were all packed aboard that great steamboat, that they talked about making to run all the way from Liverpool to New York. I guess we shall be safe anyhow, if we have such war-like looking men to protect us. Why, they looked as fierce as General Jackson's men did, when with a little handful, he made such burly-burly work with the whole posse of the English at New Orleans, and made himself the greatest man in the world. But the spectators cap't all that you ever seed in your born days—and what made me scratch my head more than all the rest, was where in nature they all come from—thicker and faster—some on horses, some in chaises, and wagons, buggies, and carts, and all sorts of contrivances—and there were lots afoot, land's men and sea's men, boat-men and whale-catchers, fishermen and shoemakers, blacksmiths and stone-cutters, merchants, carpenters, painters, spinners, cobblers, tanners, curriers, bakers, ministers, lawyers, sheriffs, physicians and tailors; and as many again as I can tell of. And they looked as though they didn't all belong to one race, any more than the niggers do to the race of white folks. Some had two legs and some one—some two eyes and some none—some such red noses and faces, that one wonders that they don't catch fire sometimes themselves—some had their wives and daughters, and some their sweet-hearts hanging on their arms—and some hadn't no arms for 'em to hang on to.

And then, there was the tables and the carts—there was enough of them to hold and carry all the ginger-bread ever baked in Quincy, besides them that strung all along both sides of Washington street ever so far. And then such work as they made of the poor orts and lobsters and clams and crabs, and cider and spruce and ginger-beer, and wine and pepper-sauce. I guess

there wan't no rum and such like things there; for they don't carry them there since these temperance societies made such a touse about it. But the poor horses, I guess, didn't want to go to muster again the next day, if the folks did; and I rather think that a few of them chaps that consumed so much stuff, waked up with a terrible buzzing in their upper-works—don't you?

Yours, &c. PETER.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The following is a continuation of the article on qualifications for church membership contained in the paper of Sept. 16th.

There is much in the Holy Scriptures calculated, and evidently designed, to keep the latter class from the ordinance of the supper. The original design of the church, the seal of God's covenant, the organization of individual churches under the preaching of Christ and his Apostles, the directions which they gave to those who were to become members of these churches, and the form of address in the epistles, all show that the former class were entitled to membership in the visible church, and the latter to be excluded from it.

1. The design of the church. What was it? To complete the work of sanctification before begun in the hearts of believers—to secure and perpetuate the truth and fill up the canon of Scripture—to sanctify the Sabbath—to preserve the worship of the true God distinct from that of all others—to promote the religious education of children—and, to bless the world by raising up pastors or ministers, till its 'kingdoms become the kingdom of our God and of his Christ.' Such was the original design of the church. And to whom should we suppose such a work would be committed? To Christians or the world, to saints or sinners, to holy or unholy men? For these are the two classes into which the Bible divides the whole world. The Holy Scriptures never speak of a third class; and Christ has forever set all neutrality aside by declaring, 'he that is not for me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.' May the church then be composed in part, or in whole, of unholy, unrenowned, or worldly men? The very design of God in instituting the visible church forbids such a supposition.

2. The seal of God's covenant. This was to be applied to believers, or in other words, to pious men—Circumcision (the ancient seal of this covenant) was 'a seal of the righteousness of faith.' It was a token of a covenant between those, and those only, who promised to obey God and 'avaunted him to be their God.' And to them, God said, 'If ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep my covenant then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people. Thou hast avouched the Lord this day to be thy God, and the Lord hath avouched thee this day to be his peculiar people.' Upon such conditions they received the seal of God's covenant. 'And circumcision is that of the heart.' They were pious, godly men, and those only, who in heart avouched the Lord to be their God. What folly, then, to speak of the pale of the church as open to all classes of men, holy or unholy, who choose to enter it.

3. The organization of churches under the preaching of Christ and his Apostles inculcates the same great truth—that those who were admitted to membership must be pious men, or lovers of God, and give credible evidence of holiness before men. The Lord Jesus, at his first preaching, fully disclosed the qualifications necessary to become his disciples; and these were—love to the Redeemer above every thing else—love to him—above that of father or mother, brother or sister, houses or lands. And when the Apostles were sent out to preach and plant churches, what were the directions which they gave to those who were to become members? When, under their preaching, men were pricked in their hearts and demanded what they must do to be saved—what was the answer? Why, 'repent and be baptized—believe and thou shalt be saved.' Every instance of adult baptism and of admission to the church, recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, was upon the ground of credible evidence of piety. (That the case of the Eunuch, baptized by Philip, was of this kind, we have fully shown in the papers of May 27th and June 2d.)

4. The form of address, as used by the Apostles in their epistles, shows the same truth. Christ had made a wide distinction between his followers and the men of this world. He had told his disciples, they were 'not of the world, even as he was not of the world; but because he had chosen them out of the world, therefore, the world hated them.' For them which 'the Father had given him, he prayed; but expressly declared that he prayed not for the world. Accordingly, when the Apostles came to write epistles to the churches, they addressed them as characters, and by terms, widely differing from those of the world. The members of churches were called—brethren—beloved of God—saints whose faith was spoken of throughout the whole world—the sanctified in Christ Jesus—children of the promise—those in whom God had begun a good work which he would carry on—faithful brethren who love all saints—whose hope is laid up in heaven—the elect of God—begotten with the word of truth. Such were the persons to whom the Apostles wrote.

Do such addresses look as though all persons, the righteous and the wicked, were to be alike members of the church? They represented the world as composed of a very different class of persons, as 'enemies to God by wicked works, as dead in trespasses and sins, as children of disobedience, as aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, as having no hope, as loving darkness rather than light.' They declared, if any man loved the world, the love of the Father was not in him—if any man would be the friend of the world, he must be the enemy of God. How different these from those characteristics which described the members of christian churches?

Unrenewed and unsanctified persons were, indeed, sometimes found among the members of the visible church, but the manner in which they are described, shews that they had no business there. They are said to have crept in unawares, and when, from their conduct, it became evident that they were only unholy men, wolves in sheep's clothing, they were dealt with and excommunicated. An Apostle speaking of some of this class, says, they went out from us, but they were not of us, for had they been of us, they would doubtless have continued with us.

Do such different epithets as are applied to these different classes of persons, and such a procedure as this, look as though the doors of the church were to be thrown open to all classes of persons, to enter when they pleased and continue as long as they pleased, as men become a company chattered for purposes of merchandize or banking? No such thing was ever heard of in the days Christ or his Apostles, that persons who

made no pretensions that they had ever 'been renewed in the spirit and temper of their minds,' or 'born again,' should become members of the visible church, and partake of the emblems of Christ's broken body and shed blood. Nor was such a thing known in the days of those pious men who founded the original congregational church of Christ in this town.

The ordinance of baptism and the Lord's Supper are seals of a covenant made with God. What propriety could there be in a person's using these seals who had never covenanted with Him? Who, save a pious man, ever 'avaunted the Lord Jehovah' to be his God? For a wicked man to profess to do this, would be to swear falsely, and that, over the broken body and shed blood of the Son of God. 'Unto the wicked God saith, Who hath required this at your hands? What hast thou to do that thou shouldst take my covenant into thy mouth?'

Who, then, shall dare say that there is no distinction between the disciples of Christ and the world? There is written by the finger of God on the human heart, something calculated to keep back unholy men from approaching these sacred ordinances; hence, the barriers which the great Head of the Church (not the assumed authority of mortals, as W. H. has it) has placed to keep wicked men from eating and drinking judgment to themselves, have generally been taken down step by step, before the doors of this holy enclosure could be thrown open to the world. 'Stone after stone has been removed from the wall which enclosed the garden of the Lord, until (in some places) not one stone is left upon another. But even then, the world have stood back. When the bars have been all taken away, and the once holy enclosure made common, they have made haste slowly to enter. They have hesitated, as though they heard the voice of the Almighty saying, 'Who hath required this at your hand?'

And happy that man whose sense of propriety and reverence for God, have kept him back from partaking of those elements which represent the broken body and shed blood of Jesus Christ, until by repentance and faith, he has become 'a new creature in Christ.' There is much more hope of a man's becoming a pious, devoted follower of Christ, who has never professed religion, by becoming a member of some nominal church, than of one who has, while unrenowned, partaken of the emblems of the Saviour's body and blood. The one is self-righteous, the other void of this coat of mail. And now, we ask W. H. if he does not believe the Lord Jesus Christ has set some barriers around the communion table, calculated to keep off unholy, unrenowned and unsanctified persons?

PHILEAS.

PLAIN QUESTIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The banks of this country have suspended specie payments. Our currency is, therefore, irredeemable paper. It is impossible for business to revive, and the country recover from its late disasters, till the banks resume specie payments, and our currency be thus restored to a sound state. This is plain. We must remain in a shattered condition, till the resumption of specie payments, makes specie the basis of our trade. Now, how can the banks resume until confidence is restored? Is it the proper way, in order to restore confidence, to keep up a continual war against the banks? Is it possible that Mr. Van Buren or his party, desire a resumption of specie payments, while they do every thing they can to destroy confidence in the Banks, and thus put it out of their power to resume specie payments?—These are plain questions, and I should like a plain answer.

NO PARTY MAN.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A convention of delegates from the temperance societies in the several towns comprising the County of Norfolk, was held on Thursday last at Dedham. It was very fully attended. The Hon. Sherman Leland, of Roxbury, was chosen President of the meeting, and discharged the duties of the station with signal ability. Resolutions were passed approving the course adopted by the County Commissioners in withholding licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, and pledging the support of the convention to sustain them in the future discharge of the same important duties. Committees were appointed to see that the laws regulating the sale of ardent spirits are enforced in the several towns of the county, etc. As the doings of the convention are to be published entire, we forbear to make any more remarks at present, save that the convention embodied a large share of the wealthy, talented and influential part of the county.

FEMALE DUEL. It seems that the vicinity of Paris was recently disgraced by a scene which, we hope for the honor of woman, may never again be meditated, much more attempted. It originated from the simple fact that one of the fair duellists had abstracted from the other her lover. Each party were accompanied by two seconds of their own sex—the pistols were placed in the hands of each party and they in turn fired, but the murderous enemies were prevented from accomplishing the deed premeditated, as they were cautiously loaded with only powder and paper wad. Neither received the slightest injury, and the seconds decided that they had received sufficient reparation which the insult required. They yielded to the decisions of their fair seconds with apparent reluctance.

A YANKEE 'YELLOW BOY.' There has been raised this season, in Springfield, as we learn from the Gazette, a pumpkin, which is one of the most remarkable vegetable productions perhaps ever seen. It weighs one hundred and twenty-three and a half pounds, and measures around it on the largest circumference six feet and two inches; on the lesser circumference (at right angles to the former) passing through the stem, it measures about five feet. The longest diameter is of course about two feet, and the shortest, or from the stem to the opposite point, about twenty inches, thus showing not an inapt representation of the figure and dimensions of the earth. It is finely shaped and proportioned.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS. The Bee of the 19th instant, says, that the yellow fever continues to pursue its frightful career with an unmitigated severity almost unexampled in the history of this epidemic. Its virulence even appears to augment; the number of its victims still increases; and medical men declare that it is less under the control of remedial agents than at its first appearance. In one cemetery, from the 11th to the 17th Sept., were about four hundred interments.

HEAVY JUDGMENT. At a county court lately held in Maryland, suits for the recovery of money due the Bank of Maryland, came up for trial, in one of which the jury rendered a verdict to the amount of three hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two dollars.

LIBERALITY. It is said that the sum of one thousand dollars has been contributed by the citizens of the town generally, towards repairing the loss sustained by Mr. S. Littlefield, in the recent destructive fire. A loss incurred in property to a small amount, by another individual, (Mr. Veazie) has also been in a great measure replaced. It is highly creditable to the generosity of a people who have taken part in the benevolent act—and reflects lasting honor upon the citizens of Quincy.

WELLS. Through the means of private subscription a Well was commenced yesterday, in the centre of the area, at the turn of the street, nearly in front of the store of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co. This looks well, and if the public attention can be effectually aroused the importance of supplying the town with a sufficient number of Wells, an effectual step will have been taken to guard against losses by fire—that is, if one or two good Engines are supplied—the necessity of which has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the public.

WAR ON THE EASTERN FRONTIER. Things are assuming an unpleasant aspect at the east, in regard to the disputed boundary between Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. Information has been received direct from the seat of difficulty, that the Lieut. Governor of the Province had, after reaching home with Greeley, ordered a force of three hundred troops on the line, for its defence, and that an order for more troops had been despatched to Halifax. When the news of the arrest of Greeley reached Houlton, a number of American troops were despatched for his protection, but arrived too late. According to present appearances, a contest must ensue unless John Bull backs out, and lets Greeley take his census.

PRODUCTIVE PEACH FARM. A farmer in the state of Delaware commenced planting a peach orchard in the year 1831, which occupies one hundred and forty acres, with one hundred trees to an acre. The produce of the present year is estimated at one hundred baskets of peaches per acre, or in the whole fourteen thousand baskets of peaches. They are of the finest kind, large and of delicious flavor. The fruit is transported to the Philadelphia and New York markets, where it meets with ready sale at three, four to five dollars per basket. It is estimated that this peach farm will yield a profit the present year, of twenty thousand dollars.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The bill suspending the payment of the fourth instalment to the States, under the distribution law, has passed the Senate. It is now under consideration in the House, and meets with a firm and determined resistance. President Adams goes entirely for fulfilling the obligations of the government to the states, as assumed by the deposit act. To secure the payment, he is willing to postpone it till January, 1839; and if the funds in the banks are not then available, the government stock in the United States Bank be appropriated to the purpose, and if that be insufficient or unavailable, payment be made out of any fund which then remain in the treasury.

HACKNEY COACHES OF PARIS. There are at present employed in Paris 1,775 cariolets de remise, 280 fiacres, 758 cabriolets de place, and 400 omnibuses—making 3,913 public conveyances. Each gaining upon an average fifteen francs per diem, gives a total of 58,695 francs per diem, and 21,423,655 francs per annum.

SOMETHING NEW. A petition has been presented to Congress, by Ex-President Adams, from an inhabitant of the state of New York, praying that he may be alienated from being a citizen of the United States. He says the country was once declared free, but it is not a while slaves are held, and desires to remove to some land of liberty. 'All men are created free,' etc.

MUTUAL INSURANCE. A trader in the county of Barnstable has had nine hundred dollars insured on his stock at the Mutual Insurance Office in that county for the last four years, and having closed his business, he called to withdraw his policy, and received to his surprise all the money he had paid for premiums, at one dollar and twenty-two cents interest.

HARD TIMES. The Liverpool papers mention the return of Madame Celeste from this country, who, they say, and we have no doubt of, has realized upwards of two hundred thousand dollars by her trip to the United States, in the short space of two years and half. What is one of the causes of these hard times?

WARNING TO CHILDREN. In the course of an affair between two or three children, at Nantucket, a promising boy, nine years of age, came to his death in consequence of injuries received at that time. This unfortunate event was the result of a practice common among boys of pelting each other with stones, etc.

LARGE APPLE. An apple, of the golden pippin kind, which measured fourteen inches in circumference, and weighed eighteen ounces, grew in the neighborhood of Cincinnati the present season. We were shown a dozen a beautiful dark red colored apple which grew in the garden of Mr. Charles Hall, of this place, the weight of which was nearly twelve ounces.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The Senate agreed to adjourn on the 9th of October, but the House have postponed the consideration of the question, and are still engaged in discussing the anti-deposit bill.

PETITIONS AGAINST TEXAS. Mr. Adams presented in one day to the House of Representatives, one hundred and seventeen petitions from different sections of the country against the annexation of this territory.

A HUGE CABBAGE. An English paper relates that a 'cow cabbage' has been raised near York, which attained the enormous height of ten feet, and which measures twenty-two feet in circumference.

HEATED LIGHTNING ROD. It is stated in a Paris paper that during a thunder storm in the month of August, the lightning rod of the prison in the town of Troyes was observed to be red hot, in which state, its paper adds, it remained about twenty minutes.

EXTRAORDINARY TALENT. A Sicilian youth is now at Rome, who, although only in his eighth year, can read ten languages. He has already given proof of his extraordinary abilities before the King of Sicily, as the Apostolic Nuncio at that Court.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE. A voluminous message was received from the President, by both Houses of Congress, on Monday last. It probably relates to Texas the long-neglected North Eastern Boundary.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months—and Three Dollars if not paid till the close of the year.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Jr. Milwaukie.
ORIN F. BACON, Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Hingham.
H. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-York City.
J. P. CALLENDER, 141, Nassau St.

MISCELLANY.

AN ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts of the other Congressional Districts.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The seventh resolution passed by the Convention at Quincy, on the 23d of August, will apprise you of our appointment, and the object of this address.

Emergencies demand extraordinary measures. The circumstances of the case therefore, we think, more than justify our procedure.

The affairs of our country have come to a crisis, and it behooves all, who would maintain our liberties, to act now with promptness and decision. Be not offended, fellow-citizens, because we may intimate that you need to be aroused to your duty. We are all in the same condemnation. Peace and prosperity have lulled the people of this land into an ominous security.

It may be that it is a judicial blindness, that has come over us. Fearful encroachment have been made upon our fundamental rights, and yet the people see it not. The very citadel of our freedom is besieged, and few are their posts to repel the assault. We ourselves arrogate nothing, in thus summoning you to be up and doing. To others belong the praise or having desecrated the public danger, and given the alarm. We are but reiterating their cry of impending evil.

Special thanks are due, we think, to the venerable representative of this Congressional District. We commend to your attentive perusal Mr. ADAMS'S Speech at the late Convention in Quincy,* and also the Letters he addressed to his constituents upon the same subject. From them you will learn the astounding fact, that the Legislature of this nation have laid violent hands upon the very ark of our republican institutions—have done once and again what the Constitution peremptorily forbids them ever to do. 'Congress shall make no law,' says the Constitution, 'abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.' Yet have resolutions been passed by large majorities in the House of Representatives, in utter disregard of this solemn prohibition; and a course of conduct pursued, through two sessions of Congress, by which the right of petition and the liberty of speech have been virtually trampled under foot. To Mr. Adams belongs the honor of having, almost alone, stood up in their defence. The stand he took, and so courageous maintained, will be referred to by the future historian as the great crisis in the affairs of the Republic, unless, which God forbid, the friend of liberty are yet to be overborne, the institutions, which our fathers framed, supplanted by a despotic form of government, or the Union dissolved, and the country deluged by a civil war. If our present Constitution is to be preserved, and transmitted inviolate, it must be sustained by Mr. Adams in the position he has taken. For if the right of petition and the freedom of speech are not secured, then all is lost. We would therefore rally around him, and do all that in us lies, to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart. And we call upon you, fellow citizens, to come up with him to his support. You are as much indebted to him as ourselves. He has defended you rights as well as ours. Acquaint yourself with what he has done, and the trying situation in which he was placed. Let it be known that you appreciate his conduct—that you value those things for which he has contended. Summon your representatives to his side, who ever the contest shall be renewed in Congress. Let the country and the world see the people of Massachusetts, at least, united and resolved in the defence of rights which God gave, and which the Constitution solemnly guarantees.

Some of you, as well as some of his constituents, may heartily disapprove of sentiment expressed by Mr. Adams on other subjects, of the course pursued by him in reference to them. But this should not induce you to withhold from him the high commendation due to his due, for his unyielding and fearless defence of what are incomparably more precious to any party purposes, or pecuniary interests, may differ about the currency, and banks, the causes of our late mercantile disaster. We may differ about the administration of government, and in the choice of our State national officers. But let us not differ at the fundamental rights of man; nor see the rights in peril without flying to their protection.

*The Speech of Mr. Adams it was expected, would be furnished before the publication of the above Address, but we find it only expected it within a few weeks.—Ed. Pat.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

STANZAS

ON THE DEATH OF MISS ABIGAIL ARNOLD.

Yes! she's gone! the blooming flower
Was blighted by Almighty power;
The active form, the smiling face,
Have yielded to death's cold embrace!
Those eyes that wept for others woes,
In death's oblivious sleep repose—
Those lips that lisped a song of praise,
In heaven a nobler anthem raise.
Within the house of praise and prayer,
In gladness we've beheld her there;
There now remains her vacant seat!
Her youthful heart hath ceased to beat!
And flowers wild upon her grave,
In silent eloquence soon will wave!
Fit emblems of our mortal clay,
Like fading flowers youth must decay.
Impressive truth! we all must die!
Each youthful form must shortly lie,
Within the cold and silent grave—
No mortal arm hath power to save!
Life's brief passage with her is o'er—
Earth's transient joys can charm no more!
And she has join'd the blood-bought band
Around the throne, at God's right hand—
There on celestial flow'ry plains,
In glorious seraphic strains—
She shouts the praise of Him who died,
That sinners might be sanctified.

E. W.

NO, I SHALL NE'ER FORGET HIM!

No, I shall ne'er forget him—
Nor the light upon his brow;
And the love for him I garner'd up
I may not banish now!

No, I shall ne'er forget him—
Nor would I rend a tie!
For the holy homage of the heart
Is all too pure to die!

No, I shall ne'er forget him—
Nor could I bear the thought,
That we may smile no more, nor feel
As kindred spirits ought!

No, I shall ne'er forget him!
But dwell on what we've been!
And yet the hope I may not cherish
E'er to be friends again!

C. C. H.

T E A.

Give me, give me here my tea:
Ladies' nectar! give it me;
Sweet as may the hummer's sips,
Or the dew on beauty's lips,
Tea 'tis makes the spirit flow,
Tickles up the heart of woe,
Sets the tongue, enlivens wit,
Gives the sweet poetic fit.
Tea 'tis makes the charming fair
Sprightly, pleasing, as they are.
What is more than all, 'twas Tea,
Tea, that set Columbia free.

ANECDOTES.

SOUND LOGIC. A nobleman of the 'fast anchored isle,' once advertised for an English servant. Pat on hearing this applied for the situation. On being questioned of what he was, he replied, 'an Englishman, be sure.' 'And where was you born?' 'In Dublin, surely,' said Pat. 'Born in Dublin,' replied the nobleman, 'and an Englishman—how can that be?' 'Why, please your honor,' said Pat, 'should a man be born in a stable, is that any reason he should be a horse?'

NICE CIGARS. 'Yellow leaf,' said a little dapper dandy to a fashionable tobaccoist; 'I say yellow leaf, then cigars, I got here 'tother day was about the finest I ever seen; ha! it you got no more on 'em?' 'Plenty,' 'What makes 'em have such a fine flavor?' 'I don't know, unless it was because the hoghead of tobacco of which they were made, lay for some time under the drippings of a stable.' 'You infernal rascal,' 'Take care, if you don't want any more you had better pay for what you have had and clear yourself.'

DOUBLE BULL. An Irish officer on seeing a beautiful picture sketched upon a wall in this country, exclaimed, 'it's a fine picture—but it was never done in America.' 'Oh, sir,' said his friend, 'don't you see it is on a solid wall, and therefore must have been done in this country?' 'Ah,' said the officer, 'I see that plain enough, but I meant that the man who executed the drawing was never in old America.'

ALMOST A DUEL. A broker in New Orleans was taking a horn with a poor fellow whom he had shaved, when a respectable looking literary loafer of his acquaintance stepped up as if he would share in the plunder. But the broker heeded him not, and swallowed his julep; and turning round gave Mr. Loafer a shove. This raised the literary gentleman's 'dander,' and he demanded an explanation. 'Sir,' said he, 'were you in earnest?' 'Ah,' said the broker, 'I was the reply. 'It is very well you were, for I should not take such shoves in Jan from you or any other man!'

ESCORTING. A young man in the country, who had the felicity of waiting upon a fine damsel home from a party, took the opportunity, while searching for the door latch, to inquire whether she was courted. 'Why,' replied she with ingenuousness and a smile—'I'm sort of courted, and sort o' not, but rather more sort o' not, than sort o'—'

RELIGIOUSLY INCLINED. A gentleman perceiving a fellow leaning against the front of a church, was unable to stand without some such support, asked him if he was going to join the church. 'No,' he replied, 'not exactly to join, but I'm only leaning that way.'

TEST OF INTOXICATION. A native of the Emerald Isle was lately asked how he could tell that a man was drunk. 'Faith,' answered Pat, 'I'd never be after saying that a man was drunk at all, without I saw him attempt to light his pipe at a pump.'

NOTHING REMARKABLE. 'I rise, sir, for information,' said a very grave member of a legislative body, who then made no great figure in the business in which he was engaged, but has since for out-growing in political importance both his own and his neighbor's expectations. 'I am very glad to hear it,' said a bystander, 'for no man wants it more.'

VARIETY.

NO TRUST. Having long since seen the evil of trusting and getting trusted, I have come to the conclusion to trust no man. In coming to this conclusion, I have thought it was better for the buyer and as well as for the seller. In the first place, we all must have our profit; and we cannot get it of the man that does not pay; then, of course, we must get it of the man who does pay, and he also must pay for all the bad debts. It is from the man of prompt pay that we make our profit; we cannot sell to him any cheaper than we do to the man who promises to pay at the end of three months, and at the end of that time wants three months to examine his bill, and three months dunning, and so on until he gets one year or more credit. Well, now suppose this long-winded man and the man of prompt pay enter the store at the same time—you must charge the man of prompt pay just as much as you would the long-winded man, or else the long-winded man will be mad; and you do not want to offend him, because you think, or hope at least, at the time you sell to him, that he will pay at the end of three months. Now, in coming to the conclusion not to trust, I humbly ask the indulgence of my customers. I hope to satisfy them that they can purchase cheaper at a store where there is no trust. I know very well that I have many customers who pay their bills whenever they are called upon, and even without being called on. To those I would say—Continue to trade with me—I will accommodate you in every way, and I will sell to you at least at least six per cent. cheaper than I ever have done, and in this way compensate you for all the inconvenience of—NO TRUST.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE. It is a very common mistake of wicked men to say, our lips are our own, and who is to lord over us? Even good people often fall in circumference here, and speak as if they thought words were of very little consequence. But our Lord has taught us, that 'for every idle word that men speak, they must give an account thereof on the day of judgment,' and the Apostle James speaks of the government of the tongue, as one of the highest and most difficult points of Christian attainments, and an indispensable mark of the sincerity of our Christian profession. If a man cannot command his tongue, he is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body. Hence the too frequent apology—I am sorry I said it, I meant no harm, it was but a hasty word, and I spoke without thought. Not quite, I say—for speaking is but thinking aloud—and we should think twice before we speak once. To avoid this it is wise not to speak without real occasion—for in the multitude of words there wasteth not sin. God has given us two ears, but but one tongue, and it is not to be used twice as ready to hear as to speak. Answer not the folly of peevishness according to its folly, but pity, forbear and forgive; and

The tear that is wiped with a little address,
May be followed, perhaps, with a smile.

PERPETUAL BELL RINGER. Mr. Morse, the ingenious inventor of the improved ship's captain, has contrived an excellent plan for a bell, to be hung upon a head-land or rock near the water's edge, to give warning in the night or in a thick fog, to vessels on the coast, of their proximity to danger. The bell is fixed in a frame, and is so contrived that the rise and fall of the tide or the swelling of the waves will keep it in operation—and when once set in motion, it will continue to strike, at intervals of every fifteen or thirty seconds, as may be wished, until the machinery, which is very neat and compact, shall be deranged or worn out. This contrivance is a valuable one, and it is to be hoped that our government will avail themselves of this opportunity of improving the navigation of certain dangerous parts of our coast in foggy weather, at a small expense. The machinery seems to be admirably calculated for the purpose, and its warning voice will keep abed from danger. A beautiful model was exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston.

SELF-EDUCATION. Let every youth early settle in his mind that, if he would ever be anything, he has got to make himself. Let him never depend, to rise by personal application. Let him always try his own strength, and try it effectually, before he is allowed to call on Hercules. Put him first upon his own invention, send him back again and again to the resources of his own mind, and make him feel that there is nothing to be got by industry and perseverance to accomplish. In his early and timid flight, let him know that stronger pinions are near and ready to sustain him, but only in case of absolute necessity. When, in the rugged paths of science, difficulties which he cannot surmount, impede his progress, let him be helped over them; but never let him think of being led when he has power to walk without help, or of carrying his own to another's furnace when he can melt it in his own.

DEAFNESS. A medical writer gives the following counsels to those who wish to preserve the sense of hearing unimpaired. They are worth attending to. To hear well and avoid deafness one must guard against wet feet, thin shoes, cold currents and draughts of air, keeping on wet clothes, sleeping in damp rooms and unwarmed beds, going into the night air from heated apartments, living in marshy and low situations, &c. Shunning these things, those who would retain their hearing till old age, should attend to their general health, breathe a pure air, take as much outdoor exercise as they can, live on plain but nutritious food, keep the mind tranquil, and be especially careful to prevent constipation of the bowels.

GOOD ADVICE. Always mistrust a man who overloads you with professions of friendship upon a first acquaintance—depend upon it he has some design upon your vanity, if nothing more. Nine times in ten it is better to be an icicle than an enthusiast, for it is easier to thaw than it is to freeze.

Hard and Soft Coals.
Genuine Peach Orchard, Gate and Salem
Veins, Red-Ash Coals.
Also—Course Sydney and Liverpool, for Grates, at Boston prices, and for sale at Commercial Point, by
C. O. WHITMORE & Co.
Dorchester, Aug. 12. 3m

Woolen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;
—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—
—colors—blue, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt, &c.
CASSIMERES and **BUCKSKINS**—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAM'S and **LION-SKINS**—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Salt Rheum Ointment,
A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Liniment Opodeldoe,
FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and all Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Peristaltic Lozenges,
A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.
NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for **COSTIVENESS**, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. Teachers in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

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Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual routine of business or pleasure. Prepared only by **J. S. HARRISON**, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. 1f

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by **W. H. S. Jordan**, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing cheapness of this publication is in a high degree of execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's **Ladies Magazine**—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is in a high degree of execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE**, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—
—Cooks, Waiters, Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the **INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO** upon Life and Health, by **R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.**

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, AND MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of **FURNITURE** to order, and various kinds of **FANCY WOOD-WORK**.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.

For sale by
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6. 1f

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case prime Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29. 1f

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, a certain new and improved **CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE**, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjacent Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only able to paddle about the shores. Just so with Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured to paddle about the shores of the human body, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—**HEALTH**. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not by the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth.

I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the **VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES** are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of a **GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE**.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the 'all-infallible' mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.
JOHN MOFFAT.

General Remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills, and Phenix Bitters.

THESE medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering from every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceiving nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing.

So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than a miracle to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purging the system, and channels of life, and enduing it with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

It is well known to be a relief in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and solely vegetable, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse the system, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the proprietors of these pills, in order to give the public a correct and reliable knowledge of the true character of the medicine of the age. The second effect of this **VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS** is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, and the entire system, are purified, and the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, circulates through the veins, and every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be a relief. **DYSPEPSIA**, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind—Flatulency, Palpitation, the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Night-sweats, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Colera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricate secretion of the bowels, and in certain cases, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and in certain cases, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life Pills have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and in certain cases, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and through the solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. 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